

WASHINGTON STATE POPULATION IS REPORTED IN THE 1910 CENSUS

Population of the state increased from 518,000 to 1,142,00 -- more than double from 1900 to 1910
 it was found state was 47% remained rural -- 1910

53% of people were considered to be living in an urban environment

Population of the state was broken down into several classes:

- urban and rural residents,
- workers and employers,
- farmers and industrialists

(Later research* demonstrated the remarkable growth between [1880] and [1910]):

	1880	1890	1900	1910
	Number	Number	Number %	Number %
Agriculture	350	625	1.4 2,025	1.6
Fishing	250	478	1.1 1,097	0.9
Logging	350	625	1.4 2,025	1.1
Mining	1,900	3,595	8.1 1,915	1.6
Manufacture	138	2,750	5,190 11.6	14,014 11.5
Hand Trades	2,850	5,383	12.0 25,625	20.9
Trade & Transportation	6,900	13,102	29.2 47,635	38.8
Domestic & Personal Service	6,800	12,802	28.5 19,874	16.3
Professional	1,600	3,029	6.7 8,762	7.2
Total Employment		23,750	44,868	122,285
Total Population	3,533	42,837	80,671	237,194

(*Source: Alexander Norbert McDonald, "Seattle's Economic Development, 1880-1910,"
 Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, [1959])

FARMING IN WASHINGTON STATE

One in four persons were employed in agriculture or animal husbandry from [1900] to 1910
 twice as many as logging, fishing and mining combined

Farm value increased 300% from [1900] to 1910

day of cheap land was over

scientific and technological advances improved production

Eastern Washington grew both spring and winter wheat

with each crop a wheat rancher could earn the value of his farm in one year

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Cattle ranching benefited from the growing local market

open range was gone -- ranchers needed to use public land for grazing

Dairy farming enjoyed great success -- fresh milk, cream and butter were sold to nearby cities

condensed milk and cheese was shipped throughout the nation

Railroad opened new markets for fruit growing

orchardists planted thousands of fruit trees -- price of orchard land rose

this became the most expensive property a farmer could own

storage facilities were as important to fruit growers as cheap transportation

Vegetables and berries were grown for market and for seed

amazing productivity was achieved -- enough was grown to feed neighboring cities

Puyallup was known for blackberries and raspberries

fine mansions in La Conner were paid for with money from cabbage seed

Flower bulb production demonstrated how specialty crops made their way to the Pacific Northwest

George Gibbs, a native of England and then a resident of Whatcom County

challenged the Dutch monopoly of the bulb industry by producing bulbs commercially

it was found the sandy loam of the Puyallup Valley, Bellingham Bay and Fargo Lake areas

also were suitable for narcissus and tulip bulbs

LUMBERING BRINGS PROSPERITY TO BELLINGHAM BAY

As described in *The Coast Magazine* [1910]: **“Bellingham’s prosperity is founded on the lumber and shingle industry.... The largest shingle mill in the world, that of Puget Sound Mill and Timber Company, is in Bellingham. Its annual output is 200,000,000 shingles. The leading sawmill is operated by the Bellingham Bay Lumber Company. Its ten-hour capacity is 375,000 feet and it is one of the very largest mills in the world.... [Besides other large lumber mills] Whatcom County has 115 shingle mills, many of which are in Bellingham.**

“With an annual lumber cut in Whatcom County a plank road 16 feet wide and two inches thick, and reaching from Bellingham to New York, could be built.... With the 2,000,000,000 shingles manufactured in this county in one year, a regulation roof could be built large enough to give standing room to all the 60 million subjects of the German Empire. More than 200,000 gigantic trees are required to feed the saw and shingle mills annually. As the bulk of the lumber is shipped by water, a great fleet of steam and sailing vessels is always in Bellingham Bay, at many times as many as 15 or 20 carriers. Altogether more than 5,000 men are employed by mills and logging camps.”

GIFFORD PINCHOT BECOMES THE CENTER OF CONTROVERSY

U.S. Forest Service chief was known for reforming the management and development of U.S. forests

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and for advocating the conservation of the nation's reserves through planned use and renewal
Pinchot coined the term "conservation ethic" as applied to natural resources
Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, also known as the "Ballinger Affair"
pitted U.S. Forest Service Chief Gifford Pinchot
against U.S. Secretary of the Interior Richard Achilles Ballinger
former Seattle Mayor Richard Ballinger had been appointed by President William Howard Taft
to replace President Theodore Roosevelt's previous appointment, James Rudolph Garfield
Ballinger's appointment was a disappointment to conservationists who interpreted the shift
as a break with Roosevelt administration's conservation policies on conservationism
within weeks of taking office, Ballinger reversed some of Garfield's policies
beginning with restoring three million acres to private use
Gifford Pinchot became convinced that Ballinger intended to "stop the conservation movement"
Pinchot sent an open letter to Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver
who read it into the Congressional Record -- January 1910
Pinchot openly rebuked Taft and asked for Congressional hearings
into the propriety of Ballinger's dealings as Secretary of the Interior
Pinchot was promptly fired, but from January (to May), the United States House of Representatives
held hearings on Ballinger
he who was cleared of any wrongdoing, but criticized by some for favoring private enterprise
and exploiting natural resources rather than implementing conservation
Political consequences followed the firing of Gifford Pinchot, a close friend of Teddy Roosevelt
Republican progressives drove a wedge between Taft and Roosevelt
which led to a split of the Republican Party (in the [1912] presidential election)

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT REMAINS ALIVE IN WASHINGTON STATE

Progressives in Washington worked to implement change in the state government -- January 1911
leaders of the Farmers Grange and Federation of Labor formed a Joint Legislative Committee
to lobby legislators to provide voters methods to directly pass legislation
without a vote of the state legislature
this proposal required the state constitution be amended
Progressives proposed Amendment 7 to the state constitution
that voters be able to directly initiate proposed laws by petition:
• *Initiatives to the people* go directly to the next general election ballot
if enough signatures are gathered
• *Initiatives to the legislature* force legislators to;
-Adopt the initiative as proposed, in which case it becomes law with no vote of the people;

-Reject it or refuse to act -- in either case the initiative must be placed on the ballot at the next general election;

-Approve an amended version in which case both the original initiative and the amended version must be placed on the next general election ballot

Progressives also proposed in Amendment 7 that legislators could refer proposed or enacted legislation to the voters for their approval or rejection:

-one type of *Referendum* lets legislators pass the legislation and refer the law to the voters for their approval or rejection

this process bypasses the Governor denying the opportunity to sign or veto the bill most often these bills ask voter approval for new projects

that will cost more money than the state has budgeted (this is, raises taxes) or the bill is a “hot” political subject that legislators wish to avoid;

-another type of referendum is aimed at a law that has recently passed that voters petition to keep from being enacted

Progressives also proposed Amendment 8 to the state constitution to enable voters to petition to *Recall* (remove from office) any elected official except judges

for malfeasance (an intentional act that is wrongful or unlawful)

or misfeasance (an act that is legal but performed improperly -- that is an abuse of power) or for violating the oath of office

RAILROADS CONTINUE THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND COMPETITION

Empire Builder James J. Hill in an effort to further his grip on the lumber markets of the Midwest enlisted financier J.P. Morgan’s help in acquiring control of the interior’s most prolific railroad Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (CB&Q) Railroad

CB&Q employed 35,640 people and included 7,545 miles of track

mainly in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota,

Wyoming, Montana, North and South Dakota

in addition to its railroad operations, this mammoth “Burlington System”

was responsible for encouraging emigration and town development

and for stimulating local economies along its routes

Jim Hill’s expansion efforts aroused the head of the Union Pacific Railroad, E.H. Harriman, who had also wanted the Burlington -- and triggered the last of the great railroad wars

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD EXPANDS TO SEATTLE

Union Pacific adopted a policy of building new railroads by using subsidiary companies possibly to protect the parent company from potential financial disasters

Union Pacific trains were operating to Seattle by January 1910

this company came to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company
within the year Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company
acquired all the assets, liabilities, and operations of the Union Pacific's smaller companies,
except for two of the smallest companies

TRACKS FROM KALAMA NORTH TO TACOMA NEED TO BE UPGRADED

Northern Pacific Railway (NPRY) single track from Kalama to Tacoma and on to Seattle
also carried Great Northern Railway and Union Pacific Railroad traffic in addition to its own trains
twenty-two passenger trains and eighteen freight trains used the rails by 1910
It became obvious the line north from Kalama to Tacoma and Seattle needed to expand its capacity
(over the next years:

- track grades were reduced
although the total track distance would increase
these grade reductions were thought to be worth the expense,
- double tracks were laid along the route,
- a tunnel was dug at Point Defiance in Tacoma to eliminate need to back trains
over a drawbridge to get in and out of the Tacoma station
although total track distance would increase, the grade reduction was thought to be worth it)

EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES LOOKING FOR A BETTER LIFE

Advertisements of high wages and cheap land brought floods of European immigrants
millions of newly arrived Western and Southern European immigrants
provided cheap industrial labor across the cities of the nation
however, rural Americans discriminated against all of these immigrants
as they fervently hoped never to meet any of these huddled masses from Europe
immigrants arriving in the Pacific Northwest found jobs difficult to come by

“BOXCAR SETTLERS” BEGIN TO ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON STATE

Empire Builder Jim Hill believed land without people was a wilderness
when people moved in property values increased as did business
Hill decided to fill the wilderness with people
principally immigrants flooding into New York City from Europe
If new arrivals would settle along the Great Northern Railway (GNRY) right-of-way
he would transport them West for \$10 each
for a few dollars more, they could get their own boxcar to carry possessions and animals

thousands of new settlers took the offer
GNRY promoted land development and irrigation projects
Hill pocketed \$5.4 million to use in expanding his railroad

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINKS EASTERN AND WESTERN WASHINGTON

Great Northern Railway's seven car passenger train Number 25
followed by four-car fast-mail train Number 27 left Spokane westbound -- February 22, 1910
Stevens Pass in the Cascade Mountains was being hit by a blizzard of epic proportion
winters in the mountains usually consisted of great storms rolling in from the Pacific Ocean
with each storm cell separated from the next by a period of calm
during these breaks snowplows could clear the tracks in preparation for the next front
winter of 1910 was an exception as a mid-February blast from the ocean was one continual storm
no break was seen for more than two weeks
as much as a foot of snow fell every hour, and on the worst day, eleven feet fell
Great Northern Railway snowplows worked day and night in an effort to keep the tracks clear
snowplows left Skykomish heading east blasting through snow drifts
other snowplows pushed west from Leavenworth with the same goal
plows passed each other and continued on before turning for the return challenge
railroad men of the Cascade Division little opportunity for rest for days and nights

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY'S TRAINS ARE STOPPED AT LEAVENWORTH

Both passenger train Number 25 and fast-mail train Number 27 were stopped at Leavenworth
to wait for trains ahead of them on the mountain pass to be escorted across by a snowplow
There were five or six steam and electric engines, fifteen boxcars, passenger cars and sleeper cars
carrying a total of 119 passengers and crewmen en route to Seattle

GREAT NORTHERN TRAINS LEAVE LEAVENWORTH

After a snow caused delay Spokane Local passenger train Number 25 and Fast Mail train Number 27
set out from Leavenworth -- February 23, 1910
Both reached Cascade Station at the eastern mouth of the Stevens Pass Tunnel
(near today's Alpental Ski Resort)
Heavy snow and avalanches stymied mechanical plows and men with shovels
both trains were ordered stopped to wait for the arrival of an incoming snowplow
to escort them through the blizzard
Snow plows were present at Wellington a Great Northern Railway stop high in the Cascades
on the west side of the Cascade Tunnel under Stevens Pass

but they could not penetrate the snow accumulations and repeated avalanches
along the stretch of track between Scenic and Leavenworth
Other plows at Everett and Leavenworth were called upon to assist in the effort
both towns dispatched relief trains eastward but they could not get through

CONDITIONS WORSEN ON STEVENS PASS

Passenger train Number 25 at Cascade Station was met by an eastbound snowplow
after turning around the plow escorted the passenger train through the tunnel and on to Wellington
Wellington (no longer in existence) was a small town in King County
populated almost entirely with Great Northern Railway employees
train Number 25 passed Wellington depot at 7:35 P.M., February 24, 1910
At about this time a large snow slide hit snowshed 3.3
burying the track thirty to thirty-five deep for 1000 feet
Train Number 25 was held at Wellington under the peak of Windy Mountain above Tye Creek
Fast mail Train Number 27, already running two days behind schedule,
also arrived at the Wellington railyard and was held up

LARGE SNOW SLIDE CRASHES INTO CASCADE STATION

Behind Passenger Train Number 25 and Fast Mail Train Number 27
Cascade Station cookhouse was hit by a large slide killing two crewmen -- 3:30 A.M.
deep snow on track covered the track to Leavenworth
at least temporarily blocking any possibility of returning eastward

TRAIN PASSENGERS AND CREW ARE FORCED TO HIKE TO WELLINGTON FOR FOOD

Passengers and crew of train Number 25 slept in the cars
they trudged out along a half-mile long path to the town of Wellington for meals
before trudging back to the train for the night
Crew of train Number 27 slept on the mail train and were joined by some the snow removal crewmen
Telegraph lines went down due to continuing avalanches -- February 26, 1910
communication to the east was lost indicated avalanche conditions in the remote Tumwater Valley
loss of communication to the west also indicated avalanche problems on that portion of the line

WEATHER IN STEVENS PASS CHANGES

Snowfall stopped and was replaced by rain and a warm wind
lightning storms flashed above the trapped trains
as thunder shook the snow-laden Cascade Mountains and set off avalanches

Avalanche conditions had been worsened creating an ideal environment for slides
clear cutting of timber above the tracks the previous fall and forest fires
caused by steam locomotive sparks left little to stop the progress of avalanches
In spite of the danger looming high in the surrounding hills and mountains
railway workers resisted backing the train into the tunnel
as they feared a slide would block off the entrance
also heat from locomotives was needed to warm coaches
and smoke would suffocate passengers in the tunnel
Some passengers began to climb over the snow slide to the West
they braved shoulder-high snow and hiked four miles to the West to Scenic Hot Springs
a few made it and remained there while others returned to the train

TRAGEDY IN THE CASCADES

Forty-three passengers and seventy-three railway workers slept on the two trains
after working around-the-clock, three workmen rested in nearby cabins
In the middle of a violent thunderstorm a slab of snow broke loose
from the side of Windy Mountain -- just after 1 A.M. March 1, 1910
resulting in a ten-foot wall of snow half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide
with few trees on the slopes above Wellington very little was left to impede the avalanche
great rocks crashed down the mountains
Most of the passengers and crew were asleep aboard their trains
impact of the avalanche engulfed two locomotives and a dozen coaches
pushing them 150 feet downhill and into the valley along Tye Creek
ninety -six men, women, and children were carried to bottom of the canyon
thirty-five passengers and fifty-eight Great Northern employees on the trains
three additional railroad employees were killed in the nearby cabins
this was one of the worst train disasters in United States history
and the greatest number of fatalities during a natural disaster in Washington State
Charles Andrews, a railroad employee, was walking to one of the Wellington's bunkhouses
when he heard a rumble and turned toward the sound
he described what he witnessed (in a [1960] interview): **“White Death moving down the
mountainside above the trains. Relentlessly it advanced, exploding, roaring, rumbling, grinding,
snapping -- a crescendo of sound that might have been the crashing of ten thousand freight trains. It
descended to the ledge where the side tracks lay, picked up cars and equipment as though they were**

so many snow-draped toys, and swallowing them up, disappeared like a white, broad monster into the ravine below.”¹

In Wellington the avalanche missed the Bailets Hotel (it also housed the general store and post office) but hit the railroad depot

VALIANT RESCUE EFFORTS SAVE SOME OF THE VICTIMS

Charles Andrews along with other railroad employees and Wellington residents immediately rushed from the hotel and other buildings where they had been staying to the crushed trains that laid 150 feet below the railroad tracks

During the next few hours they dug out twenty-three survivors, many with injuries four had been thrown clear of the wreckage six others quickly dug themselves out

thirteen more were trapped in parts of the train which were not crushed

one of the train’s conductors had been asleep in one of the mail train cars when he was thrown from the roof to the floor of the car several times as the train rolled down the slope before it disintegrated as the train slammed against a large tree

another of the survivors interviewed three days after the disaster stated: **“There was an electric storm raging at the time of the avalanche. Lighting flashes were vivid and a tearing wind was howling down the canyon. Suddenly there was a dull roar, and the sleeping men and women felt the passenger coaches lifted and borne along. When the coaches reached the steep declivity they were rolled nearly 1,000 feet and buried under 40 feet of snow.”²**

Injured victims were sent to Wenatchee

bodies of the dead were transported on toboggans down the west side of the Cascades to trains that carried them to Everett and Seattle

AFTERMATH OF THE STEVENS PASS DISASTER

Rescue effort was soon abandoned as hope was lost

(it was not possible to retrieve the last of the bodies until twenty-one weeks later [late July])

(Because the name Wellington became associated with the disaster this little town was quietly renamed Tye [October 1910])

Great Northern Railway began construction of concrete snow sheds

over the nine miles of tracks between Scenic and Tye to shelter the nearby tracks [October] and to protect trains from snow slides [these were completed 1913]

¹ JoAnn Roe, *Stevens Pass: The Story of Railroad and Recreation in the North Cascades*. P. 88.

² JoAnn Roe, *Stevens Pass: The Story of Railroad and Recreation in the North Cascades*. P. 87.

Great Northern Railway decided to relocate forty miles of track
as it was proposed to dig a new Cascade Tunnel from Borne to Scenic
requiring the longest tunnel in the Western Hemisphere [opened 1929]
(Wellington depot was closed when the second Cascade Tunnel came into use
Wellington was abandoned and eventually burned, however the old track and snow sheds
are still there today and have been preserved in the Iron Goat Trail park
which is easily accessible from Highway 2 at Stevens Pass from Scenic east of Everett)

MUTUAL HOME COLONY ASSOCIATION CONTINUES TO ATTRACT RADICALS

Simple life that was desired by the original settlers was lost
publicity brought all kinds of cultists into the community
Home colony still operated a store and an auditorium
where speakers could present any cause for discussion
Name of their newspaper was changed from *Discontent* to *Agitator*
leader of colony, Jay Fox, defended the right to swim in the buff
editor and several other colonists were arrested for indecent exposure -- nude bathing -- 1910
Jay Fox was put on trial for writing an editorial "Nudes and Prudes"
Postal authorities declared colony's publications obscene and closed the post office at Home
even so, some colonists lived in their homes until they died -- [1950s and 1960s]

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) WIN A VICTORY

Western Federation of Miners Union took an active role in the Spokane "Free Speech" dispute
Union President Vincent Saint John appealed to all Wobblies to come to Spokane
to renew the struggle with city officials
and the union declared a boycott of all goods coming from Spokane
After three months Spokane got tired of the Wobblies' performances
arrests were costing the city \$1,000 a week and a lot of bad publicity
Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) won a victory -- March 4, 1910
when the licenses of nineteen employment agencies were revoked
local IWW affiliate was granted the right of assembly and distribution of union literature
all charges were dropped and the prisoners were released after promising to leave town
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and the IWW went on to wage free speech fights in other cities
(later in life she became one of the founding members of the American Civil Liberties Union
and a visible proponent of women's suffrage. women's rights and birth control
later still she became chairwoman of the American Communist Party)

SEATTLE IS A WIDE-OPEN TOWN

In the first decade of the twentieth century,

Seattle politics was divided between “open town” and “closed town” factions
prosperity followed the [1897] Klondike gold rush

expansion of Pacific trade following the [1898] Spanish American War caused vice to flourish
despite laws to the contrary gambling and prostitution thrived

Supporters of the open town, including *Seattle Times* publisher Alden J. Blethen,
believed that such conduct was normal

it should be tolerated as long as it was restricted and regulated

Seattle relied on the municipal government, and particularly on the police,

to keep the gambling dens, brothels, and saloons within an area south of Yesler Way

HIRAM C. GILL IS ELECTED MAYOR OF SEATTLE

Gill, a staunch Republican, had served as a Seattle City Councilman for twelve years

he supported an “open-town” and believed vice should be confined to its own district
where unsuppressed vice in brothels, gambling parlors and saloons ruled
rather than be allowed to spread across the city

Those opposed to vice on moral grounds and to the associated graft and corruption
included church groups, progressives, prohibitionists, and woman suffragists

Hiram Gill ran for mayor and bested his progressive Republican opponent in the Primary Election
in the runoff election -- March 8, 1910

Gill won the mayor’s office and Republicans swept the rest of the open seats

Gill was accused of importing hundreds of jobless men

and lodging them in vacant houses and apartments to vote Republican

in fact, this election did record the largest voter turnout until that time

Regarding other issues he opposed taxes for city projects, labor unions

and municipal ownership of utilities such as transit, waterworks, and electricity

SEATTLE MAYOR HIRAM GILL HEADS A CORRUPT EMPIRE

Mayor Hiram Gill appointed Charles “Wappy” Wappenstein as chief of police
although he had previously been dismissed for corruption

Wappenstein arranged to be paid \$10 a month for each of the approximately 500 prostitutes in Seattle
police kept close watch on the women to ensure that the appropriate fees were paid

Gambling houses along with several brothels ran around the clock and continued to operate
even “uptown” north of Yesler Way

It was reported that **“cigar stores and barbershops did a lively business in crap-shooting and race-track gambling, drawing their patronage largely from school boys and department-store girls ... All over the city ‘flat-joints,’ pay-off stations, and dart-shooting galleries were reaping a rapid harvest ... in the thirty or forty gambling-places opened under the administration of Hi Gill”**³

Mayor Gill went out of town and the acting mayor fired Police Chief Wappenstein,
but the mayor returned and reappointed the corrupt chief

Hiram Gill was also accused of collusion with the Seattle Electric Company
which was owned by Jacob Furth and the Boston firm of Stone and Webster

Seattle Electric had to lower its electric rates because of competition from Seattle City Light

Gill appointed former Seattle Electric official Richard Arms as superintendent of City Light

Gill’s new superintended extended City Light service into an expensive and hard to serve area,
and he passed up profitable contracts -- all to the detriment of the city utility
an investigation confirmed misfeasance by Superintended Arms

OPPOSITION OF SEATTLE MAYOR HIRAM GILL ORGANIZES

Gill’s suspect election and corrupt administration stimulated non-partisan reform forces to organize
Public Welfare League, the Clean City Organization, the Municipal League
and the Ministerial Federation combined to support a broad spectrum of reform issues

EZRA MEEKER SETS OUT ON HIS THIRD CROSSING OF THE CONTINENT

Meeker shipped his oxen, Dave and Dandy, to The Dalles for shoeing in preparation for the journey
seventy-nine-year-old Ezra Meeker left from The Dalles, Oregon -- March 16, 1910

for a second time to retrace from West to East the old overland emigrant trail to Oregon

He planned to map the Oregon Trail in an effort to encourage federal funding
for permanent trail preservation

and to promote construction of a transcontinental national highway for automobile traffic

Using government land surveys, advice from other settlers and Indians,

and his own powers of observation Meeker tried to pinpoint the location of the historic trail

This second trip took two and a half years

it involved many meetings with local history experts along the way

tracing and retracing of the general area was necessary to locate lost portions of the trail

Ezra Meeker finally returned to Puyallup [August 26, 1912]

he counted this journey a success: the Oregon Trail was mapped

³ Richard C. Berner, *Seattle 1900-1921: From Boomtown, Urban Turbulence, to Restoration*. P. 119.

summing up the trip in Ox Team Days, he wrote: **“All in all this was a more strenuous trip than the previous drive to the national capital, and from a historical point of view it was more prolific in results. At the end of the journey, during which I passed my eightieth birthday, I had plotted sixteen hundred miles of the historic highway. A map of it nearly forty feet long has been made with painstaking care.”**⁴

TOLT, WASHINGTON BECOMES THE HOME OF CARNATION FARM

(Confluence of the Tolt and Snoqualmie rivers for thousands of years has been the main village site for the Snoqualmie tribe

Chief Patkanim ceded the valley and tribal sites to the United States
opening the way for many homesteaders [1855]

first white settler, James Entwistle, had deserted the Union Army at Fort Steilacoom
settlers named the hamlet that arose Tolt after “Tolthue”

to honor the Snoqualmie tribe’s name which meant “river of swift waters”⁵
enough families were living in what was named Tolt
to necessitate the construction of a school [1879])

Growing up on his father’s dairy, E.A. Stuart knew that quality milk

had to come from healthy cows to produce the best quality milk

he distributed purebred bulls to the farmers who were suppliers for his factory

offspring from these bulls were better milk producers than the cows of the previous generation

E.A. Stuart purchased a thirty-six-acre farm near the hamlet of Tolt in the Snoqualmie Valley

there he established his own breeding farm: Carnation Farm -- 1910

he brought in a purebred bull and eighty-six registered Holstein cows
to form a research herd

(he added to the holding over the years until he had 1,600 acres)

he developed a world-famous dairy farm where a herd of 600 registered Holstein cattle grazed

selective breeding resulted in the continually improved productivity of the herd

Carnation cows held the world milk production record for thirty-two consecutive years

(one cow, Segis Pietertje Prospect, nicknamed “Possum Sweetheart,”

produced more than 37,000 pounds of milk in one year [1920]

a statue of the cow was erected on the farm to honor this record)

Stuart also developed the slogan associated with the Carnation Evaporated Milk Company

⁴ Ezra Meeker, *Ox Team Days or The Old Oregon*. P. 277.

⁵ Alan J. Stein, *Carnation/Tolt — Thumbnail History*, HistoryLink.org Essay 391, November 27, 1998.

its milk came from “contented cows”
(Tolt, Washington was incorporated [New Years’ Eve, 1912]
Tolt changed its name to Carnation, in honor of the farms,
this did not sit well with the Indians and early settlers as the Snoqualmie name
“Tolthue” [river of swift waters] had been in use for more than 10,000 years
controversy over the name change continued
and the town decided to change the name back to Tolt [1928]
however, the train depot and the post office names remained Carnation
for the next two decades, confusion reigned
some maps showed the town as Tolt, some as Carnation -- some maps showed both
finally, the city changed its name back to Carnation [1951])

FIRE SEASON THREATENS THE NORTHWEST

Drought of 1910 was to blame for one of the worst fire seasons on record
little snow had fallen the previous winter in the Pacific Northwest
especially in the interior portions east of the Cascade Mountains
Spring rains did not come and the region became uncommonly dry
temperatures in April and May 1910 set records in Idaho and Montana climbing into the 90s

SNOHOMISH COUNTY INTERURBAN LINKS EVERETT WITH SEATTLE

Everett’s route began at the corner of Pacific and Colby avenues
(dispatcher's window, now painted blue, still is visible on that building today)
trolley cars produced by Niles Carbody Works were a classy ride
sporting leather seats, stained glass and mahogany-lined walls
trolley became a practical ride for students and workers
passengers rode the trolley around town from Colby to 41st Street
continued down Broadway returned back on Hewitt Avenue
there also was a spur line that carried passengers to Snohomish
(today the Everett line’s only known remaining trolley
was restored after serving as a diner and later falling into disrepair
it is now on display at Heritage Park in Lynnwood)
Everett-Seattle interurban service was inaugurated by Stone & Webster Company -- April 30, 1910
line also went out of town southbound (along what's now the paved interurban trail near I-5)
when it reached north Seattle it headed through the Phinney and Greenwood neighborhoods
traveled along Fremont Avenue to Westlake Avenue (ending at today’s Westlake Center)
opening of operation was described in an *Everett Daily Herald* story -- May 2, 1910

a reporter described the ride to Seattle as “...**thoroughly clean and comfortable.**”
developers took out full-page ads in the newspaper
encouraging people to buy land near the line to build their new homes.

“**Now is the time to buy real estate in Everett or vicinity**” one ad touted
and offered tracts from \$240 each, payable in terms of \$25 or \$10 per month

BILLY GOHL’S ONE MAN CRIME WAVE SWEEPS OVER ABERDEEN

Aberdeen became known as the “port of missing persons” -- people said it had a “floater fleet”
most of the victims were sailors and loggers

Those like Billy who live by inflicting terror on others also develop fears of their own

Billy became suspicious of his gang lieutenants

he and two of his thugs rowed down the Wishkah River to the cabin of a third outlaw
returning to Aberdeen the next day, Billy ordered one of his men to shoot the other
then the victim’s body was thrown overboard attached to a fifty-pound anchor
along with three guns, a tool case and a suitcase full of clothes

When the body of Gohl’s henchman was found an investigation followed
eventually the killer confessed and implicated Billy

Billy Gohl stood trial -- May 2, 1910

soon some of the details of the crime wave were made public

Billy was convicted of aiding abetting murder and sentenced to life in prison

While the number of Billy’s murder victims varies according to the source quoted
when only the bodies found floating in the river are counted the total is 124
some estimates run in excess of 200 people killed

(After a few years in the Walla Walla state prison, Billy was found to be insane

he was transferred from Eastern State Hospital at Medical Lake where he died [March 3, 1927])

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON THE SKAGIT-WHATCOM INTERURBAN

(First steps in establishing an interurban link between the two counties were undertaken towards
at an organizational meeting of the Whatcom-Skagit Interurban Company [October 14, 1903]
when the company amassed \$3 million in capital stock

construction was delayed for more than a decade awaiting the leadership of Stone & Webster)
Bellingham and Skagit Interurban Railway [B&SI] which linked Whatcom County with Mt. Vernon
was incorporated by Stone & Webster Company -- May 18, 1910

tracks were planned from Bellingham along Chuckanut Drive to Burlington

where the route diverged to reach Mt. Vernon, Sedro-Woolley, Anacortes and other points

OTHER INTERURBAN COMPANIES COME INTO EXISTENCE

Vancouver (Washington) Traction Company operated a seven-mile interurban to Orchards and Sifton completed in 1910 (and abandoned in [1925])

Twin City Railroad was a small interurban company and subsidiary of Puget Sound Power and Light (thus it was a Stone & Webster property)

track was built between the cities of Chehalis and Centralia -- 1910

under the name of Twin City Light and Traction Company

passengers were carried in small city cars

(passenger service was discontinued in [1929],

but the track was retained for freight service until [1932]

even then four miles remained for freight switching [until 1936])

U.S. NAVY WANTS TO BUILD A TORPEDO STATION

U.S. Navy sent a special task force of officers to the west coast of the United States⁶

to scout for a clear water site, not over ten fathoms deep and not under five with a sandy bottom and virtually no current

this body of water, they were told, must have little tide and must not be too cold

Congress appropriated \$145,000 to purchase land for a proposed torpedo station -- June 1910

Keyport, Washington was the only site with those special qualities

this news came as a big disappointment to the cities of Tacoma and Bellingham

and Los Angeles, California -- all of which had lobbied vigorously for the torpedo station

but they were not as surprised and shocked as the residents of Keyport

none were not willing to sell -- not for any price

U.S. Navy officials established an amount they were willing to pay

which was considerably below the official suggested assessment

FREE SPEECH RALLIES ARE HELD THROUGHOUT THE WEST

For the rest of the 1910 summer, Industrial Workers of World (IWW) held street meetings

that brought more and more recruits into the IWW

Wobblies swarmed into whatever towns the union leaders decided could provide new union members

Kansas City, Aberdeen, Washington, Fresno and San Diego were visited

in all twenty-six cities across the nation were invaded

in defiance of local ordinances against street gatherings and demonstrations

soapbox talks were held at street corners

⁶ Lisa Poole with Dianne Robinson, *Torpedo Town U.S.A.*, P.13.

In cities where the development of unions was frowned upon
“soapboxing” was frequently restricted by ordinance or by police harassment
IWW flooded these towns with activists who challenged authorities by flouting the ordinance
intentionally getting arrested in great numbers filling the jails
what seemed an endless stream of union activists continued to arrive by boxcar and highway
authorities usually backed down when the cost of feeding prisoners
began to damage the city budget
Industrial Workers of the World’s message was particularly unpopular with the business community
IWW members believed the capitalist system was corrupt and could not be reformed
it could only be resisted until a better society could be built for all working people
street corner speeches were frequently disrupted
particularly by the local Volunteers of America and Salvation Army Bands
From time to time the men would ignore the IWW leaders to seek their own revenge
after an employment shark took someone’s last dollar for a job that did not exist

SUMMER IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST MOUNTAINS REMAINS VERY DRY

Summer of 1910 was the driest year anyone could remember
deep forests of ponderosa pine, spruce, fir, and other big trees that carpeted the region
were bone-dry (an inch of rain fell in June) -- not one drop fell in July
nearly every day that summer dark storm clouds rolled over the horizon
instead of spilling raindrops, clouds hurled thunderbolts into the parched woods
forest fires began caused by lightning, runaway cook fires, cinders pouring from steam engines,
sparks kicked up from saw blades and the steel wheels of railroad cars
Hundreds if not thousands of forest fires were ignited-- night of July 15
fire after fire burst out: nearly a hundred major infernos were going strong -- by the end of July
along with thousands of smaller blazes that burned out of control in the Pacific Northwest
loggers and Forest Rangers from the fledgling U.S. Forest Service could not stop the inferno

FOREST FIRES CONTINUE THEIR DEVASTATION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Normally swift-running rivers had slowed to a crawl
many streams simply disappeared into bedrock -- by August 1910
Forest fires roughly estimated at between 1,736 and 3,000 burned across Idaho and western Montana
Forest Service crews had fewer than 3,000 men on the fire line and equipment was scarce
Every able-bodied man in the region fought the fire
most were Idaho loggers, miners from Butte, Montana,
and skid row bums brought in on trains from Spokane

pay was 25 cents an hour, plus a bedroll, sourdough pancakes, coffee and canned tomatoes
Governors of Idaho and Montana called out National Guard troops
President Taft ordered ten companies of soldiers into the woods to fight fires
including members of Company G, 25th Infantry
an all-black regiment of “Buffalo Soldiers” that fought the fire near Avery, Idaho
their hard work paid off as many of the bigger fires were contained
while smaller ones were allowed to burn themselves out -- [second week of August, 1910]
the worst seemed to be over

FOREST FIRES DEVASTATE THE NORTHWEST

Winds from the Pacific Ocean blew in modestly enough at first
but they built into a howling force racing across the mountains at more than 75 miles an hour
Then disaster swept through the mountains -- Saturday afternoon, August 20, 1910
hurricane-force winds, unlike anything seen since, acted like a massive bellows for the fires below
as it roared across the rolling Palouse region of eastern Washington
and on into Idaho and Montana whose forests were so dry they crackled underfoot
in a matter of hours, fires became firestorms, and trees by the millions became exploding candles
millions more, sucked from the ground, roots and all, became flying blowtorches
entire mountainsides ignited in an instant

This was the largest forest fire in American history and, perhaps, the largest ever

one Forest Ranger described the scene: **“If you could see a little black bear clinging high in a blazing tree and crying like a frightened child, you could perceive on a very small scale what happened to the forest and its creatures.”**⁷

Men caught in crown fires ran side by side with animals fleeing the holocaust
one crown fire stretched ten miles wide and 160 feet tall
it was so vast and engulfing that those who saw compared it to the fires of hell
many men survived by laying in creeks with water-soaked blankets pulled over them
others escaped to mining tunnels or burrowed into rock slides
experienced woodsmen, for the most part, kept their heads
but some of the temporary fire fighters who had been drafted from bars and back alleys
perished as they tried to out-run the fireball
one man jumped from a burning train
another shot himself rather than be burned to death

⁷ Jim Petersen, *EverGreen Magazine*, Winter Edition 1994-1995, Schaumburg, Illinois.

two firefighters fled into flames as horrified comrades huddled in a nearby stream
It was dark by four o'clock in the afternoon August 20, 1910
except for wind-powered fireballs that rolled from ridgetop to ridgetop at seventy miles an hour
they leaped canyons a half-mile wide in one fluid motion
one forest ranger on a fire line in Northern Idaho reported that it "sounded like the roar of 1,000
freight trains passing over that many trestles"

DEVASTATION OF THE FOREST FIRES CONTINUES

For two terrifying days and nights the fire raged across three million acres of virgin timberland
in northern Idaho and western Montana -- August 20-21, 1910
Most of what was destroyed fell to hurricane-force winds that turned the fire into a blowtorch
in some canyons you could not tell where one blaze ended and the next one began
names of the fires identified the locations of the dead:
Big Creek, Setzer Creek, Stevens Peak, Bullion Mine, Cedar Ridge and Little North Fork
twenty-nine firefighters died in the Storm Creek Fire which surrounded the fire crew
Buffalo Soldiers of Company G, 25th Infantry contained the fire -- then buried the dead
One great cloud of smoke covered the region from the Pacific Ocean to the Great Plains
when the cloud hit Denver, Colorado the temperature dropped nineteen degrees in ten minutes
in Cheyenne, Wyoming it was dark as night in the middle of the day
temperature skidded to thirty-eight degrees
daylight was dark as far north as Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
and as far east as Watertown, New York -- by noon August 21
to the west the sky was so full of smoke that ships 500 miles at sea could not navigate by the stars

FIRE SEASON COMES TO AN END

Gale-force winds died down and rain began to fall -- August 23, 1910
but before it was over, 10,000 men had fought on fire lines that stretched from eastern Washington
across the Idaho panhandle well into western Montana
Fire burned over three million acres killing enough timber to fill a freight train 2,400 miles long
eighty-five people perished -- most had been burned beyond recognition

TACOMA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL PUBLISHES A NEWSPAPER

Tacoma Central Council purchased a newspaper: *Labor Advocate* -- 1910
this paper proclaimed labor's viewpoint to the community for the next sixty-seven years
Union members supported labor candidates for school board, city council, county elections,
legislative seats, state offices and national positions

Union membership spanned the ideological spectrum
many union members were active in the Pierce County Socialist Party
Women unionists marched in Labor Day Parades
and were joined by Suffragettes advocating national suffrage

VIOLENT LABOR UNREST SPREADS TO THE WEST

Controversy erupted down the Pacific coast beginning in Los Angeles
where major labor disturbances took place in the conservative, open shop city
In one instance, Harrison Gray Otis the ultra-conservative publisher of the *Los Angeles Times*,
locked out the newspaper's striking printers
tensions were high, and the dispute culminated in the blowing up of the *Times*' printing plant
killing twenty-one people -- this event had a devastating effect on organized labor
eventually Joseph McNamara and his brother John, both AFL union organizers,
confessed to the crime

MUTUAL HOME COLONY CONTINUES TO CREATE CONTROVERSY

Colony still operated a store and an auditorium where speakers could present any cause for discussion
however, the simple life desired by the original settlers was lost
publicity brought all kinds of cultists into the community
Jay Fox, a widely known anarchist, made his home in the colony
he took over the local newspaper and changed the name
from James Morton's *Discontent* to *The Agitator*
Fox became even more revolutionary in his approach to anarchism
in his effort to **“stand for freedom, first, last and all the time”**
he published an article on the topic of free love *The Agitator*
in fact, Fox was concerned with free love
only as an expression of women's rights in sexual relations
through his paper he promoted the industrial unionism efforts of the IWW
he advocated the goal of striving to **“help create that unity of effort and solidarity among
the workers necessary to their own emancipation”**⁸
Home was again affected by “outside” disturbances as the William J. Burns Detective Agency
made continual visits in search of accomplices in the Los Angeles bombing
eventually they found Joseph and John McNamara
by inducing an occasional Home resident, Donald Vose, to disclose the two men

⁸ Jay Fox, “Greetings to You All,” *The Agitator*, newspaper, November 15, 1910.

PUYALLUP SCHOOL FOR INDIAN EDUCATION BECOMES CUSHMAN SCHOOL

Puyallup School for Indian Education in Tacoma was situated on the Puyallup Reservation but its proximity to the Port of Tacoma and the industrial part of town

created an educational atmosphere badly suited for agricultural training

Puyallup School for Indian Education became an industrial training boarding school -- 1910 its name was changed to Cushman School

Cushman School was well equipped for industrial training and featured a modern machine shop enrollment at Cushman School in Tacoma increased to over 350 students

from around the Northwest and Alaska

(Cushman remained one of the largest reservation boarding schools in the region until it closed [1920] when it became an Indian tuberculosis hospital)

WILLIAM E. BOEING DISPLAYS AN INTEREST IN FLYING MACHINES

Born in Detroit, Michigan [October 1, 1881] into a wealthy German mining family

William Boeing left Yale University to go into the lumber side of the business ([in 1903]

he bought extensive timberlands around Grays Harbor on the Olympic Peninsula

William Boeing, now president of Greenwood Logging Company, displayed a variety of interests he experimented with boat design

he traveled from Grays Harbor to Seattle during the [1909] Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition

there he saw a manned flying machine for the first time and became fascinated with aircraft

Bill Boeing was accepted by other owners to become a resident of The Highlands

an exclusive enclave three miles north of Seattle on Puget Sound limited to 100 families [1909]

Brookline, Massachusetts, landscape architecture firm of the Olmsted Brothers

designed the streets and parks

Boeing bought sixteen acres on Boeing Creek (where he built a mansion [1913])

Boeing met twenty-eight-year-old Yale graduate Tim Berman who also entered the lumber business when Berman arrived home in Seattle from Los Angeles

where he had witnessed the first ever air show -- 1910

Berman watched American aviators compete with French pilots

together Boeing's and Berman's interest grew -- first to excitement and then to a calling

MAYOR HIRAM GILL IS THE SUBJECT OF A RECALL EFFORT

When two "vice-lords" built a 500-room brothel on Beacon Hill with a 15-year lease from the city,

Public Welfare League began to circulate a recall petition targeting Gill -- October 8, 1910

sufficient number of signatures were gathered to force an election were turned in [December 20]

WASHINGTON STATE CONSTITUTION IS AMENDED TO GRANT WOMEN THE VOTE

As the election approached most major newspapers

had endorsed the amendment to the state constitution granting women the vote

and the right to hold elected office -

although the right to sit on juries was not addressed in the proposed amendment

Prospects looked promising, but the women took nothing for granted

at each polling place on the rainy election day -- November 8, 1910

organizers posted two women and one man

women handed out cards asking for a YES vote while the man collected the vote count

Male voters approved Amendment 5 of the state constitution -- November 8, 1910

the last sentence states:

“There shall be no denial of the legislative franchise at any election on account of sex.”

by a vote of 52,299 in favor of suffrage versus 29,676 against

this was a stunning margin of almost two-to-one

every county approved the amendment -- with the greatest support west of the Cascades

women were assured of their rights to vote and to hold public office

Washington became the fifth state (after Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Colorado)

and the first state in the Twentieth Century to pass women's suffrage

Even so the women of Washington State did not receive full citizenship rights:

- the law allowed only those who could read and speak English to vote;
- many women, including immigrant Asians who were subject to other restrictive laws, continued to be denied the right to vote

specifically, the Fifth Amendment stated:

“Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise.”

- Amendment 5 did not by itself resolve the issue of women on juries in Washington since jury service had been unlinked from the right to vote by the Territorial Supreme Court [1888]
- U.S. Constitution did not guarantee that right until the 19th Amendment was enacted in [1920]

FIGHT FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IS NOT OVER

Washington women's success in 1910 helped inspire the national campaign

that culminated in passage of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

(it would be ten years before the rest of the country's women

achieved that right [August 26, 1920])

Washington's suffrage campaign's success

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relied on convincing women that women's voting rights were necessary
although some preferred to focus on their role at home
women from every corner of the state and social status had been recruited into women's clubs
these clubs, many of which were book or garden clubs, became centers of political activity
ratification campaign cost \$17,000 with the largest single contribution of \$500
came from Carrie Chapman Catt, a former Washingtonian
who was then serving as president of the International Woman Suffrage Association
Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, a Seattle suffragist, described how the money was raised, **"Cake sales, apron showers, sewing bees, and nickels and dimes saved out of the grocery and millinery bills of a thousand women -- that's how the money came."**⁹
thousands of housewives, farmer's wives, shopkeepers, secretaries and teachers volunteered,
canvassed their towns or donated money
May Arkwright Hutton claimed to have been the first Spokane woman to register to vote
she and Mrs. F. A. Fassett were the first two women to serve on a Spokane County jury
May Arkwright Hutton also lobbied in Olympia for an eight-hour workday for women

EMPIRE BUILDER JAMES JEROME HILL EXPANDS HIS EMPIRE ONCE AGAIN

Express trans-Pacific ships brought great bales of cream-colored raw silk
from Japan and China to Seattle's Pier 91
steamer *Korea* carried \$18 million in raw silk
cargoes averages \$10 million in value
Seattle became a major silk transshipping port receiving the product from Japan
where it was off-loaded and placed on Jim Hill's Great Northern Railway trains to be shipped east
first Great Northern silk train on record left Seattle -- December 2, 1910
carrying 1,656 bales of raw silk and fifty-nine packages of silk goods
this train covered the 1,815 miles to the easternmost GN terminus in St. Paul
in fifty-seven hours forty-five minutes
before it was switched to other rail lines to continue on its way east

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD INCORPORATES A NEW SUBSIDIARY

Union Pacific Railroad had adopted the policy of building new railroads using subsidiary companies
possibly to protect the parent company from possible financial disasters

⁹ David Jepsen, "A Matter of Justice: How Women Won the Vote," League of Women Voters, *Seattle Voter*, Vol. 52, No. 2, September 2010.

Old Oregon & Washington Railroad Company was incorporated in Oregon -- late 1910
new Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company
acquired all the assets, liabilities, and operations of the smaller companies,
except two of the smallest companies were kept by the UP -- December 1910

WASHINGTON LEGISLATORS AGAIN ATTEMPT TO CONSTRUCT A NEW CAPITOL

State Capitol Commission was reformed and convened -- 1911

Washington's requirements and ideas about statehouse architecture had changed dramatically
since architect Ernest Flagg had submitted his first design [1893]

Ernest Flagg returned to Olympia to enter the debate over what was proper in capitol architecture
he learned the building was expected to offer more space,

but the Capitol Commission insisted that the earlier foundation must be used

Flagg proposed a complex of buildings

with the principal structure placed on the existing foundation

State Capitol Commissioners agreed with the proposal

other buildings could be added as they were needed

however, the commission did not agree that Flagg was the proper designer for the job

NAVY LIEUTENANT G. CONRAD WESTERVELT ARRIVES IN SEATTLE

George Conrad Westervelt [1880-1956] graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy

there, because of his ability to argue any subject, he earned the nickname "Scrappy"

After studying naval engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

Westervelt served as official Navy observer at one of America's first air gatherings in New York

he, unlike many of his Navy colleagues, was impressed with the new technology.

Lieutenant Westervelt was sent to Seattle by the Navy

to inspect submarines being built at the Moran Brothers shipyard on the Duwamish River -- 1911

Westervelt joined the prestigious Rainier Club and the University Club

where he met lumberman William Boeing

these two bachelors became friends as they shared an enthusiasm for flying

SEATTLE MAYOR HIRAM GILL IS RECALLED

Seattle Mayor Hiram Gill was the first mayor in the United States to undergo a recall election

when 20,000 of 23,000 registered women voters cast their ballots -- February 7, 1911

history reports the first woman at the polls was 80-year-old Rebecca Hall

who cast her vote for Gill

Real estate agent George W. Dilling won by 6,000 votes and Gill was turned out of office

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this recall effort was based on Gill's permissive attitude towards gambling and prostitution

GRAND JURY IN SEATTLE IS QUICK TO INDITE THE POLICE CHIEF

An investigation of vice in the city under Mayor Horace Gill by a grand jury -- February 25, 1911
listened to the testimony of gamblers and madams

Police Chief Charles "Wappy" Wappenstein, Clarence Gerald and Gideon Tupper were indicted
surprisingly also included in the indictment was Colonel Alden J. Blethen, *Seattle Times* publisher
who and editorially assailed the reformers

Blethen beat the rap but Wappy went to the state penitentiary at Walla Walla

(just before Christmas 1913, Wappy was granted a conditional pardon by Governor Ernest Lister)

CONGRESS PROVIDES MONEY FOR FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

Devastating fire season [of 1910] raised havoc across the western United States

especially in the state of Idaho where fires killed eighty-five people (seventy-two firefighters)
more than three million acres burned destroying an estimated 8,000,000,000 board feet of timber
and put the United States Forest Service 1.1 million dollars in debt

Week's Act, named for New Hampshire Congressman John W. Weeks, passed -- March 1, 1911
it proved a modest amount of matching money to cooperating states

Montana and Idaho received \$10,500 each, Oregon and Washington \$10,000

(that same year Washington's fire budget was raised to \$75,000)

WASHINGTON'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION IS SWORN INTO OFFICE

Progressive Republican Congressman Miles Poindexter was elected by the state senate
to the position of U.S. Senator (senators were elected by the state senate at that time)
after finishing his term as congressman he took up his new position -- March 4, 1911

As an admirer of Theodore Roosevelt Senator Poindexter worked to oppose Republican leaders
he also worked to enact progressive laws such as:

- popular election of U.S. Senators
- woman's suffrage;
- workers' compensation;
- low tariff on imported goods;
- anti-trust laws;
- graduated income tax laws;
- establishment of the Federal Trade Commission

(he left the Republican Party briefly to join the Progressive Party after two years he returned
during this time he continued as U.S. Senator until he was rejected by the state senate [1922])

Two new Congressional Representatives from Washington also were elected:

- Congressman Stanton Warburton, Republican, from Tacoma
will serve one term -- [1911-1913]
- Congressman William L. LaFollette, Republican, of Pullman
will serve four terms -- [1911-1919]

SEATTLE CITY GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER AN INTERURBAN LINE

Public grievances with Stone & Webster's aging streetcars and increasingly erratic service
boiled over -- March 7, 1911

Voters approved municipal purchase of the existing Rainier Avenue interurban line to Renton
Stone & Webster reneged on the original sales price
Seattle ended up spending the bonds to build a new streetcar line to Ballard

INTERURBAN SERVICE EXPANDS IN SKAGIT COUNTY

Sedro-Woolley was firmly connected to the western part of the county
by the electrified Interurban trolley that ran on a track right-of-way
(nearly identical to what is now Highway 20 west from Burlington
portion located inside the Burlington city limits is today partially covered
by a narrow park-like lawn
interurban line entered Sedro-Woolley on Woodworth Street and continued east
to where an electric substation is now located on the south side of Ferry Street
interurban depot was located just east of the St. Charles Hotel
and is now at the crossroads of Highway 20 and the Cook Road)

PROGRESSIVE AGENDA IS IMPLEMENTED

Nationally, a Worker's Compensation plan was drafted by American Federation of Labor
Washington established a model workmen's compensation program administered by the state
pension was provided to dependents of workers injured or killed on the job
in addition to women receiving in Washington State
nationally women received the benefit of an eight-hour day -- 1911
Washington State Grange led the Joint Legislative Committee in the fight for direct democracy
Initiatives allowed registered voters to sign petitions proposing laws and changes in law
Recall Initiatives specifically demanded the removal of an office holder
legislature could pass a Referendum to refer proposed laws to the state's voters for their approval
rather than imposing the legislature's will on the public
These reforms were each condemned by conservative Republicans as Socialism

WASHINGTON WOMEN BECOME THE FIRST TO SERVE ON JURIES

Washington State's Constitutional Amendment 5 provided women voting rights and right to hold public office

however, the right for women to serve on juries was not included in the amendment
Washington State legislature revised the jury statute to provide that all electors, including women, would be placed on the list of eligible jurors -- this became law -- March 13, 1911

Washington became the first state in the nation to authorize female jurors by statute
(Wyoming Territory had experimented with women on juries in [1870-1871]
but had abandoned the practice before statehood)

Washington State was far ahead of the nation in assuring civil participating by women
but even Washington did not guarantee men and women would serve equally as jurors
any woman still could "opt-out" of jury duty by signing that she wanted to be excused
the person serving the jury summons was required to tell potential women jurors
that a sex-based exemption was available to her

"Automatic exemption of women from jury duty was not an unusual arrangement for most of the 20th century. The prevailing notion that a woman's place was in the home meant that it would be ungentlemanly for the state to force her from the domestic sphere against her will — not to mention burdensome to her domestically helpless husband and children, who would have to cook their own dinners."¹⁰

WASHINGTON PASSES THE FIRST COMPULSORY WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW

Hazardous working conditions caused many serious workplace injuries, illnesses and deaths
these resulted in the worker and his family being left destitute
questions of fault and negligence settled in court were a burden on victims and their employers
public pressure resulted in Governor Marion E. Hay naming a commission to investigate solutions
House Bill 14, The Workmen's Compensation Act, passed with bipartisan support -- March 14, 1911
this was the first constitutionally mandated state workers' compensation law in the nation
as a result of this legislation thousands of families of Washington workers
who were injured or became ill from workplace causes
received medical, disability, rehabilitation or survivor benefits
also thousands of Washington businesses have been relieved of negligence-based law suits

SHINGLE WEAVERS' UNION MEMBERS VOTE TO EXPAND THEIR MEMBERSHIP

¹⁰ Linda K. Kerber, *No Constitutional Rights to Be Ladies: Women and the Obligations of Citizenship*, P 217-218.

International Shingle Weavers' Union of America voted at their 1911 convention to include all unskilled and semi-skilled workers of the mills and woods into its union -- 1911

Shingle Weavers knew that they would not have an easy time organizing the timber industry as the American Federation of Labor (AFL) frowned on organizing unskilled labor

Although not happy with the prospect, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) granted its approval

AFL recognized the character and state of mind of the average timber worker and feared the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) would find a warm welcome in the sawmills and logging camps

thus all of the workers in the timber industry who formerly were members of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union became members of the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America

WEST COAST LUMBERMAN'S ASSOCIATION COMES INTO EXISTENCE

West Coast Lumberman's Association was formed by lumber company owners -- 1911

it established uniform grades of lumber

they also agreed to curtail production when the market for finished lumber was poor to inhibit competition owners published agreed-upon prices for wood products

most significantly the Lumberman's Association collectively battled labor unions

WEYERHAEUSER'S GEORGE LONG INTRODUCES THE IDEA OF TREE FARMS

Timber company Superintendent George Long urged people living in the Chehalis Valley to reseed cutover land in order to maintain their economy -- 1911

Two obstacles stopped the idea cold:

- first, an overnight fire might destroy the work of years;
 - second the tax situation did not favor the slow process of growing trees
- counties that needed revenue assessed timberland on the value of the trees not on the value of the land -- which seemed unfair to Timber Barons
- farmers were not taxed on their crop so why should lumbermen unable to harvest be taxed year after year when the trees could only be cut once

Predictably marginal land owners logged off their timber in a hurry then let the cutover land revert back to the county government rather than pay delinquent tax bills

Also, men who held on to their land were unwilling to increase their tax bills by planting trees (Development of tree farms was delayed for the next three decades)

MCNEIL ISLAND FEDERAL PENITENTIARY SEES SOME IMPROVEMENTS

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Cell house No. 2 containing sixty-six double cells was opened to house convicts -- 1911
An electrical generating power plant was constructed
electric lights were installed in the prison's buildings and cells -- 1911
Federal prison system paid for a shipyard and Captain Neil Henly went to work with convict help
on construction of the prison's first powerboat: the *John G. Sargent*
this a forty-six-foot launch made the trip to Steilacoom much safer
John G. Sargent served the institution for fifty years¹¹

HOME COLONY AGAIN COMES UNDER ATTACK

Home Colony and *The Agitator* editor Jay Fox and went through yet another disturbance
authorities received complaints, originally thought to originate from neighboring farmers,
that some members of the colony were bathing nude in the bay
four residents of Home, three of them women, were arrested
(during the trial it came out
“the complaints had actually been made by members of Home Colony”)
Jay Fox attempted to address these issues in an article appearing in *The Agitator*
entitled *The Nudes and the Prudes* -- July 11, 1911
Fox advocated boycotting members of the Home community who were “prudish”
and were offended by those who chose to bathe naked in Puget Sound
he also strongly “...defended the right of persons to be or to swim in the nude.”
his effort to defend the practice resulted in his arrest based on a law making it a misdemeanor
to “...encourage or advocate disrespect for law or for any court or courts of justice.”
Despite his arguments for free speech
and his remark that “**It is only by agitation that the laws of the land are made better**”
he was found guilty and sentenced to two months in jail

RADICALS AND ESPECIALLY ANARCHISTS FACE A GROWING BACKLASH OF HATRED

Tacoma's *Evening News* escalated public concern when it vocalized the national fear of anarchism
a front page headline demanded: “**Shall Anarchy and Free Love Live in Pierce County?**”
Tacomans formed a vigilante group
Grand Army of the Republic (presumably a nationalist club)
to “**clean out the nest of anarchy on the Sound**” and “**put it to the torch**”
they threatened to eradicate “**...anarchy in all of its various forms, by legal means, if possible, and if not by other means which will be equally as effective by banishment or burial.**”¹²

¹¹ Daryl C. McClary, HistoryLink.org, Essay 5238, April 17, 2003.

Their obvious target was Home Colony

quickly a Tacoma steamboat was chartered to carry a mob to burn down the town
fortunately somewhat calmer heads prevailed

as the steamboat captain refused to provide passage

and the mob was talked out of such action by a local minister

Colony leaders Jay Fox, Charles Govan, James Adams, and James Larkin were arrested
for distributing “obscene” literature advocating “free love” through the United States mail
(after two months in jail the men were acquitted)

Postal authorities became concerned about a continual flurry of articles

Home’s post office was moved two miles to the smaller town of Lakebay

people of Home could not entirely remove themselves from the society they despised
(post office was moved back to Home [1958] but postal officials kept the Lakebay name

residents of Home still have a Lakebay addresses unless they pay a fee for a special listing)

IN THE FACE OF ATTACKS HOME COLONY DECLINES

Home Colony continued for several years although it increasingly declined

At one point J.C. Harrison, in the IWW publication *Solidarity*, ridiculed Home

“...as a dilapidated community...” where residents had **“...constant quarrels and bickerings...”** Many of these arguments often ended up in court which led to further contempt from anarchist such as Harrison. He further revealed that the **“...professed anarchists...”** at Home **“...denounced courts and the law but used them to their own advantage...”**

Outside influence on life at Home had obvious effects on its residents

in their attempt to construct an isolated society

they discovered that external forces still had a consequence on their lives

LIFE IN AN INDIAN BOARDING SHOOOL IS DIFFICULT¹³

Harriette (Hiahl-tsa) Shelton was born on the Tulalip Reservation near Marysville [1904]

to Guemes Island’s Ruth (Siastenu) Sehome of the Klallam and Samish tribes

and Tulalip storyteller, wood-carver and cultural leader Chief William (Wha-cah-dub) Shelton
who was of Snohomish, Skay-whah-mish, Puyallup and Wenatchee ancestry

As a child she spoke primarily the Snohomish dialect of the Coast Salish language

she hauled water from the well and collected firewood for her extended family

she earned to smoke salmon, pick wild berries, drink fresh stream water

¹² LaWarne, Charles P. “The Anarchist Colony of Home, Washington 1901-1902. *Journal of the Southwest*, 1987-2006.

¹³ Peter Blecha, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9079, July 27, 2009.

using a cup made from a Skunk Cabbage leaf
she was taught to respect all tribal elders and learned native morals and ethics
through the oral transmission of various Indian legends
at about age five, Harriette's grandmother, Hat's Kol Litsa, made an effort to teach her
the ancient Indian ways to connect with nature's spirits
had this been made public her grandmother could have faced jail
Harriette was ready to attend school at age seven -- September 1911
her father detested the reservation's Catholic Mission School
because as a child he was mistreated when he attended classes there for two years
public schools did not accept Indian children at that time
only the Tulalip Boarding School remained as an option
Harriette was among the approximately 225 boys and girls who left home to live at the school
each was assigned an ID number (Harriette's was No. 33)
within those walls pupils faced a nightmarish existence and a grueling daily schedule
which began with a loud bell awakening them at 5:30 a.m. for a military-style roll call
an exercise program began at 6:00 a.m. that included marching drills
students' entire day were regimented until the lights-out bell rang at 9:00 p.m.

Boarding school resembled a prison camp in additional ways as Harriette noted: **"Saturday was always inspection. We wore those uniforms. Navy blue serge... stiff and scratchy. That was a killer. The sun was shining. We were lined up outside. And we were lined up there for maybe an hour, you know. Out in the sun. Employees would walk up and down the line and see how your hair and everything is."** (Tulalip Oral Biography Project P. 9)

Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, as Harriette described it, was **"just absolutely insane ... you know: with the power to civilize us."** (Tulalip Oral Biography Project P. 9)

as on American Indian reservations elsewhere, **"We were punished for speaking our language in that boarding school. It was strictly against their regulations. Everybody said that is against the law to be speaking the language."** (Tulalip Oral Biography Project P. 9)

yet the young students enjoyed occasional conversations in their native tongue
one day a snitch informed the school's fearsome matron who laid down the law
as Harriette recalled: **"I was nine years old. We were all about the same age ... we were talking Indian. ... Somebody went and told on us because a matron ... came where we were down in the playroom, and each of us got a strapping. ... We were nine years old, and we were speaking our language. I will always remember that strapping. That really hurt. She hit us as hard as she could.... She strapped us from the back of the neck all the way to our ankles. That burned. But, you know, the physical hurt was not as bad as how I felt for in my own mind.... Being strapped: I never got over that for a long, long time. In fact, I am not over it yet."** (Tulalip Oral Biography Project P. 9)

(Harriette's sister, Ruth, was one of about thirty Indian kids who fell ill [February 1917]
Tulalip Reservation's superintendent allowed her to return home to heal [March]
when Harriette also showed signs of sickness, she too was sent home

Ruth died of tuberculosis [May 1917] **“There were many families who all the children died.... There was never a week went by on our reservation but what we had a funeral. Every week. Sometimes we would have two funerals a week.... Sometimes it was for children. But it took ... quite a while to get over that one about my sister because I missed her.”**

[Tulalip Oral Biography Project P. 3])

(Tulalip boarding school officially closed [1932] its principal buildings were torn down
Indian students were absorbed into the Marysville school system)

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD IS AGAIN CHALLENGED BY JIM HILL

E.H. Harriman once again became annoyed when the Northern Pacific Railway
decided to build up the Deschutes River east of the Cascades Mountains
to thus sneak into California the back way

This route was the preserve of another Harriman road, the Southern Pacific Railroad

Harriman's response was instant

neck and neck the competing crews raced along opposite sides of the Deschutes River
they harassed each other with dynamite blasts, mysteriously rolling boulders, faked telegrams
long wagon trains dragged supplies through the deserts and down the canyon's rocky sides
farmers with strategic homesteads found their holding worth more

than even wild dreams could have predicted

finally Harriman captured the key location

he brought Jim Hill to a stop at the village of Bend, Oregon

(Not for twenty more years would the Great Northern Railway make connection
with the Western Pacific in California and so gain entry into San Francisco)

Union Pacific Railroad track made Bend another lumber center

its population jumped from five hundred to five thousand in a decade

PACIFIC NORTHWEST TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY IS FORMED

Electrical engineering consulting firm Stone & Webster in Seattle expanded beyond King County
now the name “Seattle Electric Company” was thought to be too provincial

the utility was reincorporated as the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company -- 1912

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY EXPANDS

Until 1912, settlers along the upper Skagit River, unlike their Puget Sound contemporaries,

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were dependent on the west-to-east Seattle & Northern Railroad, canoes, steamboats
or stagecoaches bumping along rough roads for the all-day trip to Mount Vernon
Opening of interurban service on Stone & Webster's Pacific Northwest Traction, Light & Power
Northern Division coincided with a tremendous upswing in the economy of northwest Washington
Boston financiers Stone & Webster bet on an improving national and local economic picture
Whatcom County Railway & Light Company reorganized
becoming the Bellingham Division of Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company
Both the Bellingham-Skagit Railway and the Seattle-Everett Interurban lines
merged under the new Pacific Northwest Traction, Light & Power Company -- January 1912
Bellingham was responsible for the building of the Whatcom-Skagit Interurban line
people of Bellingham put up \$400,000 for bonds
balance of the money was raised by Stone & Webster Corporation of Boston who built the road
Pacific Northwest Traction, Light & Power Company became responsible
for the operation of several Puget Sound interurban railway lines
in addition to their passenger lines the company provided freight services
to regional businesses and industries such as the Renton coal mines
owned by Puget Sound Electric Railway

SHINGLE WEAVERS INCLUDE ALL TIMBER WORKERS INTO THEIR UNION

With the addition of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union to their union -- 1912
the International Shingle Weavers' Union petitioned the American Federation of Labor (AFL)
to change its name to (IUSWSWW)
"International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers, and Woodsmen"
IUSWSWW was chartered by the American Federation of Labor (AFL)
but because the former Sawmill and Timber Workers Union were "unskilled" workers
they held only "federated" (nonvoting) status
(International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers, and Woodsmen (IUSWSWW)
was far too cumbersome
this union's name was changed to the International Union of Timber Workers [1912])

IWW LEADER "BIG BILL" HAYWOOD BECOMES TOO RADICAL EVEN FOR SOCIALISTS

In addition to being a Wobbly leader, William "Big Bill" Haywood
was an active member of the Socialist Party
he was elected to the Socialist Party of America National Executive Committee -- 1912
however the aggressive tactics of Bill Haywood and the Industrial Workers of the World
along with their call for abolition of the wage system and the overthrow of capitalism

created tension with more moderate members of the Socialist Party
Haywood was less concerned with political tactics
he focused on direct action and strikes which often led to violence
Socialist Party was opposed to violence while Bill Haywood openly advised socialists and workers
to practice sabotage and risk imprisonment to foster revolution
this conflict of interest eventually led to Big Bill's recall from the National Executive Committee
thousands of Industrial Workers of the World members left the Socialist Party with him

HIRAM C. GILL RUNS FOR A SECOND TERM AS SEATTLE MAYOR

Seemingly unaffected by being the first mayor of a major city in the nation to be recalled
Gill once again threw his hat in the ring
In an election that was not even close Hiram Gill nearly tied with Socialist Hulet Wells
Oxford, England born Progressive George Fletcher Cotterill was swept into office -- March 1912
Cotterill was an advocate of women's suffrage and prohibition of the sale of alcohol
he was also concerned with development of public parks
he pushed for public ownership of port and harbor facilities
and for public ownership of utilities
Hiram Gill returned to his law practice

PACIFIC COAST DISTRICT INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETS

Pacific Coast District ILA Convention meeting is held in Seattle -- March 1912
Northwest District President John Kean presided
Kean asked the convention to declare the Grays Harbor Stevedoring Company unfair
he requested authorization from the delegates to conduct a nationwide financial appeal
on behalf of the Aberdeen Local 24 and Hoquiam Local 26
During discussion of the resolution, Kean told delegates that he was concerned
many of the West Coast locals would stage impromptu strikes in support of locals 24 and 26
Kean believed the district was not strong enough to win a coastwide fight
since the San Francisco Riggers and Stevedores' Union was not a member of the district
Pacific Coast District delegates decided to make an all-out fight for the Grays Harbor men
they passed a resolution levying a penalty of ten cents an hour for each man working vessels
loaded by the Grays Harbor Stevedore Company
if the ship's captain refused to pay the penalty at the first port of call,
the second port was authorized to charge twenty cents a man hour
Convention delegates designated Paddy Morris to notify all thirty-eight locals
when a Grays Harbor vessel loaded by the unfair stevedore company had cleared the harbor

seven unions, including Tacoma locals 38-30 and 38-55 carried out the penalty policy
fines that were collected were turned over to the striking members of the Grays Harbor unions

LONGSHORE MEMBERS IN ABERDEEN AND HOQUIAM GO ON STRIKE

Wobblies and International Shingle Weavers of America were on strike at the Grays Harbor sawmills
Grays Harbor International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) demanded better working conditions
from the Grays Harbor Stevedoring Company

manager W. R. Jones refused to discuss the men's grievances

Jones hired members of the IWW's Marine Transport Workers to replace the ILA men

one week later the Wobblies walked out -- March 21, 1912

Pacific Coast District Organizer Paddy Morris was sent to assist the Aberdeen and Hoquiam locals
in an effort to resolve the dispute with the Grays Harbor Stevedoring Company

Morris became involved with the striking Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)

pressure on company managers was increased

Longshore union members tried to get Jones to bargain,

but he "absolutely refused" to discuss a settlement

Longshoremen walked off the job

Seattle, Tacoma, and Astoria unions provided jobs for Grays Harbor for the union men

STIMSON MILL COMPANY MOVES TO HOOD CANAL

Charles Willard (C.W.) Stimson sold the Ballard mill -- 1912

he moved his family business to Hood Canal to log timber his father had purchased years earlier

he became known as a tough competitor and successful negotiator

Stimson Mill Company became known for employing hard-working men

who were provided access to modern logging equipment

REPUBLICAN PARTY SPLITS INTO COMPETING FACTONS

Progressive Theodore Roosevelt watched as Conservative President William Howard Taft
dismantled Roosevelt's reform efforts

Having a term as president, Roosevelt ran for re-election to the presidency -- June 18 to 22, 1912

Progressive (Bull Moose) Party was composed of moderate Republicans who platform
called for outlawing child labor,

demanding minimum wage legislation,

pushed for worker's compensation for those injured on the job,

forced direct election of National Senators (to replace state senates electing the position)

This was the first year the Republican Party held Primary elections

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Roosevelt won nine of twelve state (eight by landslide margins of 60% or more)
Taft won only Massachusetts (and that by a small margin) and even lost his home state of Ohio
Wisconsin Senator Robert M. LaFollette, a reformer, won two states
however, thirty-eight states did not hold primary elections
Washington State Republican Convention held in Aberdeen split
two delegations were sent to the National Republican Convention in Chicago
where conservative Taft forces controlled the convention
they refused to seat Roosevelt's Progressive Delegates on the floor
Taft controlled the Republican National Committee
which had the power to make decisions on contested delegates
they awarded 235 of the contested delegates to Taft and nineteen to Roosevelt
William Howard Taft was selected for a second term
James S. Sherman of New York was chosen for re-election as Vice President
These party manipulations enraged former President Roosevelt
he and his followers stormed out of the convention and bolted from the Republican Party

MAY ARKWRIGHT HUTTON CONTINUES HER POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

May Arkwright Hutton, along with three other women, were among the delegates
to the State Democratic Convention in Walla Walla
She continued on as a Washington State delegate
to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore
where she attracted considerable press coverage

DEMOCRATIC PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION

Democrat's nominating convention -- June 25 to July 2, 1912
required a two-thirds majority vote to secure the presidential nomination
After a long deadlock former Democratic presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan
threw his support to candidate Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey
giving him the nomination on the forty-sixth ballot
Indiana Governor Thomas R. Marshall was the Vice-Presidential nominee
After the close of the convention and despite declining health,
May Arkwright Hutton stopped in Ohio on the way home
to give speeches bolstering that state's woman suffrage efforts

FORMER PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT HOLDS HIS OWN POLITICAL CONVENTION

Roosevelt and his Progressive followers met in convention in Chicago -- August 5-7, 1912

Progressive Party members were chiefly Protestant Middle-class Republicans
often they were professionals in occupation who idolized Roosevelt
most of them had little in common with Populists
except that both refused to accept the status quo
California Governor Hiram Johnson of California joined the ticket as Roosevelt's running mate
Women played a large role in the convention
everyone observed the prominence of women, women delegates and women leaders
suffrage leader Jane Addams seconded Roosevelt's nomination
Roosevelt electrified the convention with a dramatic speech during which he announced
that he would "stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord"
and declared that he felt "as strong as a Bull Moose," thus giving the new party its popular name
Although Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive Party platform
appeared bold and innovative in some parts of the United States,
in the Pacific Northwest its proposals for abolition of child labor and for woman suffrage
had already become law

SKAGIT-WHATCOM INTERURBAN SERVICE BEGINS

An Interurban bridge was built over the Skagit River
between the Pacific Highway (later Highway 99) auto bridge and Great Northern Railway bridge
just one day before the construction contract deadline
First electric-powered Interurban trains connected Bellingham with Mount Vernon and Sedro-Woolley
service began with a great celebration -- 10 A.M. August 31, 1912
when a special train left Bellingham carrying practically all of the officials
of Bellingham, Burlington, Mount Vernon and Sedro-Woolley
together with the officials of Whatcom and Skagit counties,
members of various commercial organizations,
and a large representation from the Stone & Webster Club of Washington
each town along the line received the initial train with festivities, banquets and speeches
even an unfortunate summer rain failed to dampen participant's enthusiasm
Leslie R. Coffin managed the interurban line from his office in Bellingham
three new interurban passenger cars operated on the Bellingham-Mount Vernon line
at ninety-minute intervals
first car left Bellingham daily at 5:30 A.M. and arrived at Mount Vernon at 6:45 A.M.
before beginning the return trip back to Bellingham at 7:00 A.M.
last round-trip car left Bellingham at 11:00 P.M. and began the return trip at 12:30 A.M.
arriving back in Bellingham at 1:45 A.M.

fourth interurban car operated every ninety minutes on the Burlington-Sedro-Woolley line running from 6:15 A.M. to 12:45 A.M.

after the last run of the day, all of the cars returned to the Kentucky Street car barns in Bellingham where a night crew performed cleaning and necessary maintenance

ROUTE OF THE BELLINGHAM TO MOUNT VERNON -- SOUTH INTERURBAN SERVICE

Interurban car was boarded at the northern depot in Bellingham

located at Elk (now State) and Holly streets

(near where the Greyhound Bus terminal was later constructed)

Fairhaven, the southern city limits, was reached five minutes later and 2.5 miles

route continued on for more than four miles around Chuckanut Mountain

at an average height of 200 feet above sea level

stops were made at Happy Valley (3.5 miles from Bellingham) and Hibridge (4.28 miles)

was a seven-hundred-foot-long trestle, built of 12"x12" timbers

130 feet above Chuckanut Creek -- one of the highest trestles in the west

From Hibridge the route continued to Wildcat Cove (7.76 miles);

and Clayton Bay (9.2 miles where a trestle crossed over the bay);

Run from Clayton Bay along the edge of Samish Bay was a white-knuckle but beautiful stretch

beside the Great Northern Railway track with stops at: Grandview (5.36 miles);

Chuckanut (6.8 miles); Seawood (11.15 miles)

and Samish (12.32 miles -- where Samish Trestle made of over 5,000 cedar piles

and three million feet of lumber, was reached)

Entering Skagit Valley the interurban car crossed the Skagit Flats

stops were made at Blanchard (13.64 miles);

and Edison (15.68 miles before plunging into a mile of timberland);

emerging from the forest the car emerged onto Olympia Marsh Country

and stopped at Sunset (17.3 miles);

six miles of cultivated farmland greeted the passenger as the interurban stopped at

Field (18.53 miles) Roray (then the name for town of Allen 21.20 miles); Maiben (22.5 miles)

Finally Burlington depot on Virginia Street near the north-south railroad track

was reached (23.25 miles from Bellingham)

Interurban car continued south from Burlington to Varney (24 miles from Bellingham)

to Riverside (25.55 miles where the Skagit River was crossed

on a new steel bridge 800 feet long with a draw span of 240 feet)

and Clear Lake Road (now College Way 26.05 miles)

Mount Vernon Depot at the northwest corner of Kincaid and Main streets

was the southern terminus (27.5 miles from Bellingham)
here the car turned around on a curving trestle over the Skagit River (near the Moose Hall today)
this was located outside of the dike -- when the river was high the turn-around was frightening
as muddy river water swirled and churned underneath

Return trip retraced the route back to Burlington
where the interurban car began a run to Sedro-Woolley
four additional cars served the Burlington-Sedro Woolley line exclusively

ROUTE OF THE BURLINGTON TO SEDRO WOOLLEY -- EAST INTERURBAN SERVICE'

Burlington Depot was the beginning of the East Skagit Valley Interurban Service
this route followed (today's Highway 20)
(inside the Burlington city limits a grassy strip of land marks the route)
Stops were made at Miller (.75 miles from Burlington); Dempsey (2.13 miles); Sterling (2.7 miles)
Kimsey (2.75 miles); and Austin (4.08 miles)
Sedro Woolley Depot on Ferry Street half a block from the Northern Pacific Railway Depot
this was the end of the line (4.7 miles from Burlington)
from Sedro-Woolley the car returned to Burlington before continuing on to Bellingham

SERVICE ON THE BELLINGHAM-MT. VERNON-BURLINGTON-SEDRO WOOLLEY ROUTE

Six interurban cars operated daily on the Mount Vernon-Bellingham line
and ten ran daily between Mount Vernon and Sedro-Woolley
Power which drove the system was transmitted from Bellingham over aluminum cable
to substations at Clayton Bay and Burlington where it was transformed into direct current
and fed into copper cable
Equipment consisted of four combination express and passenger cars each fifty-seven feet long
powered by a 300-horsepower motor
cars were light, clean and comfortable
fifty-eight people sat as the interurban sped along at fifty-miles-per-hour
Freight service, principally farm produce, milk, wholesale groceries and lumber products,
was handled by Pacific Northwest Traction, Light & Power Company at night
after the last passenger cars had returned to Bellingham
Whatcom County Railway and Light had constructed twenty flatcars and four boxcars [1911]
Harvest of 1912 was one of the largest in local history
all through the following winter Bellingham and the towns of the Skagit Valley
were a flurry of activity carried on by prosperous farmers
real estate values began to climb and the number of building permit soared

in anticipation of the opening of the Panama Canal, Whatcom Creek Waterway was dredged to allow ocean-going vessels to dock in the heart of Bellingham
Stone & Webster created a subsidiary of the Pacific Northwest Traction, Light & Power Company which began construction of the missing link between Everett and Mount Vernon
(this was never completed)

WILLAPA ELECTRIC COMPANY OPERATES AN INTERURBAN LINE

Willapa Electric Company was affiliated with the Grays Harbor Railway and Light Company
Willapa Electric operated a six-mile line south of Grays Harbor from South Bend to Raymond which opened as the Willapa Harbor Railway Company -- 1912
(it was abandoned in [1930])

LONGSHORE UNION REACHES AN AGREEMENT AT GRAYS HARBOR

New Grays Harbor stevedore boss, H. M. Delanty, suddenly agreed to give pay preference to International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) locals Aberdeen Local 38-24 and Hoquiam's Local 38-26
ninety Aberdeen and Hoquiam union longshoremen would receive fifty cents an hour

ELECTION RESULTS IN 1912

Although there were five candidates for the office of president -- November 5, 1912 this was in fact a three-way race
Socialist candidate Eugene V. Debs received only 900,369 popular votes (0 electoral votes)
Prohibition Party's Eugene W. Chafin 207,972 popular votes (0 electoral votes)
Democrat's Wilson/Marshall collected 6,293,152 popular votes (435 electoral votes)
Progressive's Roosevelt/Johnson received 4,119,207 popular votes (88 electoral votes)
Theodore Roosevelt carried Washington
Republican's incumbent president Taft/ Nicholas M. Butler
(who replaced James S. Sherman who had died just before the election)
gathered 3,486,333 popular votes (8 electoral votes)

Voters in Washington State bucked the national trend

Roosevelt and his Progressive Party (Bull Moosers) carried Washington (113,000 popular votes)
Woodrow Wilson garnered 86,000 popular votes
William Howard Taft received 70,000 popular votes
Eugene V. Debs secured 12% of the total Washington vote cast -- 40,000 votes for President
a percentage larger than in any other state except Oklahoma
compared to the strength of the Democratic and Republican parties,

Socialist electoral clout was seldom impressive even in Washington
however, voters elected moderate socialists to several local positions:
city commissioner in Spokane;
mayors in Pasco and Edmonds,
on members each in the Washington legislature Senate and House of Representatives

In the election for state officials Democrat Ernest Lister, a fiscal conservative, was elected Governor
he was the first Democrat governor of the state since John R. Rogers [1901]
he carried on a continual feud with the reform-minded legislature
saving state money was his greatest concern
his opponents noted he had a “passion for saving”
as he deprived the state of improvements in highways and education

Conservative Republicans did much better in the state than Taft had done nationally
control of the Washington Senate belonged to the Conservative Republicans
Republicans: 25; Progressives: 8; Democrats: 8; Socialists: 1
state House of Representatives was split
Republicans: 48 (two short of a majority); Progressives: 30; Democrats: 18 and 1 Socialist

Washington’s National Senator, Miles Poindexter, supported Roosevelt
he served as Bull Moose’ only member of the U.S. Senate
in addition to Roosevelt's progressive reforms he advocated for anti-trust laws
and a graduated income tax (with higher rates for those with higher incomes)

Republican Party controlled the state’s newly-elected Congressional Delegation
Progressive Republican Congressman Jacob A. Falconer from Everett
served one term for the First Congressional District-- [1913-1915]
Republican Albert Johnson, Hoquiam newspaper publisher, was elected in the Second District
he was strongly opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
and distrusted aliens and radicals generally
Congressman Johnson became chair of House Immigration Committee
he steered through Congress laws which set quotas on the numbers of aliens
who were allowed to enter the United States each year

Republican William Leroy La Follette was re-elected in the Third District
he was popular and well known -- he played his violin and sang songs on the stump
he was often accompanied by his wife, Helen, on the piano
his daughters, Mimi and Mary Lee, performed Scottish dances as he played and sang

two new Congressmen will be elected “at-large” (state-wide)
Progressive Republican James W. Bryan of Seattle served one term [1913-1915]
Progressive Republican Jacob Falconer from Everett served one term

WASHINGTON'S FIRST WOMEN LEGISLATORS WERE ELECTED

First women were elected to the state legislature -- November 5, 1912
to take office [January 13, 1913]

Republican Frances Axtell representing Bellingham

after earning a Ph.D. from DePaul University she moved to Bellingham
she advocated for a minimum-wage, banning child labor, workers' compensation,
and pensions for the elderly, disabled, and widows

she also helped change sections of criminal law -- especially those dealing with violent assault
Progressive Nena Jolidon Croake was a doctor of osteopathy (treatment of skeletal problems)
elected from Tacoma she was a staunch advocate of minimum wage
as well as pensions for abandoned mothers

JOSEPHINE CORLISS PRESTON IS ELECTED SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Growing up in Fergus Falls, Minnesota Josephine Corliss saw the struggles facing immigrants
some of her classmates could speak no English

(Josephine Preston was only fourteen when she began teaching

at age nineteen she traveled to Waitsburg, Washington to continue her teaching career [1892]

she married Albert Preston [1893] and moved to Walla Walla

there she was named Assistant County Superintendent

she was elected Walla Walla County School Superintendent three times)

Josephine Preston was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction -- November 5, 1912

she held the position for sixteen years

throughout her career she advocated for immigrants

and for rural educators forced to board with strangers in order to teach in small towns

perhaps she was best known for inspiring teacher "cottages"

district-funded living quarters for rural teachers

WASHINGTON VOTERS PASS TWO REFORM AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

Two progressive proposals to amend the State Constitution were passed -- November 5, 1912

Amendment 7 gave voters the right to pass an *Initiative* to implement new law
without passing the legislature or acquiring the governor's signature

Amendment 7 also gave the legislature the right to *Refer* a proposed Bill or law
to the voters for their approval or rejection

Amendment 8 gave voters the right to *Recall* (remove from office) elected officials except judges
who intentionally or unintentionally abused his or her office or violated the oath of office

Amendment 7 passed with a 71.49% “YES” vote

Amendment 8 passed with a 70.78% “YES” vote

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY ACHIEVES SUCCESS IN OREGON

Abigail Scott Duniway’ persistence paid off when Oregon became the seventh state in the U.S. to pass a women's suffrage amendment -- November 5, 1912

Oregon Governor Oswald West asked her to write and sign the equal suffrage proclamation she was the first woman to register to vote in Multnomah County (but she did not live to see the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution grant suffrage to all women [1920])

Abigail Scott Duniway died in a Portland hospital

a few days before her eighty-first birthday [October 11, 1915])

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS REGRET THEIR STAND AGAINST THE PARTY

Primary accomplishments of the Bull Moose insurgency of 1912:

- split the Republican Party and placed Woodrow Wilson in the White House;
- drew numerous reformers outside the Republican Party into an ill-conceived protest vehicle that had no future

Progressive Republicans had abandoned the Republican Party to conservatives who would soon seek to undo past reforms

even Roosevelt’s effort to return to the Republican ranks failed to change the party’s direction

MILWAUKEE ROAD EXPANDS

Chicago, Milwaukee, and Puget Sound Railway Company, incorporated in Washington, was absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad -- January 1, 1913

However, the heavy burden of construction costs caused severe financial problems

also the company’s failure to make a distinction between construction costs and operational costs led the company into a dispute with the Interstate Commerce Commission

Rumors indicated the Milwaukee Road was planning to electrify 450 miles of its lines through the mountains of Montana and Idaho -- early 1913

new technology meant more speed could be achieved on ascending grades than steam provided on descending grades electric motors would act as generators

returning current to the electric cable

this would eliminate the usual braking problems while controlling the speed of trains electricity also increased comfort to passengers by reducing coal and stops to take on boiler water and eliminating smoke

LONGSHOREMEN'S EFFORT AT GRAYS HARBOR ATTRACTS INTEREST

Grays Harbor effort proved Pacific Coast longshore locals
could work together to achieve a common goal

This solidarity attracted the interest of the San Francisco Riggers and Stevedores
who issued an invitation to the International Longshoremen's Association locals
to join a new coastwide organization espousing IWW principles -- January 17, 1913
not one ILA local applied for a charter from the Pacific Coast Waterfront Workers' Federation
International Longshoremen's Association locals ILA District President Kean
believed the system of fining an unfair business had endless possibilities
in solving disputes and could even replace strikes

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT SIXTEEN AUTHORIZES A FEDERAL INCOME TAX

**Amendment XVI to the Federal Constitution was passed by Congress
and approved by the required three-quarters of the states -- February 3, 1913**

**“Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source
derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or
enumeration.”**

this Amendment modified Article I, Section 9, of the U.S. Constitution

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT IS ADDED TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

Secretary of State Philander Knox proclaimed the amendment ratified
by the necessary three-fourths of the states -- February 25, 1913
thus the amendment which provides the legal basis for a graduated income tax
and allowed Congress to lay and collect taxes on income become part of the U.S. Constitution

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON IS INAUGURATED

Former New Jersey governor was sworn into office as the twenty-eighth president -- March 4, 1913
he was the first Democrat to be President since Grover Cleveland's second term ended [1897]
Wilson was a Reformer who enjoyed the solid support
of a Democratic National House of Representatives to carry out his reform efforts

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND COMMERCE IS DIVIDED INTO TWO CABINET SEATS

This federal department was concerned with business, industry, and labor
secretary of the department served in the president's cabinet
after being in existence for a decade, the department was divided in two

Department of Commerce was created to deal with business and industry -- March 4, 1913
Department of Labor was signed into existence by President Woodrow Wilson -- March 4
to promote jobs and improve the standard of living for all Americans
by promoting economic growth and technological competitiveness
secretaries of both departments served in the president's cabinet

U.S.-MEXICAN RELATIONS ARE DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN

(Mexico's revolution was brought on by tremendous disagreement among the Mexican people
over the dictatorship of long-serving President Porfirio Diaz
young leaders arose who wanted to participate in the political life of their country
but they were denied the opportunity by the officials who were already entrenched in power
Francisco Madero, for one, led a faction who believed President Diaz should not seek re-election
Francisco "Pancho" Villa was the military leader of the Northern Mexican state of Chihuahua
due to its size, mineral wealth, and proximity to the United States
this position provided him with extensive resources
Francisco "Pancho" Villa assumed the role of Robin Hood in his Mexican state
he and his supporters seized privately owned land for redistribution to peasants and soldiers
he robbed and commandeered trains
like other revolutionary generals he printed local money to pay for his cause
After years of public support for Villa's fight, the United States shifted its political position
following the diplomatic policies of newly-elected President Woodrow Wilson
American support moved to then Mexican President Venustiano Carranza
in an effort to establish a stable government for Mexico
arms and support for Francisco "Pancho" Villa were withdrawn
President Carranza's troops were allowed to be relocated over U.S. railroads
Villa felt betrayed by the Americans

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHES ELECTION OF U.S. SENATORS

Prior to adoption of Amendment XVII to the Federal Constitution
United States Senators were elected by the members of each state's senate
each state was represented by two U.S. Senators
Amendment XVII to the Federal Constitution was passed by Congress
and approved by the required three-quarters of the states -- April 8, 1913
This Amendment modified Article I, Section 3, of the U.S. Constitution
"chosen by the Legislature thereof" became **"elected by the people thereof"**
this weakened state legislatures and strengthened popular control of the federal Senate

Second clause of Amendment XVII dealt with filling vacancies

when and how popular elections of replacement senators are held is up to state legislatures

any replacement senator who was appointed by the governor

would serve until an election specified by the legislature was held (if one is held)

or until the end of the term being filled

SHINGLE WEAVERS AGAIN CALL FOR A STRIKE IN BALLARD

International Shingle Weavers' Union of America struck the Seattle Cedar Shingle Company

demanding an increase in the minimum wage -- April 10, 1913

Ballard shingle mills owners employed underage and unskilled workers during the strike

in defiance of state law

“There was no way to know how many of these people had been hurt but, during the first two weeks of the strike... (at least six men were reported seriously injured) It was well known that the employers were secretly and quietly transporting injured scab workers out of the mills when management determined that the workers were not hurt bad enough to need an ambulance. The situation deteriorated to the point that the Seattle Methodist Preachers, after touring the two mills still in operation, came out publicly for the Shingle Weavers' in a ten point open report to the mill owners and the public in the newspapers. Public sentiment was strongly on the side of the union throughout the strike.”¹⁴

International Shingle Weavers' Union, however, lost the strike [July 30, 1913]

shingle mill owners replaced most of the strikers

With the loss of the strike in Ballard the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America

was disbanded by the American Federation of Labor (AFL)

its former members were absorbed by the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union

which had been absorbed into the shingle weaver's union

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Trolling developed with a single boat setting out as many as twelve lines and thirty hooks

controlled by powered reels --spring 1913

Canadian fishermen, angered by the change in technology, clamored for control of the fishery

Washington fishermen retorted that the real danger to the industry

was the Canadian custom of fishing the river too close to the spawning ground

Life cycle of the Fraser River sockeye salmon is four years

fishermen had noted that the Fraser sockeye had mysteriously established

¹⁴ Philip C. Emerson, "Strike" Pacific Northwest labor & Civil Rights Projects, university of Washington.

what is called a “quadrennial dominance” -- for three years the runs would be normal
then on each fourth years an extra surge of productivity took place
as the return of these fourth-year fish resulted in a catch
greater than the harvests of the three preceding years combined
Hudson’s Bay Company records reaching back to [1822]
showed this cycle had prevailed for almost a century
1913 was a year when the surge of fish was anticipated
fishermen that year expected, and reaped, a bountiful crop
2,392,815 cases of choice sockeye
compared to a normal-year average of about 500,000 cases
International quarreling stopped when a disaster hit the industry -- spring 1913
even as they hauled in huge quantities of fish they heard of a terrifying circumstance
which made them fear the riches could never be repeated
North of Hope, British Columbia, at the narrows called Hell’s Gate,
great boulders were dynamited into the Fraser River
by workers building the Canadian Pacific Railroad
just as the salmon began to reach this obstruction on their spawning run
summer floods poured down the canyon
Hell’s Gate became a turbulent, violent whirlpool
salmon in a seething mass jammed up for ten miles below the Gate
hurling themselves in vain to leap the barrier
they were battered to death or were so bruised they gave up and drifted downstream
to whatever quiet water they could find and there died without spawning
Canadian and American fishermen braced themselves for a major shrinkage of the resource
(their fear was justified -- within eight years the great quadrennial pack had dropped
from more than 2,000,000 cases to a puny 143,000 cases
other runs were shrinking as well)
almost immediately after the 1913 disaster
demands arose for international control of the Fraser and its approaches
but unfortunately the fishermen of the two nations could not agree on methods
(last of the Hell’s Gate obstruction was removed [1915]
normal runs should have continued their average of 500,000 or more cases
but by [1929] the normal-year take had dwindled to a miserable 90,000 cases
loss to the fishing industry of Canada and the United States has been estimated
at more than one billion dollars)

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY EXPANDS IN WASHINGTON STATE

(Weyerhaeuser Company continued to purchase timberland in Washington by [1903] the company's holdings had increased by 67 percent to 1,500,000 acres although the company established a sawmill in Everett [1903], manufacturing lumber was a secondary activity until [1915] from [1900 to 1915] the firm managed its holdings, sold timber to other sawmills and purchased more timberland)

Frederick Weyerhaeuser continued to live in St. Paul, Minnesota day-to-day management of the company in placed the hands of George S. Long (who held the position of general manager for thirty years) Frederick Weyerhaeuser shunned publicity and was reportedly greatly displeased to be dubbed "the Timber King" in a 1913 profile published by *The New York Times*

SEATTLE GETS A NEW BASEBALL STADIUM¹⁵

Dugdale Park was named after former major league baseball catcher, Seattle real estate developer and Seattle baseball manager Daniel E. Dugdale Dugdale Park opened -- September 9, 1913 featuring a double-deck grandstand, it was considered to be one of the finest ball fields on the West Coast (Seattle's team won pennants in [1915] and [1918] they rejoined the Pacific Coast League PCL as the Seattle Rainiers [1919] renamed the Seattle Indians [1922], they won the city's first PCL championship [1924]) (Exhibition games also were very popular Babe Ruth was featured in an all-star game of local players sponsored by the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* [1924] Ruth had nine at-bat and delivered three home runs out of the park) (An arson fire swept through the ballpark and burned it to the ground [July 4, 1932])

PLANS FOR THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING ARE APPROVED

State Capitol Commissioners conducted a competition to find an architect for a new capitol building thirty-seven entries were judged former capitol architect Ernest Flagg's newest plan was rejected early in the process virtually unknown New York architects Walter Wilder and Harry White of Stanford White's firm were selected for the project -- the Olympia job was their first major commission

¹⁵ Alan J. Stein, HistoryLink.org, Essay 1501, July 15, 1999.

Walter Wilder and Harry White depicted a rather different Legislative Building than the one we see today -- 1913
they proposed a taller dome, sculptures placed on either side of the north entrance stairs, Grecian figures carved into the classical entry, and another huge sculpture above that (perhaps of a horse-drawn chariot)
their grandiose plan proposed an arrangement of stairs and landings descending from the Temple of Justice to what's now Capitol Lake as well as a grand promenade stretching into town anchored at the capitol campus end by an imitation Arc de Triomphe and downtown by a new railroad station
their new Legislative Building was to be surrounded by five office structures
Governor's Mansion would be demolished to make room
Budget limitations eventually eliminated the promenade and much interior decoration while the legislature objected to moving the governor's residence

GOVERNOR ERNEST LISTER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR THE NEW CAPITOL

Many state officials and citizens could not see spending millions of dollars on a new state capitol when the Thurston County Courthouse was still in use
What pushed matters forward was the support of Governor Ernest Lister
in fact, the new Democratic governor hoped the building would immortalize his administration (Lister remained so enthusiastic that when a large amount of money was finally appropriated to begin work on the Wilder and White campus [1917] he threw a party to ceremoniously burn every previous administration's plans for a state capitol)

AN INITIATIVE IS FILED IN WASHINGTON STATE TO IMPLEMENT PROHIBITION

Prohibition prevented the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages with the aim of obtaining partial or total abstinence through legal means
Grassroots organizations the Good Templars and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) had been politically influential for several years
Prohibition Party provided the crusade with political clout
several Washington counties were "dry"
six enacted local Prohibition
twenty-eight made it illegal to sell alcoholic beverages outside of cities
People living in larger cities, especially Seattle,
heatedly debated pleasure, corruption, and the economics associated with liquor
Initiative Number 1 (two weeks later re-filed as Number 3) was filed -- January 8, 1914

Emma Wallingford Wood, president of the Western Washington WCTU, conducted an effective grassroots crusade. During the month before the 1914 election, the dynamic Reverend Dr. Mark Matthews of the First Presbyterian Church held daily revival meetings (in October) that galvanized support among evangelical Christians speaking in opposition to Prohibition were formidable opponents such as *The Seattle Times* and the Chamber of Commerce Judge Thomas Burke maintained that Prohibition would cost 8,300 men their jobs brewery owners waged their own advertising campaign calling voluntary moderation of drinking habits as an alternative to Prohibition

REFORMERS SUCCESSFULLY ALTER THE U.S. ECONOMY

Many Progressives saw their work as a crusade against urban political bosses and “Robber Barons” beginning the [1890s] a commitment to public service demanded for regulations on business and an expansion of the scope of government to ensure the welfare and interests of the country Most notable figures of the time, whether in politics, philosophy, scholarship or literature, were connected at least in part with the reform movement articles exposing trusts, high finance, impure foods and abusive railroad practices appeared in daily newspapers and in such popular magazines as *McClure's* and *Collier's* authors, such as the journalist Ida M. Tarbell, who crusaded against the Standard Oil Trust became known as “Muckrakers” author Upton Sinclair exposed unsanitary conditions in Chicago meat packing houses and the influence of the nation’s in his novel, *The Jungle* Progressive Era writers influenced the “Middle Class” to take political action President Woodrow Wilson’s Democratic agenda set out to reorganize banking and currency Federal Reserve Act of 1913 imposed on existing banking system a new organization that divided the country into twelve districts with a Federal Reserve Bank in each all twelve were supervised by a Federal Reserve Board these banks were to serve as depositories for the cash reserves of those banks in the system until the Federal Reserve Act, the federal government had left control of its money supply largely to unregulated private banks official medium of exchange was gold coins, most loans and payments were made with bank notes, backed by the promise of redemption in gold however, banks were tempted to reach beyond their cash reserves, prompting periodic panics when fearful depositors raced to turn their bank paper into coin passage of the Federal Reserve Act provided greater flexibility in the money supply provision was made for issuing federal reserve notes to meet business demands

(creation of the Federal Reserve remains a highly controversial act to this day)
Regulation of Trusts and the investigation of corporate abuses continued
Congress authorized a Federal Trade Commission to prohibit “unfair methods of competition”
by business concerns conducting interstate trade
Clayton Antitrust Act forbade interlocking directorates, price discrimination among purchasers,
use of injunctions in labor disputes and ownership by a company of stock in a similar business

PACE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SLACKENS

Negative impact on American business imposed by reformers resulted in a downturn in manufacturing
years of easy expansion were over -- 1914
cities had been living on borrowed money
an energetic youthful nation could not guarantee markets or profits

GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY TAKES PLACE ON THE SKAGIT FLATS

Great Northern Railway's Train Number 59 left Seattle at 4:30 P.M.
bound for Bellingham -- February 20, 1914
Train stopped at Burlington to take on passengers
two men about twenty-five-years-old got on and entered the smoking car
they soon left and walked to the vestibule to tie bandanas over their faces
Both men entered the day coach
one bandit locked the door while the other shouted “Hands up!”
he walked the length of the car waving his pistol and shooting out lights
first bandit, at the rear of the coach, relieved passengers of cash and valuables
Thomas Wadsworth of Vancouver, B.C., a conductor for the Canadian Pacific Railroad,
jumped one of the bandits from the rear and wrestled him to the floor
Wadsworth was joined in the struggle by R.L. Lee from Bremerton
and A.R. Adkinson, a traveling salesman from Vancouver, B.C.
There was little room for fighting in the train car
a shot was fired passing through Wadsworth's shoulder and into his heart
Adkinson took fatal shots in the back and chest
Lee was hit by a bullet in the temple
Gunman calmly resumed his walk up the aisle saying: “Don't be afraid. It's all a joke.”
When word of the robbery got to the engineer, he applied the brakes
but the bandits took this opportunity to leap from the slow-moving train
(no arrest was even made)

BUSINESSMAN SAM HILL CONSTRUCTS A MANSION ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER

Hill began construction of a mansion overlooking the Columbia to the south and Oregon -- 1914
work proceeded slowly on the sixty-foot by ninety-three-foot building near Goldendale
he planned eight suites and room enough for 250 dinner guests
outer walls were built of reinforced concrete
Hill became irritated with Washington state officials
for not completing a highway on the north bank of the Columbia
(he abandoned the building project [1917])

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEGINS TO CLOSE INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS

“The Twentieth Century brought many changes in the lives of the Indians of the Pacific Northwest, but perhaps the most profound change was the gradual settlement of the region and the erosion of concern shown by the federal government for the various reservations. While the state was unsettled and large stretches of territory had few residents, there seemed to be a great need for special government schools and services for Indians. But gradually more and more towns and cities grew up, some at the expense of the tribes....

“With the increased settlement in Washington State there was a decrease in the number of services provided by the federal government to the tribes. Perhaps the first tangible indication of the change was the closing of the different reservation day schools. These reservations had each received [a] government school and a teacher, and for nearly a generation they had enjoyed the benefits of an elementary education at their homes. As local educational programs expanded, government officials began to question the great expense of the reservation day schools. They argued, and quite persuasively, that since the Indians and the whites worked together, there was no reason why they should not be educated together.”¹⁶

“With the closing of the schools came a great reduction in the number of government employees on each reservation. No longer did the government provide a boss farmer to supervise the farming activities of the Indians, and the Indian police, who had been so effective in helping to govern the reservations and protect the people from intruders, were also eliminated, leaving many reservations without any police protection at all.”¹⁷

FORT SPOKANE BOARDING SCHOOL CLOSES

Fort Spokane Indian Boarding School operated until 1914
then Indian children attended day schools closer to their homes

¹⁶ Vine Deloria, Jr., *Indians of the Pacific Northwest From the Coming of the White Man to the Present Day*, P. 111.

¹⁷ Vine Deloria, Jr., *Indians of the Pacific Northwest From the Coming of the White Man to the Present Day*, P. 112.

Several factors contributed to the failure of the Fort Spokane Indian Boarding School:

- Indian parents were understandably resistant to entrusting their children to strangers;
- parents preferred the old day schools that allowed their children to return home after class;
- school was located at Fort Spokane far from most of the settlements on the reservations making family visits difficult

HIRAM GILL AGAIN RUNS FOR MAYOR OF SEATTLE

Once again ignoring the fact he had been re-called by the city's voters,

Gill was ready for a new run for the mayor's office

but this time as a closed-town advocate -- March 1914

he promised to crack down on vice that he had openly supported during his first term in office

Gill's opponent, then-mayor George F. Cotterill, received the backing of the Employer's Association which alienated organized labor

On a rainy March day organized labor provided enough votes to elect the newly-reformed Hiram Gill to a four-year term by the largest margin anyone had ever won the office

When he took office Mayor Gill led highly publicized police raids on liquor stores, restaurants and the Rainier Club -- causing \$20,000 in damage to two establishments even prohibitionists were offended by the mayor's actions.

Mayor Gill ran a closed town

he offered the post of chief of police to one of his political foes, Judge Austin E. Griffiths.

who did not want the job but was talked into it

by First Presbyterian Church's Rev. Mark A. Matthews

Griffiths tightened up on police conduct, improved conditions at the city jail,

and got street lighting placed into dark alleys

within a few months there were pictures of Hiram Gill smashing kegs of whisky in illegal saloons and breaking up gaming devices with a sledgehammer

within a year Seattle Times publisher Colonel Alden Blethen was demanding Gill's recall on the ground that he was too easy on Wobblie agitators

FREDERICK WEYERHAEUSER HAS RISEN FROM RAGS TO RICHES

After the death of his wife Sarah Elizabeth Bloedel Weyerhaeuser [1911]

Frederick Weyerhaeuser, who had immigrated at age eighteen penniless from Germany [1852],

spent the remainder of his days quietly tending to the garden of one of his Pasadena homes

he told two of his children how amused he was when tour busses stopped outside his mansion

and announced that "**Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the richest man in the world, lived there...**"

“If they had only realized,” son Frederick and daughter Louise Weyerhaeuser recounted, **“that the man spading his poppies, dressed in gardening clothes, topped most of the time with a rather worn gray sweater, was the man they were trying so hard to meet, they would have been surprised indeed.”**¹⁸

From humble beginnings Frederick Weyerhaeuser became the richest and most influential timberman in the world

he eventually became the eighth-richest American of all time
with a net worth of \$85 billion (in 2016 dollars)¹⁹

Frederick Weyerhaeuser died while on vacation in Pasadena, California -- April 4, 1914

Weyerhaeuser Corporation was under the leadership of John P. Weyerhaeuser

LABOR ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON STATE ACHIEVE VARYING RESULTS

On the plus side for unions, most mining companies had contracts with Mine Workers Union -- 1914
under a new contract labor peace was maintained

new electric power plants provided lights and ventilation in the mines

accidents were investigated in detail

rescue training provided

Losses for unions included the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union

that attempted to extend membership to all loggers, Sawmill Workers and Shingle Weavers alike
under an American Federation of Labor Charter

Tacoma shingle weavers struck for an eight-hour day -- May 1914

in response sawmill owners locked out sawmill workers and broke the strike

Sawmill and Timber Workers Union was forced to give up its Charter

(Shingle Weavers' Union reorganized the next year [1915])

Tacoma's smelter operated the largest combined copper refinery and smelter in the nation

Slavic workers held an unsuccessful strike to protest wage cuts and increased hours -- 1914

Laundry Workers Union was composed mostly of women

they staged an unsuccessful strike for union recognition -- 1914

Tacoma Labor Council helped them continue to organize even after the loss

American Federation of Labor (AFL) members were disheartened on the political front

when an initiative campaign for an eight-hour day failed

Disheartened by the defeats, union members drifted away, leaving a vacuum

that the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) rushed in to fill with a mighty display of violence

¹⁸ William Bancroft Hill, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, and Louise Bertha Lindeke Weyerhaeuser, *Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Pioneer Lumberman*, Minnesota Historical Society, 1940, P. 49.

¹⁹ "The All-Time Richest Americans," *Forbs.com*

IWW opened a Union Hall in Tacoma at 14th and A streets

Wobblies began to agitate and organize loggers in the woods -- 1914

LEVI AND MAY ARKWRIGHT HUTTON LIVE WELL IN SPOKANE

Suffragette May Arkwright Hutton and her husband Levi lived in their elegant apartment on the fourth (then top) floor of Levi Hutton's downtown Hutton Building

Next they moved to a mansion they had built, with spacious acreage, at 17th Avenue and Crestline east of the town center [July 1914]

They soon realized they had more land than they needed they donated a large portion to the city for a park

They maintained their grand style of entertaining with dinners and gatherings for large numbers of guests

EUROPEAN EVENTS SPIN OUT OF CONTROL

Competing ethnic groups struggled to establish nationalistic control of countries and empires struggles to expand led to vast military build-ups and the beginning of an arms race national alliances merged and dissolved

until the Austro-Hungarian Empire achieved dominance [1867]

conquering the ethnic-dominated countries of the Balkan Peninsula

(Greeks, Czechs in Bohemia, Yugoslav people in Croatia and Bosnia and the Serbs)

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Crown Prince of the Austro-Hungarian Empire

was a strong supporter of granting greater autonomy to all ethnic groups in the Empire and of addressing their grievances

Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg

were visiting Sarajevo the capital and largest city of Bosnia

their car was attacked when a grenade was thrown at their car

Ferdinand deflected the grenade and it detonated far behind them

in a second attack in Sarajevo Franz Ferdinand and Sophie were murdered by Gabriel Princip and other fanatics who wanted to unify all the Slavic peoples -- 1:15 P.M., June 28, 1914

SMITH TOWER GRACES SEATTLE'S SKYLINE

Hand gun manufacturer and typewriter king Lyman Cornelius Smith of Syracuse, N.Y.

decided to build a fourteen-story building in the remote city of Seattle

his son Burns Lyman Smith had a loftier proposition

build the tallest building West of the Mississippi River

a twenty-one-story building topped with a twenty-one story tower

SearchableHistory.com

topped by a pyramid shaped Gothic cap reaching 522 feet into the air
at the time and one of the world's first skyscrapers
this structure would rest on 1,276 piles buried fifty feet below into bedrock
Little wood was used in construction of the Smith Tower
window frames and sashes were made of bronze
steel doors were hand finished to resemble highly grained mahogany
mosaic tiles, Alaska marble and Mexican Onyx provided a mirrored backdrop
for highly polished brass used as a trim on the elevators and the telegraph and mail chutes
Crown jewel of the Smith Tower is the legendary 35th floor Chinese Room
named for the extensive carved wood and porcelain ceiling
and ornately carved blackwood furniture -- gifts to Mr. Smith from the Empress of China
observatory's furnishings include the famed Wishing Chair produced by a skilled Chinese carver
incorporates a carved dragon and a phoenix, which when combined, portends marriage
thus, according to legend, any wishful unmarried woman who sits in it
would be married within a year
(to validate the claim Smith's daughter was wed
in the observatory a year after her visit to the building's opening ceremony)
L.C. Smith did not live to see his \$1 million tower completed
but his son was there opening day -- July 3, 1914
when some 4,000 Seattle dignitaries and commoners rode to the 35th floor
to gape at the city below from the observatory deck

“CENTRAL POWERS” OF EUROPE UNITE

Nations of Europe had long shared a twisted and tangled history
rulers and their subjects dominated their neighbors in a series of never-ending wars
peace was attempted through alliances with neighboring rulers and marriages
Austria-Hungary Empire had sprung from the Western Roman Empire (Central Europe)
Austria-Hungary was a dual monarchy which began in (976 A.D.)
eventually it was ruled by the House of Lorraine that ruled Hungary [from 1028]
and the House of Habsburg that ruled Austria [from 1218]
this empire consisted of Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia
and parts of Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia and Italy -- that is Central Europe
Ottoman Empire (Eastern Roman Empire) had been ruled by a sultan from the year [1299]
at the height of its power (in the 16th and 17th centuries) this empire spanned three continents
controlling much of Southeastern Europe, Western Asia and North Africa
along with support from smaller countries

and ethnic groups such as Christian Armenians in the eastern reaches of the empire after a series of incursions and wars Istanbul, Turkey was all that remained of the Ottoman Empire
German Empire was created from a portion of the Western Roman Empire
by proclamation of Wilhelm (William I) [January 18, 1871]
this empire consisted of twenty-six kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, principalities, cities and the Kingdom of Prussia which composed some sixty percent of the German Empire
German Empire emerged as one of the most powerful industrial economies on earth
Europe's "Central Powers" was formed when the Ottoman Empire joined in an alliance with the Austria-Hungary Empire and German Empire [1914]

"ALLIED POWERS" OF EUROPE FORMS

British Empire had begun when the kingdoms of England and Scotland united [1496]
this gave rise to the British Navy which allowed colonies around the world to be established
Queen Elizabeth (I) was in power [November 17, 1558-March 24,1603]
when the eastern portion of North America was added to the empire
at its height, the British Empire was the largest in history
military and economic tensions between Britain and Germany were major causes of the upcoming war
however, the British Government knew its armed forces were too small to take on the might of the Central Powers alone

French Empire had begun when colonies were established in North America, the Caribbean and India (during the 17th Century) and was expanded by Napoleon Bonaparte in the (early 19th Century)
parts of Africa, Indochina and the South Pacific were added [1850s]
at its height, the French Empire was one of the largest in history

Russian Empire was one of the largest empires in world history stretching over three continents
House of Romanov ruled the Russian Empire (from [1721]) until [1762])
its German descendants of the House of Romanov (ruled from [1762-1917])
all of Northern Europe and Alaska was under the Russian Empire's domination

These three empires signed an agreement, the Triple Entente, linking them together [August 31, 1907]

WAR ERUPTS IN EUROPE

Following the crisis touched off by the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria in Sarajevo
Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia -- July 28, 1914

Events happened very quickly:

- Russia mobilized its military in support of its ally Serbia -- July 31, 1914;
- Germany declared war on Russia -- August 1, 1914

- Russia's ally France ordered a general mobilization the same day;
- German troops occupied Luxembourg -- August 2, 1914
 - Turkey (the former Ottoman Empire) joined in an alliance with the German Empire when a secret treaty was concluded -- August 2
 - Turkey was to declare war on the Allied Powers
 - one day after the German Empire declared war on Russia
- France and Germany declared war on each other -- August 3, 1914;

FIRST SHOTS ARE FIRED IN THE GREAT WAR

- German troops crossed the border of neutral Belgium and attacked the city of Liege -- August 4, 1914
 - German military operations in Belgium were intended to bring its 1st, 2nd and 3rd armies into position to initiate an invasion of France
 - Great Britain declared war on Germany for this violation of Belgian neutrality -- August 4
 - Germany established submarine warfare by unleashing its U-boats (Underwater boats) to break the British control of the high seas
 - United States declared its neutrality -- August 4, 1914

UNITED STATES IS OF TWO MINDS WITH THE EUROPEAN WAR

- President George Washington had set international policy for the country in his farewell address he had warned the new nation to remain neutral in the affairs of Europe
 - following this advice our foreign policy took a predominately isolationist position
- While we remained isolationist in foreign affairs, the country energetically expanded domestically reaching into the west and into the north through the purchase of Alaska
- At the close of the Spanish-American War [1898]
 - United States gained temporary control of Cuba
 - and indefinite colonial authority over Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines
 - America proceeded to expand into foreign markets not only for territorial advantages but also for the economic benefit
- At the outbreak of European hostilities America pursued a policy of isolationism -- 1914
 - President Woodrow Wilson and Congress maintained strict neutrality
 - avoiding conflict while trying to broker a peace
 - however, Americans continued to conduct business as usual
 - trade in such goods as food, clothing, medicines, equipment, and even arms went to both sides
 - American ports were open to all powers so long as they were used for non-military purposes
 - both belligerent powers agreed not to interfere with neutral shipping
 - business rapidly expanded in across the nation as the economy boomed

management, which was making money, was pro-war
labor unions, which faced the possibility of losing members, were opposed to the war

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY DECLARES WAR ON RUSSIA

Russia was strong but unready for war
it was estimated that it would take Russia six weeks to mobilize her army
after it had stated its intention to do so [July 31, 1914]
every day that passed gave the Russian army one more day to get ready
Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia -- August 6, 1914

RUSSIAN ARMIES INVADE EASTERN GERMANY

As Russia had promised its ally France, Russian 1st and 2nd Armies begin their advance into Germany
to divert German resources and relieve pressure on France during the opening weeks of the war
Both Russian Armies advanced in a two-pronged formation
separated by over 100 kilometers by the Masurian Lakes
For the Germans, the Russian advance came much sooner than expected
they had sent the great bulk of their forces west to face France
Russia's Second Army had advanced to threaten the region and its capital city, Konigsberg
(present-day Kaliningrad)
outnumbered, the German Eighth Army fell back to the Vistula River
but communication between Russia's First and Second Armies was poor -- August 7-9, 1914

AMERICAN BANKING MAKES LARGE LUCRATIVE LOANS TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE

J.P. Morgan, Jr. had taken over the Morgan House of Banking after the death of his father [1913]
at the outbreak of war, J.P. Morgan, Jr. had offered wartime financing to Britain and France
loans were also made to Russia
so much money was loaned that charges were made the banker was conspiring
to maneuver the United States into supporting the Allies in order to rescue his loans
Morgan favored the British government in providing loans
his banking firm became the official purchasing agent for the British government
buying cotton, steel, chemicals and food -- receiving a 1% commission on all purchases
Morgan organized a syndicate of about 2200 banks
and floated a loan of \$500,000,000 to the Allies
Control of the American monetary system had been given to the Federal Reserve System [1913]
an agency created by the federal government to avoid financial panics experienced in the past
J.P. Morgan was a member of the advisory council for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

thus the banker was an advisor to the regulator

PANAMA CANAL PROJECT IS COMPLETED

(Great Northern Railway's chief engineer John Frank Stevens was now working on the Panama Canal
he had been joined by his assistant, Major George Washington Goethals [February 1907]
After ten years of American construction effort
an enormous celebration was planned for the official opening of the canal
however, the outbreak of war in Europe forced cancellation of much of the festivities
only a modest local affair marked the event as the Panama Railway steamship *SS Ancon*
piloted by Captain John A. Constantine, the Canals first pilot
made the first official transit of the canal -- August 15, 1914
Washington State moved 8,000 miles closer to New York and to the war in Europe
as it became possible to ship articles to the Old World at a low cost

ISOLATIONISM KEEPS THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR

At the outbreak of European hostilities America pursued a policy of isolationism -- 1914
President Woodrow Wilson and Congress maintained strict neutrality
avoiding conflict while trying to broker a peace
President Woodrow Wilson urged America to be **“impartial in thought as well as in action...neutral in fact as well as in name.”** -- August 19, 1914
However, Americans continued to conduct business as usual
trade in such goods as food, clothing, medicines, equipment, and even arms went to both sides
American ports were open to all powers so long as they were used for non-military purposes
both belligerent powers agreed not to interfere with neutral shipping
business rapidly expanded in across the nation as the economy boomed
management, which was making money, was pro-war
labor unions, which faced the possibility of losing members, were opposed to the war
Sentiment soon polarizes Americans
into pro-Allies, pro-Germans, or pro-neutral
unions were anti-war
management was pro-war

JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

(One day after Britain entered the Great War against Germany [August 4]
the British foreign secretary requested limited naval assistance from the Japanese navy
in hunting armed German merchant ships

Japan gladly agreed, seeing the war as a great opportunity to advance its own interests in Asia
Government of Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the removal of all German ships
from Japanese and Chinese waters and the surrender of Germany's largest overseas naval bases
to Japan [by noon August 23])

When Japan's demands were not met, Japan declared war on Germany -- August 23, 1814

RUSSIA LOSES THE BATTLE OF THE TANNENBERG RIVER IN GERMANY

Suffering from poor communication the Russian First and Second Armies
an advance to the West was begun by the Second Army

German resistance was encountered all along the front

most of the units turned to the northwest toward the Vistula River

leaving only a single unit to continue the advance as planned

German commanders intercepted two messages between the Russian First and Second Armies

these revealed the First Army would be marching away from the Second Army

With this knowledge of Russian plans, the German commanded ordered an attack

Germany troops surrounded Russia's Second Army on the German Eastern Front

Russian efforts to break out ended in costly failure -- August 26, 1814

of the 150,000 men in the Russian Second Army only 10,000 actually managed to escape

there were over 30,000 Russian casualties

more than 95,000 Russian soldiers were taken prisoner

many Russian soldiers simply threw away their rifles and surrendered

Battle of Tannenburg was a catastrophe for the Russian Army

GERMANY'S SUCCESSFUL INVASION OF BELGUM TURNS TO THE INVASION OF FRANCE

German juggernaut was stopped by the French at the Marne -- September 3, 1914

both sides were forced to dig trenches and settle in for a horrendous three-year stalemate

Germany stepped up submarine warfare by unleashing its U-boats

to break the British control of the high seas

BATTLE OF THE MARNE RIVER IN FRANCE

German forces advancing in France were within thirty miles of Paris

alerted by French air reconnaissance and radio intercepts,

(the first time either had been used in a major conflict)

French Commander-in-Chief Joseph Joffre ordered an attack

French Sixth Army opened a gap between Germany's First and Second Armies -- September 6, 1914

requisitioned Paris taxis and buses rushed troops to the front

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(this was the first extensive use of motorized transport in wartime)
Germans embarked on a retreat that ended north of the Aisne River -- September 10, 1914
this became the beginning point of trench warfare
French troops with the help of British Expeditionary forces tried to take advantage of the breach
but attacks failed to dislodge German positions north of the Aisne River
French, British and Germany armies began a series of flanking maneuvers
known as the "race to the sea," which left in its wake a system of linked trenches
protected by barbed wire
Battle of the Marne River saved Paris from capture -- September 12, 1914
by pushing the Germans back some forty-five miles
it stopped the massive German advance that had threatened to overrun France
and thwarted German plans for a quick and total victory on the Western Front
Battle of the Marne was a great strategic victory -- it enabled the French to continue the war
however, the Germans succeeded in capturing a large part of the industrial northeast of France
furthermore, the rest of 1914 saw a geographic and tactical deadlock
(that would take another three years and countless lives to break)

LABOR WINS A MAJOR VICTORY IN THE UNITED STATES

Congress passed the Clayton Anti-Trust Act -- October 15, 1914
interlocking corporations were made illegal
this law also placed unions on an equal footing with corporations in negotiations
unions were exempted from anti-trust laws
unions could not be declared combinations in restraint of trade
strikes, picketing and boycotting were all declared legal
court injunctions could no longer be used against unions to break strikes
American Federation of Labor (AFL) President Samuel Gompers called it "labor's charter of freedom"

TURKEY ENTERS THE GREAT WAR

Turkey (the former Ottoman Empire) did not enter the Great War
until its navy bombarded Russian ports on the Black Sea -- October 29, 1914
(Allied Powers, declared war on the Ottoman Empire on [November 4])

WAR EXTENDS BEYOND EUROPE TO THE NORTH SEA

Great Britain responded to Germany's use of newly-developed U-boats
by declaring the entire North Sea a military area -- November 2, 1914
therefore, all neutral ships will pass only at their own risk

Germany responded with Wolfpacks of U-boats to sink shipping in the North Sea

IMPACT OF THE WORLD WAR IN AMERICA

War was a shock for most Americans and a staggering blow to progressives
whose faith in human reason and human goodness suffered horribly

Most Americans wanted the Allies to win

but more importantly they wanted the United States to remain neutral

Socialist Party, Industrial Workers of the World and pacifists

were all opposed to entry into war as a matter of principle

America, while maintaining a neutral position, began to profit from European war needs
by sending cargoes to both sides in the conflict

REFORMERS IN WASHINGTON STATE ATTEMPT TO CHANGE LAW THROUGH INITIATIVES

Voters in Washington had approved the Initiative and Referendum Process [November 5, 1912]
since it took time to gather the necessary number of voters' signatures on petitions

1914 provided the first real opportunity to place proposed legislation on the ballot

Washington's citizens took full advantage of the new opportunity to write law

Newly- allowed Initiatives were written and submitted to the voters on a variety of subjects:

- Statewide Prohibition, Eight Hour Law, Drugless Healers, Abolishing the Bureau of Inspection,
- Blue Sky Law (to regulate the offering and sale of securities to protect the public from fraud),
- Abolishing Employment Offices, Injured Workmen, Convict Labor Road Measure, Fish Code,
- Abolishing the Tax Commission, Legislative Reapportionment, Fundamental Reform Act,
- Legislative Reapportionment, State Road Measure

(Of these proposed laws only two proposals were enacted into law:

Abolishing Employment Offices [Chapter 1, laws of 1915]

Statewide Prohibition [State Constitution Amendment Number Seven])

WASHINGTON STATE EXPANDS ITS PROGRESSIVE AGENDA

Election was held in which nearly 95% of all eligible voters in the state voted -- November 3, 1914
two new Congressmen Republican Albert Johnson

Spokane Democrat Congressman Clarence C. Dill served two terms [1915-1919]

Bellingham Republican Congressman Lindley H. Hadley served nine terms [1915-1933]

Direct Legislation League achieved success in implementing a direct primary

and both the Initiative and the Referendum processes along with a recall process -- 1912

this success was a result of clever politics and hard work by Reformers who little left to chance
they relied on the Grange and Labor Unions for their major efforts

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Several labor law reforms were enacted

worker's compensation, child labor laws, eight-hour workday for women,
and minimum wages for women and children

State legislature proposed a state constitutional amendment to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages

Prohibition was approved by a vote of: 189,840 for and 171,208 against

(implementation was to take place at midnight [December 31, 1915])

Seattle approved the initiative by a whopping sixty-one percent

this was an anti-saloon vote rather than an anti-drinking vote

alcohol consumption was confined to homes and druggists' medicinal supply

some counties voted to be "dry" except for larger cities

British Columbia, which did not place any restriction on alcohol, so close

many opportunities for smuggling in liquor existed

liquor was cached along the border

this was a common practice along coves and islands of North Puget Sound

Canadian officials did little to stop the practice

MARK REED IS A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESSMAN AND POLITICIAN

Simpson Logging Company owner Sol Simpson had placed his son-in-law Mark Reed
in the position of manager of Lumbermen's Mercantile

Reed took over the Simpson interests just as the Panama Canal opened -- 1914

to meet the expanded market, he introduced new timber products

improvements in equipment and an expanding labor force increased supply to meet the need

(World War [1917-1918] also rapidly increased the demand for lumber products)

Mason County grew in population as immigrants flooded into the logging camps and mill towns

Shelton, Washington was the economic center and Mark Reed was elected mayor

(fire in a hotel [1907] had devastated the downtown

eleven people were killed and twenty others were injured)

(in a second fire [August 1914] seventeen buildings went up in flames

under Mark Reed's leadership, the town rebuilt a fireproof downtown

Mark Reed was elected to the Washington Legislature -- 1914

(he served as state representative until 1931 and was elected Speaker of the House [1923-1925])

during his time in office he energetically pushed his vision for the county and the state

he was a champion of Washington's groundbreaking Workmen's Compensation Act

he pushed legislation to provide workers' compensation, imposed taxes to fund reforestation

he supported public ownership of electrical utilities

he favored a sales tax and a tax on utilities

he improved working conditions in logging camps and mills
he proposed increased funding for schools, colleges and highways
Mark Reed was one of the most powerful politicians in the state
he was often suggested as the progressive candidate for the governorship
but he chose to focus on his duties at Simpson Logging Company instead

KEYPORT, WASHINGTON BECOMES HOME TO THE PACIFIC COAST TORPEDO STATION

(Private land was officially acquired and turned over to the Navy [July 20, 1914]

Rear Admiral V.L. Cottman, Commandant of Pacific Coast Torpedo Station allowed the residents
to stay until their crops could be harvested, (but no later than [November 1])

Lieutenant Commander Henry N. Jenson arrived at Keyport -- November 11, 1914²⁰

the new Navy base was officially commissioned as Pacific Coast Torpedo Station (PCTS)

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD REACHES SEATTLE DIRECTLY

St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Corridor featured sixteen tunnels

Snoqualmie Tunnel (Tunnel No. 50) is a very impressive structure located at 11,888 feet elevation

blasted through Snoqualmie Pass's basalt rock at a cost of two million dollars ([1912-1914]

finished tunnel provided a direct connection for trains to reach Seattle from the east

it took 700 men to complete the tunneling project which opened -- January 1, 1915

tunnel featured large wooden doors on either end that were kept closed in the winter

except when a train came through to prevent ice formation

First eastbound train passed through the tunnel -- January 15, 1915

electrification of the railroad eliminated smoke dissipation issues in the tunnel [1917]

(Today, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific roadbed forms part of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail

six tunnels link the section in Washington State referred to as the Iron Horse State Park

including the longest trail tunnel in the country at -- 2.3-miles: Snoqualmie Tunnel, No. 50)

EUROPEAN WAR TOUCHES THE UNITED STATES

American merchant ship *William P. Frye* was on its way to England with a cargo of wheat

she was torpedoed in the South Atlantic off Brazil by the Germany Navy -- January 28, 1915

Americans were outraged at this first display of German aggression

German government's apology and admission that the attack was a mistake

did little to salve America's anger

Germany declared a war zone around the British Isles -- February 4, 1915

²⁰ Lisa Poole with Dianne Robinson, *Torpedo Town U.S.A.*, P.17.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST'S POOR ECONOMY KEEPS WAGES DOWN

West Coast Lumberman's Association took advantage of the weakened condition of the unions attacks were launched against the timber industry unions
fifteen strikes and lock-outs were on-going in as many towns in Washington -- February 1915
and the number was increased rapidly

SHINGLE WEAVERS IN EVERETT RECEIVE A WAGE CUT

Everett shingle mill owners in a united effort lead by David Clough reacting to soft prices for shingles (the winter before) cut shingle weaver wages by 20% -- February 1915
notices that shingle mills would be open shop were posted: **"We will employ only such men as we please, organized or unorganized, and will discharge anyone when in our judgment it is necessary."**²¹

Everett shingle weavers, now members of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union, went on strike
anti-union violence escalated to a level previously unknown to the Shingle Weavers
union members defended themselves bare fisted as they beat back the hired thugs
for acting in self-defense they were arrested, called **"Law breakers"**
and **"Trouble makers"** by the *Everett Daily Herald* and the *Everett Tribune*²²

ITALY JOINS THE ALLIES IN THE WAR EFFORT

(Italy had become a nation when most of the states of the peninsula were united
under king Victor Emmanuel II of the House of Savoy [March 17, 1861]
Italy developed its own colonial Empire (during the last two decades of the 19th Century)
although an ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary, Italy signed the Treaty of London
and declared war on the Central Powers -- April 26, 1915

SECOND AMERICAN SHIP IS SUNK BY GERMANY

Despite American neutrality the American tanker *Gulflight*
was torpedoed and sunk by a German U-boat (U-30) -- May 1, 1915
Germany quickly offered to make reparations for the error
but refuses to change its strategy of unrestricted submarine warfare

BRITISH PASSENGER LINER *LUSITANIA* IS SUNK BY A GERMAN U-BOAT

²¹ Philip C. Emerson, "Strike" Pacific Northwest labor & Civil Rights Projects, university of Washington.

²² Philip C. Emerson, "Strike" Pacific Northwest labor & Civil Rights Projects, university of Washington.

Lusitania sailed out of New York's Harbor's Pier 54 -- noon May 1, 1915
she carried 1,959 people: 1,257 passengers and a crew of 702
Off southern Ireland, *Lusitania* encountered fog and reduced speed to eighteen knots
German U-boat U-20 fired a single torpedo at about 2:10 P.M. May 7, 1915
which struck the ship under the bridge
a second, more powerful explosion followed
some historians speculate the U-20 had, in fact, fired more than one torpedo
however, the ship had been carrying shells and cartridges for the war effort
4,200,000 rounds of rifle cartridges, 1,250 empty shell cases,
and eighteen cases of non-explosive fuses were listed on the manifest
there is speculation she may have also carried undeclared high explosives
in the confusion which followed the blast, 1,198 of the 1,959 people (114 Americans) were lost
Sinking of the *Lusitania* turned public opinion in many countries against Germany
this act was instrumental in bringing the United States into the war
President Woodrow Wilson demanded reparations
and an end to German attacks on unarmed passenger and merchant ships
Despite Germany's initial assurances to the contrary the attacks continued

SAWMILL AND TIMBER WORKERS LOSE THEIR EVERETT STRIKE

Sawmill and Timber Workers Union shingle weavers ended their unsuccessful strike -- May 12, 1915
with the promise of the operators to raise wages again when the lumber market improved
(During the year the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union fought
fifty-five "lock-outs" (union members were banished from work) and lost every case
Sawmill and Timber Workers Union was almost completely destroyed
however, the few remaining locals did not collapse)

UNION PROTECTION IS NEARLY LOST IN THE WASHINGTON TIMBER INDUSTRY

As a result of the complete failure of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union
to protect its members against lock-outs and to win a single strike [1915]
American Federation of Labor (AFL) revoked the union's jurisdiction
over the sawmill and logging camp workers
Sawmill and Timber Workers Union had only its jurisdiction over the shingle weavers left

CONSTRUCTION OF THE DALLES-CELILO CANAL IS COMPLETED

Travel on the Columbia River was hampered by a series of rapids
Construction began after Congress appropriated almost five million dollars [1904]

eight-and-a-half mile long Dalles-Celilo Canal is eight feet deep and 3,000 feet long
this system it contains five locks all forty-five feet wide
three are 265 feet long while the remaining two are each 462-foot long
Canal and locks were completed eleven years after the first work was done -- May 1915
after removal of this obstacle on the Columbia River
navigation upriver, impeded since the beginning of time, became possible
more than 25,000 people were attracted to the celebration
one hundred guns saluted the sunrise that day and did so again at the sunset
there were many celebratory speeches
this event was celebrated in Portland by sending a steamboat on a trip to Lewiston and back
Columbia River was now open for navigation as far as Priest Rapids 420 miles from its mouth
and its up its principal tributary, the Snake River, to points beyond Lewiston, Idaho
more than 500 miles from the Pacific Ocean
however, the Celilo Canal and locks never lived up to the expectations of its promoters
this project was destroyed when it was covered by The Dalles Dam and lock [1957]

ANNA LOUISE STRONG BECOMES A PROGRESSIVE ACTIVIST IN SEATTLE

(Anna Louise Strong was born in Friend, Nebraska the daughter of middle-class liberals
who were active in missionary work and the Congregational Church
An unusually gifted child, Anna raced through grammar and high school
she graduated from conservative Bryn Mawr College [Pennsylvania]
and began her graduate work at liberal Oberlin College [Ohio]
at age twenty-three she earned her Ph.D. in social work from the University of Chicago
she was one of the first women to achieve such a high degree
As an advocate for child welfare for the United States Education Office
she organized an exhibit and displayed it extensively throughout the United States and in Europe
when she brought her display to Seattle it attracted more than 6,000 people per day [May 1914]
culminating with an audience of 40,000 [May 31, 1914]
unable to find solutions for the needs of children and the working class
Strong became convinced that capitalism was at fault -- she became an avowed Socialist)
At age thirty Anna Louise Strong returned to Seattle -- 1915
to live with her father who was pastor of Queen Anne Congregational Church
she favored the more liberal political climate in Seattle which was pro-labor and progressive
an energetic leader, she secured a job writing for *The Union Record* newspaper in Seattle
she was an outspoken champion of the labor movement
and a welcome addition to women's groups and liberal causes

she also enjoyed the outdoors and mountain climbing and led climbing parties up Mt. Rainier
several cooperative summer camps in the Cascade Mountains were organized by her
Anna became a practicing sociologist and welfare worker -- 1915
an intellectual, Anna Louise Strong became one of America's most radical voices
she wrote widely-read books on social reform:
China Millions, The Soviet World, Spain in Arms, and I Change Worlds

WILLIAM BOEING TAKES HIS FIRST FLIGHT

Aviator Terah Maroney landed an old Curtiss airplane on Lake Union -- July 4, 1915
Bill Boeing and his friend Naval Lieutenant George Conrad Westervelt
stood in line and took several flights each sitting on the wing holding on to the leading edge
as the plane skipped across the choppy water and into the sky
Exhilarated by the experience, Boeing decided to take lessons
at the Glenn L. Martin Flying School in Los Angeles and he purchased one of Martin's airplanes
Martin sent pilot Floyd Smith to Seattle to assemble Bill Boeing's new Martin TA hydroaeroplane
and to teach its owner to fly
Huge crates arrived by train, and Smith assembled the plane
in a tent hangar erected on the shore of Lake Union
William Boeing became a pilot

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY IS THE SECOND TRANS-CANADA RAILROAD

(Several Canadian railroads had failed in their agreement with the national government
to provide service across Canada
as a result the Canadian government folded these operations into one operating unit
for administrative and financial purposes
although the individual systems maintained their own names
construction of a second Canadian transcontinental railroad was begun by the government [1903])
This second Canadian transcontinental line was completed
from Moncton, New Brunswick to Prince Rupert, British Columbia --1915
connections were made to Vancouver, British Columbia from Fort George
failure to build this transportation service
would have given strength to American annexation efforts in British Columbia

YET ANOTHER AMERICAN SHIP IS SUNK BY GERMANY

First complete destruction of an American ship by German U-boat occurred -- July 25, 1915
Leelanaw of New York was homeward bound with a cargo of flax from Belfast, Ireland

she attempted to escape but was stopped by a German submarine firing on her
Leelanaw captain sent the ship's papers to the submarine captain by small boat

German officer determined the captain could not take the contraband cargo into port
he decided to destroy it by sinking the ship

however, he gave the crew all of the time they needed to take to their boats
After the ship was sink by shot and torpedo fire, the submarine captain
took the American officers aboard and towed the crew's boats toward the mainland coast
eight miles from land a strange steamer appeared

captain of the German U-boat put the Americans in their boats
before disappearing under water
Crew of the *Leelanaw* reached land at Kirkwall, Scotland -- next morning

WILLIAM BOEING BELIEVES AMERICA SHOULD PREPARE FOR WAR

War was raging in Europe, Africa, and Asia

America, safely located behind two oceans, did not feel threatened by the conflict

but Bill Boeing was one of a growing number of Americans who advocated "preparedness"
Fourteen men and five women had formed the Aero Club of the Northwest

in the Ladies' Annex of the University Club -- August 24, 1915

William Boeing was elected president

Boeing was a zealous advocate for National Preparedness

he was also interested in the ideas of Henry Woodhouse, editor of *Flying* magazine,
who wrote, **"With 5,000 aviators, this country would be in the position of the porcupine,
which goes about its daily pursuits, harms no one, but is ever ready to defend itself."**

EZRA MEEKER CROSSES THE CONTINENT YET AGAIN

Although he was eighty-four years old Meeker was not yet finished with his historic campaign

he drove across the trail in an 80-horsepower, 12-cylinder Pathfinder Touring Car

with his wagon cover mounted on top --1915

Meeker's vehicle was nicknamed the Schoonermobile

Meeker used this trip primarily to lecture the need for a national highway

he emphasized the military value of this undertaking

(predating the interstate highway network by four decades)

Meeker met with President Woodrow Wilson who endorsed the idea of a national highway [1916]

END OF MAY ARWRIGHT HUTTON'S DAYS

May Arkwright Hutton did not live to see woman suffrage become the law of the nation

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her health had been declining for some time -- she soon became seriously ill
yet she managed to organize one more effort: Spokane Women for World Peace
At age fifty-five, May Arkwright Hutton died of a kidney condition -- October 6, 1915
people of Spokane, rich and poor, united in mourning May Arkwright Hutton
overshadowed in public awareness by her crusade for woman suffrage

were the many charities she had supported with both time and money

two of her favorites were the Spokane Children's Home

and the Florence Crittenton Home for unwed mothers

Her funeral was held at the Hutton's house, with the crowd overflowing onto the lawn
Spokane society's upper crust, who had largely rejected her during her life, turned out in force
but so did the poor she had championed and assisted

Idaho miners, working women, unwed mothers, and other ordinary folk

Spokane Daily Chronicle lauded her as **“author, suffragist, philosopher, humanitarian and probably one of the best known women in the great northwest ... [who] in Spokane was generally beloved for her charitable and public-spirited activities.”**²³

ITALIAN PASSENGER LINER IS SUNK BY A GERMAN ALLY

Austria's first submarine operations of consequence was the sinking of the Italian steamship *Anacona*
that made regular runs from Naples across the Mediterranean and Atlantic to New York City
serving the needs of thousands of immigrants headed to America

Some dispute remains about whether the *Ancona* received and heeded an order to halt
before the ship was struck twice by torpedoes -- November 7, 1915

Italian official figures say out of 507 on board, many of them women and children,
308 passengers were lost -- of twelve Americans were on board nine were lost
along with twelve barrels of gold and a silver

as the *Ancona* went down so rapidly that it was impossible to properly deploy lifeboats

New York newspapers printed heavy coverage of this event including lists of survivors
and reports of passengers who claimed that as they struggled in the water
they were fired on by the submariners

President Wilson asks Congress for a standing army of 142,000 and a reserve of 400,000
members of Congress still did not respond to the growing outrage aimed at these acts

WILLIAM BOEING DEMONSTRATES HIS BELIEFS

²³ Doris H. Pieroth, *The Hutton Settlement: a Home for One Man's Family* P. 2-10.

Lumberman Bill Boeing was busy in his new “hydroaeroplane”

flying with test pilot and mechanic Herb Munter as his passenger,

Boeing flew to Tacoma and back to Seattle

he dropped cardboard “bombs” on a crowded Washington-California football game

at the University of Washington to prove that Americans

were vulnerable to foreign attack

one of the cardboard messages read: **“Protection Through Preparedness. This harmless card in the hands of a hostile foe might have been a bomb dropped upon you. Aeroplanes are your defense!!!! Aero Club of the Northwest.”**

This was also the debut of the University of Washington Fight Song: *Bow Down to Washington*

(Before the end of the year and Boeing had become disappointed with his Martin TA airplane

Boeing asked Westervelt to design a better seaplane

Westervelt wrote later, **“I knew so little about the subject, so little about the difficulties involved, that I agreed to undertake it.”**

HENRY FORD SELLS THE MODEL-T TO THE MIDDLE-CLASS

Ford’s Model-T was the first mass produced automobile

assembly lines using interchangeable parts replaced individual hand crafting

Ford dropped the price from \$850 [1909] to a relatively affordable \$440 --1915

(and even less for used models)

Output leaped right off the production charts despite the fact that intercity roads in many areas

consisted of little more than two muddy ruts across a field

Model-T was generally regarded as the first affordable automobile

it opened travel to the common middle-class American

SPOKANE STREETCAR ACCIDENT IS DEADLY

With popular new Model T Fords competing with streetcars for space, accidents were inevitable

cars always fared the worst in a collision with a thirty-ton electric troll car

Worst accident in Spokane streetcar history occurred -- before dawn December 18, 1915

as two trolleys crossed the Division Street Bridge over the Spokane River

Suddenly the bridge deck collapsed violently, plunging the Astor Street car into the icy waters

then a steel girder from the damaged bridge came slashing down from overhead

shearing the top off of the half-submerged car

Several passengers were killed instantly and the others struggled to escape

Spokesman-Review reported an eye-witness account: **“As I was trying to climb out the car window, someone down in the car grabbed me by the feet and nearly pulled me back. His hold was**

finally released and I was able to climb on out. The screams of those pinned down there in the car were awful. I was the last man out of the car alive.”

Hillyard streetcar, a second car on the line, had its front wheels on dry land
but the back of the car was dragged backward and down and the car hung at a perilous angle
its conductor and the only two passengers aboard climbed up the aisle using the seats as steps
they crawled out the front to safety
Passengers on the crowded Astor car were not so lucky
five died and twelve were injured
(engineers later suspected that the steel bridge had been damaged by debris
washed down in an earlier flood)

PRIVATE ELECTRIC COMPANIES BATTLE WITH PUBLIC UTILITIES

Public utility companies in Tacoma and Seattle provided their customers
with better service and lower cost power than did nearby privately owned utilities
Private utilities faced the prospect that their customers would notice the comparison
and would also want to form publicly owned utilities
Investor-owned utilities went to work to put the brakes on the public power movement
they tried to make the comparison more favorable to their cause
by charging less for power in certain areas,
they also worked to get state laws passed that would stop the spread of public power
Presidents of the state’s two largest privately owned utilities were regular fixtures in Olympia
where they had considerable influence on the state Legislature
they attempted to make it virtually impossible for municipal systems
to condemn the property of private utilities
State legislature passed a bill to place referendums before the voters --1915
(and again in [1921] and [1922]) that would make these restrictions law
voters rejected the proposal each time
However, in spite of the lower rates provided by the city-own electric utilities
privately-owned Seattle City Light acquired some 42,000 customers from the public company
about twenty percent of the Seattle customer base [by 1916]

SEATTLE CITY LIGHT EXPANDS THE AREA IT SERVES

City Light Superintendent J.D. Ross planned to expand City Light service to new areas
however, the new Cedar River Dam failed to hold water
Seattle Mayor Hiram Gill was opposed to the utility’s expansion but he reappointed Ross
perhaps in an effort to embarrass the superintendent

Ross went to work locating new sites for hydroelectric dams
these became the key to City Light's survival and success

PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF ALCOHOL COMES TO WASHINGTON STATE

Saloon owners admitted that patrons had been cutting back on their drinking
since the Prohibition initiative had been approved [1914]
many saloons had closed because their leases expired,
or the saloon keepers did not want to renew liquor licenses,
or they had run out of hard liquor,
or they were afraid of general destruction to furniture and fixtures by customers

In Seattle, one of the largest cities in the nation to go dry, saw large crowds on the streets
but the enthusiasm and boisterous crowds of previous New Year's celebrations were not there
this year the loudest noise on the streets was made by vendors selling horns and cowbells

**“Down below Yesler Way, where hilarity and rioting was to be expected ... there was more
of pathos than of hilarity”** (*The Seattle Times*)

snow began to fall and saloons closed to let staff get home early
no more than seventy-five bars and saloons remained open by 10:00 P.M.
those that remained open were very busy selling only straight drinks -- no time to mix drinks
as liquor ran out or got low more saloons closed -- New Year's Eve

At midnight all the saloons were legally required to close

“[t]he New Year had arrived with its soda pop” (*Seattle Star*)

Signs on the closed saloons said it all:

**“Died December 31, 1915,” “Gone but Not Soon to Be Forgotten,” “Stock Closed Out --
Nothing Left,” “A Happy and Dry New Year,” “Closed to Open Soon as a Soft Drink Emporium”**
(*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*)

Mood at the Woodinville, Washington branch of the Good Templars was far more upbeat
members had fought successfully for Prohibition -- they had a great New Year's Eve celebration

PROHIBITION TAKES EFFECT IN WASHINGTON STATE

Statewide Prohibition became the law -- January 1, 1916

Washington joined eighteen dry states that outlawed sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors
New law mandated the closure of saloons and breweries, but it was not “bone dry”

individuals were allowed to obtain permits from county auditors

to import as much as two quarts of hard liquor or twelve quarts of beer every twenty days
Seattle Mayor Hiram Gill and his “Dry Squad”

(in a complete reversal of everything he stood for during his first term as mayor [1910-1914])

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led highly publicized police raids on liquor stores, restaurants, the Rainier Club
and even private homes causing \$20,000 in damage to two establishments
even prohibitionists were offended by the mayor's actions
among those who criticized their harsh tactics was Prohibitionist Rev. Mark Matthews
Bootleggers were in business manufacturing, transporting and selling liquor in Washington

PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON STATE

International border States such as Washington offered many opportunities for smuggling
liquor was cached along the border

this was a common practice along coves and islands of North Puget Sound
Canadian officials did little to stop the practice

Rumrunners with high-powered boats eluded Coast Guard cutters

low fogs were a frequent help to the smugglers

rumrunners about to be apprehended easily dumped the cargo overboard

Government countered with high-powered boats of their own mounted with wide-ranging guns
this increase in violence brought deaths and injuries to violators and law enforcement alike

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOGGING OPENS NEW FORESTS

After 1915]high lead logging replaced skidroads as the method of moving logs in the woods
huge spools of cable were strung overhead as rigging

trees were limbed to the top and used as spar trees to hold the suspended cables

logs, their front ends lifted off the ground, could more easily be removed from the forest
to be placed on loading platforms

Steam logging trains carried logs from the loading platforms to large mills

which were often at great distances from the forest

SHINGLE WEAVERS ATTEMPT TO REORGANIZE A UNION IN EVERETT

Shingle prices began to rise -- January 1916

"clears" (the best-quality cedar shakes) hit \$1.71 a square (one thousand bundled shingles)

Everett's American Federation of Labor (AFL) leader Ernest Marsh set out to rebuild

Washington state's Brotherhood of International Shingle Weavers' of America -- January 1916

because of his dislike for the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) he was determined
that more of an industrial union than an individual craft trade union be formed

SHINGLE MILL OWNERS PROMISE PAY RAISES TO THEIR WORKERS

In an effort to keep the union out -- especially the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)

timber managers told the shingle workers that as soon as the prices rose again on shingles owners would give the workers a wage increase
Since the beginning of the year workers had watched the prices rise
no wage increase was forth coming
workers realized the employers were not going to honor their word
shingle weavers knew that the only recourse they had was to organize again -- so they did

WILLIAM BOEING BUILDS HIS FIRST AIRPLANE

Wealthy lumberman William Boeing and his friend and partner Navy Lieutenant Conrad Westervelt began final assembly in Boeing's Lake Union boathouse on a small, twin-engine seaplane consisting of a linen-covered wooden skeleton held together with wire
William Boeing and Conrad Westervelt believed they could build a better floatplane
Westervelt threw himself into the project as he contacted every manufacturer he could find
he arranged for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to review his structural drawings
test were conducted in the school's wind tunnel

There were several reasons Seattle was just about the worst place in America to build airplanes:

- high shipping and labor costs;
- lack of technology;
- bad weather

To makes matters worse, Lieutenant Westervelt was transferred by the Navy to the East Coast

NAVAL LIEUTENANT CONRAD WESTERVELT LEAVES BOEING COMPANY

Conrad Westervelt never profited from his work with Boeing
however he continued to advance aviation in his Naval career
(during the world war he supervised construction of all Navy aircraft
he designed the NC-4 flying boat [1919]
which became the first airplane to cross the Atlantic
Westervelt retired from the Navy as a captain
he worked in aviation through World War Two
he died in Florida [March 1956])

BAD WEATHER HITS THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

More than 21½ inches of snow hit Seattle in twenty-four hours -- February 1, 1916
(this huge snowfall still remains a record)
that vast amount was added to the seven inches of snow already on the ground from day before
before that storm was over a total twenty-nine inches had fallen

outside of the city drifts of snow rose to four and five feet
(Seattle's total snowfall for February -- 35.4 inches
total for January and February combined -- 58.7 inches
Conditions in Snohomish County -- 60.9 inches

SHINGLE WEAVERS RE-ORGANIZE A UNION OF THEIR OWN

Led by Everett's labor leader Ernest Marsh, shingle weavers started organizing a new union
new officers were elected and conducted reorganization meetings
this time the American Federation of Labor (AFL) craft union
would be composed of only shingle weavers -- February 1916
semi-skilled and unskilled workers of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union
would be eliminated
this reorganized union took the name it had used [before 1913]
International Shingle Weavers' Union of America
it was quickly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) as a stand-alone union
International Shingle Weavers' Union of America organizational effort
started at Blaine Manufacturing Company, a cooperative shingle mill, and worked its way south
they were welcomed enthusiastically where ever they went by the shingle weavers

MEXICAN REVOLUTION MOVES INTO THE UNITED STATES

Mexican General Francisco "Pancho" Villa ordered nearly 500 Mexican revolutionaries
to make a cross-border attack on Columbus, New Mexico
to protest the U.S. government's official recognition of Mexican President Carranza's regime
this raid, led by Villa himself, escalated into a full scale battle
between Villa and a detachment of General John Pershing's U.S. 13th Cavalry Regiment
eighteen Americans and about eighty Villistas were killed -- March 9, 1916
one hundred U.S. military horses and mules were captured and part of the town was set on fire
Attack on Columbus, New Mexico was used as justification to send General Pershing's army
to invade Mexico in an unsuccessful year-long effort to capture General Villa
(Glen Springs, Texas was attacked killing a civilian and wounding three American soldiers [May 15]
bandits killed four soldiers at San Ygnacio, Texas [June 15]
one American soldier and a U.S. customs inspector were killed [July 31])

SILK TRAINS RUSH RAW SILK ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Bales of raw silk skeins brought from Japan to West Coast ports
were transported through St. Paul, Minnesota and other Midwestern rail centers

to East Coast distribution points in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
Raw silk, the long, delicate threads unwound from silkworm cocoons,
had long been transported by rail in the United States
however, its dramatic rise in price shortly before the Great War
(and high value for some years thereafter) demanded it be moved across the continent
on special express trains -- Silk Trains
Japan produced as much as ninety percent of the world's raw silk -- the country's principal export
about ninety percent of that arrived in the ports of San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle
and Vancouver, British Columbia
New York City, second only to Shanghai among the world's raw silk markets,
was the center of the United States silk industry
Raw silk could have been transported from Yokohama, Japan entirely by sea
through the Panama Canal to New York
for half the freight costs of sending it by rail across the American continent
but low freight costs, important when shipping inexpensive commodities in great quantities,
were only a minor consideration when shipping costly silk
as long as silk commanded a high price, high freight costs incurred by transporting it quickly
across the continent on silk trains could be absorbed

JOHN HUELSDONK LEADS A MOST REMARKABLE LIFE

(John Huelsdonk and his wife, Dora [Wolff] Huelsdonk, were the first settlers
on the Olympic Peninsula's Hoh River
when the twenty-five-year-old German immigrant claimed a 160-acre homestead [1891]
on the west side of the Olympic Mountains in Jefferson County,
approximately thirty miles up the Hoh Valley
in the wettest area in the continental United States -- more than twelve feet of rain a year)
many pioneers found that creating a homestead was very difficult work in heavily timbered areas
cedar swamps first required draining as well as clearing
creating farmland meant cutting trees and brush by day and burning the debris by night
in order to have room to cut more the next day
huge stumps remained as obstacles
blasting them from the ground was expensive, difficult and dangerous
burning involved drilling holes in the stump which took time and patience)
to make money during the early years of homesteading, John Huelsdonk worked as a logger
unfortunately, while working in a camp north of Lake Crescent,
his hands were pulled into a block (pulley) by the sudden start of a donkey engine

this accident left him unable to perform any ordinary work at the logging camp
he returned to farming and raising livestock
over time, his hands healed and improved to the point that he could even milk cows)
many settlers left the Hoh Valley when President Grover Cleveland
established the Olympic Forest Reserve encompassing 2.2 million acres [1897]
it was the end of homesteading in the Hoh Valley
and dreams of becoming a viable farming community that would bring civilization
most of the settlers within the reserve's borders, tired of the isolation and heavy rainfall,
abandoned their claims -- convinced that without more people and roads
civilization would never arrive -- but the John Huelsdonk stayed)
Trails were being cut into the wilderness of the Upper Hoh River -- 1916
John Huelsdonk next earned money by carrying heavy backpacks and equipment
for hunters, geologists, surveyors, and timber cruisers
he often strapped 175 to 200 pounds of provisions on his back
and packed them up to trail crews
because he was able to carry double loads, John received the salaries of two men,
which was important to his family's economic welfare
People on the Olympic Peninsula began hearing stories about the "Iron Man of the Hoh."
at 5 feet 10 inches tall, 240 pounds, he was known as the strongest man in the woods
stories about Huelsdonk's ability as a woodsman and his feats of strength were based in truth
but he neither sought publicity nor actively accepted it
On one occasion, Huelsdonk met by a Forest Ranger in the Olympic wilderness
John carried a camp stove on his back intent on walking the seventeen miles to a trail camp
when they met on the trail the Ranger said the stove must be heavy
John reportedly replied that the stove wasn't too bad
but the fifty-pound sack of flour in the oven kept shifting around
(over the years, the story grew until the stove became a large kitchen range
and the sack of flour became a barrel weighing 200 pounds)
In addition to packing heavy loads for money during the short working season
John Huelsdonk also trapped fur-bearing animals and hunted predators
(cougars, wolves, bears, and bobcats) for state bounties imposed to protect the elk and deer
U.S. Forest Service estimated that 500 deer and 305 elk were killed by predators [1928]
predator's hide was worth from \$5 to \$50 in bounty money from the State Game Department.
during these years that John Huelsdonk became a legendary woodsman
fearless when confronted by wild animals, John was a crack shot,
in his lifetime he collected bounties on 330 cougars, more than 150 cougars and as many bears

(Huelsdonk was on fire patrol on the Snahapish Trail with his cougar dog, Tom [September 1933]
when a bear charged from the underbrush and hurled his dog thirty feet down the trail
dog ran, but the bear, instead of giving chase, attacked Huelsdonk,
knocking him down and grabbing him by the leg
Tom came back and attacked the bear so ferociously that it allowed Huelsdonk to escape
he kills the bear with a shot from his rifle
although suffering from a badly gashed leg and at least a dozen claw wounds
sixty-six-year-old Huelsdonk and his dog managed to walk five miles back to his farm)

(John Huelsdonk was credited with killing the biggest cougar ever seen on the Olympic Peninsula
it had been killing livestock on farms along the Hoh River for several years
because he left such huge tracks, the animal was named "Big Foot"

Huelsdonk was walking down a trail one afternoon when he noticed a large number of crows
feeding on the remains of a deer

thinking the animal was probably killed by a cougar, he rushed back to his farm

to get his cougar dogs and rifle and he began tracking the cat

an hour later the dogs treed the biggest cougar Huelsdonk had ever seen

after being shot several times, Big Foot finally fell out of the tree at Huelsdonk's feet

dead cougar measured 11 feet from his nose to the tip of his tail [fall 1936])

(John Huelsdonk, at age 79, died in a Port Angeles hospital [October 25, 1946]

he had been sick for two weeks with a heart ailment

after a funeral in Forks, he was taken back to the Hoh Valley and buried in the family cemetery)

six months later Dora Huelsdonk, age 83, died of natural causes

at their homestead [April 27, 1947] she was buried next to John

their graves were placed by a huge bolder deposited during the last ice age

and marked with a brass plaque

Huelsdonk Homestead, located eight miles west of the Hoh Ranger Station

was listed on the Washington Heritage Register as an historic place [February 11, 1972])

NEW INTERNATIONAL SHINGLE WEAVER'S UNION OF AMERICA IS SUCCESSFUL

There were twenty-four International Shingle Weavers' Union of America locals functioning
almost all of the old shingle weaver unions were reorganized

into the new International Shingle Weavers' Union of America

Fourteenth Annual Convention of the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America

was held in Seattle -- April 3, 1916

this was the first meeting of the union after the Sawmill and Timber Workers had departed

it was attended by delegates from fourteen locals who adopted a new international constitution

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Seattle Union Record was made the official newspaper of the union
a new wage scale for District No. 1 (Seattle)
control of strikes was put in the hands of the union's executive board

EVERETT SHINGLE WEAVERS PREPARE TO GO OUT ON STRIKE

Mill work was dangerous and mill owners were often ruthless in enforcing obscure rules and demands
in some instances employees were not even allowed to talk during their work breaks
complaining about fluctuating market prices, owners never made good on promises to raise wages
Everett shingle weavers prepared to strike
this was actually an American Federation of Labor (AFL) strike
it was not unusual for union men to carry two membership cards

SHINGLE WEAVERS GO OUT ON STRIKE IN EVERETT

Three weeks after the official reopening of the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America
Everett went on strike -- May 1, 1916
shingle mill owners hired strike-breakers (scabs) -- violence was close at hand
Seaside Shingle Company soon granted the demanded pay raise to their shingle weavers
but many of the other shingle mills, notably the Jamison Mill, began importing strike-breakers
timber barons had shattered the old Shingle Weavers' union
they were determined to do it again before the new union could get off the ground
Mill owner's vigilantes and Snohomish County Sheriff Don McRae
made sure the situation became as ugly as they could make it

LONGSHOREMEN PROVIDE A NECESSARY SERVICE FOR THE NATION

History of longshoremen can be traced to colonial America
when a ship arrived bearing goods from Europe it was greeted with cries for "Men 'long shore!"
these men, who were normally engaged in any number of full-time occupations,
left their work freely to unload anxiously awaited and sometimes desperately needed supplies
without compensation
as America developed a fledgling economy and shipping increased,
longshore work became a full-time occupation
Great economic upheaval swept across the continent during the late 19th Century
marked by periods of almost full employment and union expansion
followed by depression, lower wages and intense competition for jobs
between [1881] and [1905] there were more than 30,000 wildcat and organized work stoppages
that resulted in violence and massive losses in wages suffered by longshoremen

Longshoremen had begun to organize when the first modern longshoremen's union was formed in the port of New York [1864]

it was called the Longshoremen's Union Protective Association (LUPA)

International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) traces its history back to [1877]

when lumber handlers organized their union on the Great Lakes

this union consolidated with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) [1895]

and became the International Longshoremen's Association

led by Irish tugboat crewman Daniel Keefe, the organization grew to 100,000 members

on the Great Lakes, the East Coast, the West Coast and the Gulf Coast [1905]

ILA faced competition, particularly from the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)

which had a number of members on the West Coast who moved into longshoring

from other IWW organized occupations such as the lumber and mining industries [1910]

West Coast Maritime employers also had formed a union of their own to compete with the ILA

Federation of Waterfront Employers' Unions (WEU) [1915]

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION (ILA) MEETS IN CONVENTION

International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) District 38 Convention met in Seattle -- May 1, 1916

delegates expressed unanimous dissatisfaction with the status of negotiations with employers

issues revolving around establishing a "closed" shop (only union members to be employed),

coastwide wages and labor practices and an ongoing lockout at Vancouver, B.C.

all remained unresolved

delegates also pointed out that shipping and stevedore company profits were escalating

because of the European war and the opening of the Panama Canal to commercial traffic

ILA organizer Paddy Morris suggested the union proceed with caution

after years of fruitless negotiations with their employers, forty-three West Coast ILA locals

were determined to "hang the hook"

delegates ignored the advice of Paddy Morris as they voted to strike beginning [June 1, 1916]

if the employers did not accept their demands for:

- coastwide closed shop (union members only could be hired);
- increase in wages to fifty-five cents an hour and \$1 an hour for overtime for general cargo, sixty cents and \$1 for lumber handlers, forty cents and sixty cents for warehousemen -- all based on a nine-hour working day

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST

International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) negotiations with employers reached no agreement

12,500 longshoremen represented by forty-three West Coast ILA Locals

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walked off the job on strike -- 6:00 A.M. June 1, 1916
Unlike regional strikes in previous strikes at a single port
this time 12,500 longshoremen struck from Bellingham, Washington to San Diego, California
included were 4,600 in San Francisco, 2,000 in Seattle, 2,000 in Portland,
1,200 in San Pedro (Los Angeles) and 1,100 in Tacoma
also joining with the large ILA locals were smaller unions such as Bellingham, Grays Harbor,
Willapa Bay, Astoria, Coos Bay, Eureka and San Diego
An effort was made to enlist the support of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific,
but the sailors turned the longshoremen down

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO END THE LONGSHORE STRIKE QUICKLY

U.S. Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson contacted both sides
he appealed to the men to return to work and provide time for his Department to mediate
he also urged employers to refrain from using strikebreakers pending mediation
neither proposal was accepted

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE TURNS VIOLENT

Waterfront strike resulted in violence in Seattle and Tacoma and other port cities
at first, Seattle's Mayor Gill infiltrated union meetings with police
when African American strikebreakers struck and won at several docks,
Mayor Gill came down on the side of labor
he told employers that he would not support their efforts for an open-shop

NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT PASSES CONGRESS

National Defense Act passed was signed by President Woodrow Wilson -- June 3, 1916
this provided for an expanded army of 175,000 during peace and wartime:
•fourfold expansion of the National Guard (which will reach 450,000),
•creation of an Officers' and an Enlisted Reserve Corps,
•creation of a Reserve Officer's Training Corps in colleges and universities
president was also given authority, in a case of war or national emergency,
to mobilize the National Guard for the duration of the emergency
Budget allocation was the largest military budget to that date -- \$182,000,000:
•raised the lowest income tax rate from one percent to two percent;
•raised the top rate to fifteen percent on taxpayers with incomes in excess of \$1.5 million;
•imposed taxes on estates and excess business profits

ROAD TRIP TO SEATTLE

This tour was instigated by Frank W. Guilbert of Spokane,
an officer in the Good Roads Association of Spokane County
as well as the National Parks Highway Association

It was one of the most important of several such tours completed between [1912] and 1916
to demonstrate the feasibility of automobile travel, to promote tourism and commerce,
and to advocate for the improvement of roads and highways

Boosters from the National Parks Highway Association,
mainly civic and business leaders from Western and Midwestern communities,
assembled at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago to hear speeches on road improvement
and view hand-colored "lantern" slides of the scenic wonders of the Northwest

Expedition got underway with considerable fanfare as they set out -- morning of June 4, 1916
on a thirty-three-day, 3,100-mile journey from Chicago to Puget Sound in two Mitchell Six cars
in addition to Guilbert, the participants included

Lawrence H. Brown, a Spokane attorney and director of the sponsoring association
Frank R. Singleton of the Seattle Automobile Club,
James Hoag, a Mitchell Company driver and mechanic
others began the tour but did not complete it

National Parks Highway was not an actual highway, but rather a patchwork of existing roads
that were supposedly maintained by counties or townships
route designated by Guilbert and his colleagues went from Chicago to Milwaukee,
then across Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, the Idaho panhandle
and finally across Washington by way of Spokane and Snoqualmie Pass

AUTOMOBILES PERFORM WELL -- THE ROAD DOES NOT

Both Mitchell autos performed well and did not need the extra tires, parts, and even spare motors
that had been placed in advance along the route

however, they frequently bogged down in axle-deep "gumbo"

produced by the rainiest June in decades

at times, humiliatingly, horses had to drag them out of the mire

serious improvements obviously would be needed

before the National Parks Highway could be recommended for tourist travel

Guilbert's tour group stayed in hotels, such as they were, along the route

at almost every stopover they entertained dignitaries and townsfolk with their lantern slides

often their arrival was delayed by bad road and weather conditions

it was frequently late before they fell into bed exhausted

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early each morning, the two Mitchells and their occupants would set off on the next stage usually accompanied by a convoy of local motorists

FEDERAL MEDIATION WAS ESTABLISHED TO END THE LONGSHOREMENS' STRIKE

Federal Mediator Henry White was selected to arbitrate the longshoremen's strike talks began in San Francisco -- June 7, 1916

unlike mediation hearings, arbitration hearings end with a final decision by the arbitrator there is no duty to try to find a compromise as there is mediation

Executive Committee of the Waterfront Employers' Union represented port management and the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) District Executive Board represented the striking longshoremen

ARBITRATION RESOLVES THE ILA COASTWIDE STRIKE

San Francisco became the site of talks between the ILA District Executive Board and port management's Executive Committee of the Waterfront Employers' Union Federal Mediator Henry White mediated the talks

After intense negotiations, a truce was agreed to -- 2:00 A.M. June 9, 1916

longshoremen agreed to resume work immediately under the terms of their [May 1] contract with improvements in wages and working conditions

it appeared the strike was settled in favor of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) however, the use of nonunion strike-breakers (scabs) as longshoremen remained unresolved

STRIKING LONGSHOREMEN RETURN TO WORK

Longshoremen reported for work in ports all along the West Coast 6:00 A.M. -- June 16, 1916

Oakland International Longshoremen's Association member Lewis A. Morey returned to work he was shot and killed by a scab (nonunion) lumber handler -- June 16, 1916

Two days later Thomas Olsen, another ILA man, was shot in the back and died immediately [June 18] Unresolved issue regarding the use of scabs on the docks turned white hot

ILA EXECUTIVE BOARD ISSUES DEMANDS TO WEST COAST PORT MANAGEMENT

International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) Executive Board called on port employers to live up to the terms of the [June 9, 1916] agreement

by discharging and dispersing all strikebreakers in their employ [by June 21, 1916, at 5 P.M.] or the strike would resume

Port employers disputed that the [June 9] agreement had called for the discharge of so-called strike breakers and listed union incidents they believed violated the agreement

SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN MEMBER AGAIN GO ON STRIKE

True to their threat the San Francisco Riggers and Stevedores Union (ILA) struck -- June 21, 1916
they were followed by all of the remaining ILA locals on the West Coast -- [morning June 22
Picket lines were posted by the unions
employers responded by hiring scabs to replace ILA men
Sporadic violence erupted in San Francisco, Seattle, and Tacoma
as imported scabs began to work vessels
(within a month, West Coast trade was in shambles)

TACOMA LONGSHOREMEN'S "FLYING SQUAD" MAINTAINS ORDER AMONG MEMBERS

In the Pacific Northwest, strike activity took place mainly in Seattle, Portland and Everett
where police, armed guards, scabs and longshoremen fought sporadically
on the docks and in nearby streets
Tacoma escaped most of the violence because Commencement Bay employers
made few efforts to import scabs or to force the docks open to arriving ships
Perhaps the reason for the reluctance of the employers to break the picket lines
was the formation of a special unit of Tacoma longshoremen called the "Flying Squad"
who faced down strike-breakers and management thugs

CONDITIONS ARE RIPE FOR LABOR TROUBLE IN TACOMA

There were nine ships waiting to be unloaded in Commencement Bay in Tacoma
tons of cargo on the docks was waiting to be stowed aboard the ships
Tacoma Employers' Association decided it was time to call on the community for support
it was announced June 26 in the *Tacoma Daily Ledger*: **"We hereby call upon all of the business men and others interested in the enterprise of this community to join us in a solemn pledge that from this day on the open shop shall prevail in this community even if it be necessary to close all of our manufacturing industries, our lumber mills, flouring mills and shipping interests.**

For more than a month past we have offered to accede to almost every demand made by the longshoremen who have tied up and are destroying the industry of this country in open violation of their agreement. They not only refuse to carry out their agreement, but they persist in blocking the industries of this country and are demanding wages and conditions that such industries cannot pay and live."

VIOLENCE OCCURS AT THE TACOMA DOCKS

About 250 Tacoma strikers stormed the Sperry dock where the Grace liner *Santa Cruz*

was scheduled to be loaded by strikebreakers -- June 27, 1916
Strikers, scabs and armed guards exchanged about fifty gunshots with each other
Johnny Now, a twenty-four-year-old member of Tacoma Local 38-3, was seriously wounded
he later recalled the incident, **“I was fighting with two strikebreakers when I saw this fellow with a gun aimed at me. He looked at me for several moments and then pulled the trigger. I never saw him again.”** (Seattle International Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 19 document)
Fight on the *Santa Cruz* was over before Tacoma police arrived
three armed guards were arrested for carrying concealed weapons
police also disarmed both strikers and scabs
After conferring with the Tacoma ILA Strike Committee,
Governor Ernest Lister refused to call out the state militia
he declared that the local police were adequate to maintain order
Although the International Longshoremen’s Association (ILA)
disclaimed responsibility for the *Santa Cruz* incident,
Sperry Mills and the Grace Line were granted injunctions
that prohibited picketing around their piers

WILLIAM BOEING CONTINUES WORK ON A BETTER SEAPLANE

Bill Boeing proceeded with assistance from Herb Munter and shop foreman Joseph Foley
weekly reports were sent to engineer Conrad Westervelt
Boeing ordered construction of the fuselage at his Lake Union seaplane hangar and factory
there employees assembled Boeing Airplane Model 1 also known as the “B&W”
which was named after the two builders
this first seaplane was christened *Bluebill*
Boeing was concerned with his boatyard’s standard of woodworking
he insisted on reduced weight
he insisted on an improved wing and other change orders
ailerons were placed only on the top wing and larger vertical tail surfaces were provided
to improve stability during takeoff and landing the single pontoon
was replaced with two pontoons and two outriggers
Ed Heath was chosen to construct the pontoons at Boeing’s boatyard
Bill Boeing flew the B&W *Bluebill* for the first time -- June 29, 1916
(pilot Herb Munter flew its sister aircraft, *Mallard*, on its maiden flight [November 1916])
eventually, Boeing sold *Bluebill* and *Mallard*, to the New Zealand Flying School of Auckland)

SNOQUALMIE PASS IS REACHED BY THE AUTO TOUR

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Heavy snowfalls had kept Snoqualmie Pass closed until July 3, 1916
but it was cleared in time to meet its projected arrival date in Seattle
as the party to passed between ten-foot banks of snow
automobile enthusiasts, state officials, and dignitaries from Seattle and Mt. Rainier National Park
greeted the Mitchells at the summit
before proceeding to Seattle, this distinguished group held a dedication ceremony
for the National Parks Highway

END OF THE AUTOMOBILE TOUR

Both Mitchell Six cars reached Seattle [July 6, 1916]
there a crowd of 3,000, the largest of the trip, attended the evening's slide show
Tour officially ended in Tacoma speedometers of the Mitchells registered 3,100 miles -- July 7, 1916

AUTOMOBILES TRAVEL TO MOUNT RAINIER

Tacoma Daily News reported a culminating event for the cross-country travelers -- July 8, 1916
fifty-two cars, sponsors Frank Guilbert and Lawrence Brown, 300 Tacomans and others
were guests of the Tacoma Club on a trip to Mt. Rainier National Park
(In fact, the purpose of the 1916 tour would not be fulfilled for a decade
when more Americans were able to take to the roads as tourists
to assist them, the National Parks Highway Association published maps and guides
covering road conditions, tourist facilities, garages, and the like)
(Frank Guilbert was tireless in his zeal for good roads -- particularly in Eastern Washington
he lobbied in Olympia for state funding of road improvement
and convinced legislators to invest millions of dollars in state highways
as head of the Inland Automobile Association (later AAA) in Spokane,
Guilbert worked for increased tourist facilities, road maps, standardized traffic laws and signs,
emergency services for motorists, and legislation promoting road safety)

LABOR UNREST CONTINUES IN TACOMA

Despite the injunction barring picket lines on the Tacoma docks
beatings of Tacoma longshoremen and strikebreakers continued
as the two sides fought each other on the docks
James Costello, a member of the strike committee, was knifed when he tried to persuade two men
not to scab at the Northern Pacific Railway and Milwaukee Road docks -- July 12, 1916
both railroad companies immediately obtained court injunctions
restraining the union from picketing or interfering with their employees

Milwaukee Road then imported 100 black laborers from the East and the South to work cargo on and off ships in Tacoma

FEDERAL ATTEMPT TO END THE LONGSHORE STRIKE IS UNSUCCESSFUL

Federal mediators brought together San Francisco waterfront employers representatives and representatives of the San Francisco Riggers and Stevedores Union (ILA) even while violence continued on the Tacoma docks

San Francisco's International Longshoremen's Association (ILA)

accepted the San Francisco port employer's proposal -- July 13, 1916

San Francisco ILA District Negotiating Committee agreed to submit the latest employer offer to all ILA locals on the West coast for a membership vote

however, the new management proposal did not include a coastwide closed shop or standard wages and working conditions

moreover, San Francisco employers stipulated in their offer

that the old wages and working conditions would remain in place

while a joint employer-longshoremen committee worked out a new agreement

San Francisco, Portland, Astoria, Eureka, and San Diego voted in favor of management's offer

but International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) Local 1604 of Seattle

and Local 759 of Tacoma rejected the employers' proposal

there was not a single vote for acceptance cast in Seattle or Tacoma

ANOTHER KILLING IN TACOMA

Strikers gathered at South Eleventh Street and Pacific Avenue in downtown Tacoma

striker Alexander Laidlaw was mortally wounded by a Milwaukee Railroad guard -- July 15, 1916

(members of a Grand Jury decided Laidlaw was killed by a stray bullet fired in self-defense)

Thousands of labor men and their followers marched in Laidlaw's funeral procession

several unions declared a half-day of mourning for the slain longshoreman

PACIFIC AERO PRODUCTS COMPANY COMES INTO EXISTENCE

Less than a month after the B&W's first flight, wealthy lumberman William Boeing

incorporated his new business as Pacific Aero Products Company for \$100,000 -- July 15, 1916

Boeing bought 998 of the 1,000 shares of stock issued

Already a shrewd businessman, Boeing outlined his ambitions in the articles of incorporation

"... engage in a general manufacturing business and to manufacture goods, wares and merchandise of every kind, especially to manufacture aeroplanes ... and all patterns thereof."

William Boeing transferred ownership of four of his aircraft

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two B&Ws, a C-4, and a Martin TA became the property of his company
Chinese-born Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate Wong Tsu met Conrad Westervelt
T. Wong soon moved to Seattle and became Pacific Aero Products Company's chief engineer
he designed a new aircraft: "Model C"
Operation was moved to the shipyard Boeing had bought [in 1910]
(many years later the "Red Barn" building was moved to Seattle's Museum of Flight
on the Duwamish River)
Boeing and the tiny U.S. aviation community pressed the U.S. government to support their industry
in the current political state of the world airplane production and pilot training were necessary
Aero Club of the Northwest proposed investments in airplane production and pilot training
their plan included U.S. government construction of Hydro-Aero stations
placed every 100 miles along the U.S. coastline with at least 15 men and two planes each
these would protect the country by searching for enemy submarines
and aiding Coast Guard search-and-rescue efforts

VIOLENCE CONTINUES IN TACOMA

Milwaukee dock was the scene of another shooting as strikers attacked scabs
striker Sam James was severely wounded
strikebreaker, Rangval Lienann, was killed when strikers attacked scabs
going to the Milwaukee docks -- July 17, 1916
Tacoma Commissioner of Public Safety Francis Pettit and Pierce County Sheriff Robert Longmire
notified the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA)
that no further picketing would be permitted
and no crowds would be allowed to congregate on the Tacoma docks

STRIKING LONGSHOREMEN HOLD A RALLY

As a result of the ban on picketing on the Tacoma docks,
Tacoma's Wright Park became the gathering point for a meeting of 1,500 strike sympathizers
one local attorney described the situation as greed versus humanity -- July 18, 1916

SAN FRANCISCO LONGSHOREMEN RETURN TO WORK

International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) strike in San Francisco was over -- July 19, 1916
but both Seattle and Tacoma maintain their position to reject the San Francisco offer
and vowed to continue their strikes
Puget Sound longshoremen were angry with the San Francisco ILA
who Seattle and Tacoma claimed had sold them out

one longshoreman later disgustedly reported: **“We got sold out by San Francisco in that 1916 strike. See, they were out on strike for about three or three-and-a-half months and then they put together some kind of agreement and they voted on it, but they voted it down for some reason I can't tell you so they went back out on strike again and they were out for another month-and-a-half or so. Then, lo and behold, what did their brothers down in San Francisco do but agree to go back to work. We were left holding the sack here.”**

(Seattle International Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 19 document)

SEATTLE AND TACOMA LONGSHOREMEN REMAIN ON STRIKE

At this point in the Tacoma and Seattle strike, wages and working conditions were not the main issue what the longshoremen demanded was a closed shop

which Puget Sound employers were determined to avoid

With 600 scabs working on the Tacoma docks it was announced by O. C. Nelson, manager of the coastal employer's union, the Federation of Waterfront Employers' Unions (WEU) that employers were entirely satisfied with the results they were obtaining they said they would never concede to the closed shop -- July 22, 1916

Nelson added that if the longshoremen who went out on strike wished to return to work they would do so under the old pay scale there would be no mediation, no settlement and no recognition of the union

CONDITIONS IN TACOMA TURN WHITE HOT

Lumber companies seized the initiative and declared their docks were “open shop” worksites lumber owners then formed “Puget Sound Stevedoring” which began hiring non-union workers other stevedoring contractors also agreed not to use union men

Only Rothschild Stevedoring (today's Jones Stevedoring Company) of Old Town Tacoma chose not to join the open-shop companies

Rothschild formally agreed to the union's demand of a closed shop

lumber handlers returned to work on the Rothschild's dock

Rothschild's refusal encountered the wrath of other stevedoring companies and mill owners but the company held firm to its position of hiring union men

whatever Rothschild's reasons for continuing as a union shop,

its position saved the lumber handlers of Old Town from total destruction as a union

However, in New Town Tacoma International Stevedoring was successful in breaking the union strikebreakers and new men appeared on the docks to replace union workers

union members could do nothing about the situation

For all practical purposes the strike in Tacoma was over and the employers had won a major victory

SHINGLE WEAVERS' STRIKE CONTINUES IN EVERETT

International Shingle Weavers' Union of America Everett strike was three months old
many shingle mill owners agreed to International Shingle Weavers' Union of America's demands
wages were increased and working conditions improved
but Everett, Washington mill owners refused to even hold talks with the union
Everett union members were hanging on -- but only barely
most of the original 400 strikers were in jail -- arrested for picketing or disorderly conduct
but about sixty were still walking the picket line, fighting scabs and the gunmen
hired by the shingle mill employers
International Shingle Weavers' Union of America Everett had become desperate
only eighteen pickets remained on the line

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) TAKE UP THE EVERETT STRIKE

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) organizers arrived in Everett -- late July 1916
James Rowan, one of the IWW organizers tried to speak on the street on the night he arrived
he was arrested beginning the familiar pattern established in Missoula and Spokane
after Rowan was released without serving jail time
he went back to the streets and was rearrested -- this time he got thirty days in jail

TENSION INCREASES IN EVERETT

Sheriff McRae closed the Everett IWW office hoping this would keep the Wobblies out of town
but it only served to further intensify the Free Speech Fight
Realizing that arrest alone did not serve as a deterrent to the speakers,
police now began beating the speakers they arrested
IWW members were run out of town and prohibited entrance back into Everett
Industrial Workers of the World union began bringing members to town in groups
but the police, aided by citizen-deputies, beat these groups as well
seventeen pickets were attacked and badly beaten by seventy "mill guards" (private security)
within view of several Everett police who did nothing
they claimed the incident happened just outside the city limits
Ten hours later the thugs tried it again but there were more pickets on the scene
when the pickets started to gain the advantage the city police stepped in
several shots were fired to gain control -- one picket was shot in the hip
Everett police arrested only union men

VIOLENCE ERUPTS AT EVERETT'S JAMISON MILL

Jamison Mill remained the only shingle mill on strike
at the beginning of the shift scabs and gunmen hired by the mill owners
to escort the scabs to and from work began beating the eighteen union members
who had gathered to picket
police did not get involved on the grounds the mill was private property -- August 19, 1916
At the end of that day's shift picketers retaliated -- this time the police intervened
eighteen striking pickets were taken away and beaten severely -- one man was shot in the leg

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) MOVE INTO EVERETT

Following the arrest and beatings of the eighteen Everett strikers
Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) leaders
sent James Thompson, the first man arrested in Spokane [1909], to Everett to speak
Thompson was arrested for speaking on the street -- night August 22, 1916
he was followed by James Rowan and three women
frustrated police decided to arrest everyone in the crowd
(all of the arrested men and women were shipped by steamer to Seattle the next day
\$13 was seized from the personal funds of
Everett International Shingle Weavers' Union of America Business Agent James Orr
to pay their fare)

ANNA LOUISE STRONG IS ELECTED TO THE SEATTLE SCHOOL BOARD

Dr. Anna Louise Strong became the first woman elected to the Seattle school board -- August 23, 1916
she won handily thanks to support from women's groups and organized labor
and thanks to her reputation as an expert on child welfare
She argued that public schools should offer social service programs
to resolve the injustices suffered by underprivileged children
and that schools should serve as community centers
(later board member James Duncan noted she was "the only one at the time who put kids first")
Mundane and practical matters like plumbing fixtures remained the school board's focus
Dr. Strong soon became bored with contracts and funding issues
she became a sympathizer with Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies)
and other radical groups
She was opposed to the United States' entry into the war in Europe
as the war raged, she openly sympathized with the Wobblies and other radicals
she worked for various anti-war groups where she met many leftist activists

who helped to polish her political ideals

CANADIAN EXPLORER DAVID THOMPSON'S EFFORTS ARE FINALLY RECOGNIZED

Koo-Koo-Sint, "The Man Who Looks At Stars,"

Northwest Company trapper, explorer and geographer finally received the attention he was due
J.B. Tyrell, a locating engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

discovered yellowed copies of an unidentified map of the Columbia River
that was more accurate than available official government or railroad versions

Tyrell also discovered an unfinished manuscript titled

David Thompson Narrative of His Explorations in Western America: 1784-1812

which document Tyrell had published by the Champlain Society -- 1916

this biography assured Thompson would be recognition

as the greatest land explorer of the English people

UNIONS ACHIEVE NATIONWIDE GAINS FOR THEIR MEMBERS

Federal Employees' Compensation Act passed Congress -- September 7, 1916

this authorized allowances to federal civil service employees for disabilities incurred at work
Adamson Act, passed Congress same year

it established an eight-hour day for railroad labor

(However, President Woodrow Wilson's domestic reputation would soon be overshadowed
by his record as a wartime President who led his country to victory)

FEDERAL LABOR MEDIATOR WILLIAM BLACKMAN ARRIVES IN EVERETT

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) rented a union hall in Everett

while the Wobbly leaders were not ready to jump into another free speech fight

they did recognize, along with the American Federation of Labor (AFL)

that the shingle weavers were involved in a crucial fight

Federal labor mediator William Blackman arrived in Everett to assist in the effort to settle the strike
everyone, the city, mill owners and strikers were under federal scrutiny

everyone was being very careful to avoid attention that could damage their position

Everett city leaders quietly gave Snohomish Sheriff Don McRae the authority
to deal with the strikers and the Wobblies

Sheriff McRae organized a band of several hundred deputies

to drive the Wobblies out of the city by any means

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CREATES THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

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Congress had become concerned about the eroding American share of European shipping
only ten per cent of the goods were carried on U.S. ships
Congress created the United States Shipping Board to address the concern -- September 7, 1916
President Woodrow Wilson appointed five commissioners
who were by confirmed by the U.S. Senate to acquire and construct merchant vessels
and to create corporations under its control to carry out shipping fleet improvements

VIOLENCE ESCALATES IN EVERETT

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) began bringing in groups of members from out of town
to speak, be arrested and spend the night in the Everett jail
Groups of Wobblies tried to slip into Everett onboard the launch the *Wanderer*
including Mrs. Edith Frenette who had been previously arrested for street speaking
when the boat reached Everett, deputies boarded and severely beat and arrested the Wobblies
(after a week in jail without a hearing the arrested men and Mrs. Frenette were released)
Many of the citizens of Everett were shocked and outraged by the [September 11] events
a mass meeting was called attended by 10,000 people -- a third of the city's population
still, Sheriff McRae's deputies continued their harassment of the IWW
(an estimated 300 to 400 IWW members were arrested and deported in [October])

SEATTLE AND TACOMA LONGSHORE UNIONS SUFFER A CRUSHING BLOW

Seattle and Tacoma International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) strike
ended in defeat -- October 1916
Sawmill owners and stevedoring companies working together crushed the ILA
International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) unions from San Diego to Bellingham
lost control of jobs on the docks except for Old Town Tacoma
in every port the employers gloated over their victory
then mounted a well-organized campaign to drive what was left of the unions into oblivion

SEATTLE AND TACOMA FINK HALLS BECOME THE CENTER OF MARITIME EMPLOYMENT

West Coast Maritime employers' Federation of Waterfront Employers' Unions (WEU),
established maritime hiring halls in Seattle and Tacoma to employ needed men
which came to be known as "fink halls"
West Coast steamship companies, general cargo stevedores and sawmill owners
adopted and rigorously maintained a non-union hiring policy
In Seattle Frank Foisie, a labor relations professor from the University of Washington,
ran the Waterfront Employers' Unions (WEU) hiring hall

operation of this fink hall was described by ILA member Burt Nelson:²⁴ **“When you came in the hall, you pegged in. There was also a section of organized gangs that didn’t peg in. They got their orders in a different manner... They told you after you got through the evening before to call in at 6:30 a.m. You might get an 8 o’clock start or something else. Or they might tell you to call back at 11 a.m. They could keep you on the tether like that... This is the kind of a setup where men are sitting around waiting to go to work... Wondering whether they were going to be able to earn enough money for rent or groceries for the family.”**

Officially known as the Waterfront Employers Hiring Hall, the Tacoma fink hall was housed in a building near the corner of Eleventh Street and “A” except for Rothschild International Stevedoring,

Federation of Waterfront Employers’ Unions (WEU) included all of the shipping companies their strength was based not only on the number of members but also on their ability to maintain a united front toward waterfront workers

TAOMA HAS A FINK HALL OF ITS OWN

Tacoma’s fink hall was housed in a building near the corner of Eleventh Street and A Street one of the first actions of Federation of Waterfront Employers’ Unions (WEU) after the strike was to hire Harvey Wells to administer the fink hall

he was experienced in breaking strikes by lumber workers

his badges of office were a derby hat and a sawed-off shotgun

since Wells did not know who were ILA men and who were not

he issued each man seeking work a dispatch card (“Rustling Card” to union members) that listed the man’s name and address

it also had a special code punched into numbered squares around the edges that indicated:

- whether the longshoreman was a member of the union,
- if he had participated in the 1916 strike,
- if he had been a strikebreaker

when a man came into the hiring hall looking for work or reported to a foreman on a dock, he was required to show this card

these fink cards became a bitter reminder to longshoremen of their defeat

Employer’s implemented a policy that forbade hiring more than 50% union men at one time Waterfront Employers’ Unions (WEU), denied that this was discrimination

hiring scene in Tacoma was described: **“The strikebreakers lined up on one side of the hall ... union men lined up on the other side and they took two for one, two strikebreakers’ gangs, one**

²⁴ Ronald Magden Collection, University of Washington Special Collections, 5185-1, Box 5, Folder 1

union gang. But these men, they were great union men and they very soon convinced the employer that the strikebreaker was the wrong kind of labor. They just went out and busted their tails and outworked them. They kind of fiddled along and fiddled along and these strikebreakers kept leaving, going elsewhere. There was an awful lot of pressure on a strikebreaker once a strike is over. One that stays, nobody ever forgets him, he's not adopted into the clan. So ultimately they got to the point that it got to be a two for one advantage-two union for one scab going." (Seattle International Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 19 document)

TACOMA LONGSHOREMEN FACE A BLEAK FUTURE

Finding work on the docks in Tacoma was nearly impossible for any former union man
some were blacklisted by the employers
some former ILA men assumed a new name and went to work on the Seattle docks
where he hoped to work without being recognized
(Many longshoremen simply left the docks after 1916
they went to work in shipyards or joined the U.S. Army)

SNOHOMISH SHERIFF AND HIS DEPUTIES ATTACK IWW MEMBERS

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) members in Seattle boarded the small steamer *Verona*
with the intention of speaking on the corner of Hewitt and Wetmore avenues
when they arrived at the Everett City Dock -- evening October 30, 1916
they were met by more than 200 armed deputies authorized by Sheriff Don McRae
IWW members were told they could only speak at a location away from the center of town
when the refused to comply some of the Wobblies were beaten at the dock
Deputies then loaded forty-one Wobblies into waiting trucks and cars
they were driven southeast of town to a remote wooded area
near the Beverly Park interurban station
in darkness and a cold rain, Sheriff McRae's men formed two lines
from the roadway to the interurban tracks
they forced the Wobblies to run a gauntlet that ended at a cattle guard
one by one the men were beaten with clubs, guns, and rubber hoses loaded with shot
Jack Leonard Miller, a twenty-seven-year-old IWW member, said: **"They were some of the most respected businessmen in town [Everett] and some of the pillars of the church. And I was about fourth in line. I pulled my coat over my head and made a dash for it. I ducked the first two in line, then got my head split open. I woke up down by the river...."**²⁵

²⁵ Margaret Riddle, *Everett Massacre (1916)*, HistoryLink, Essay 9981, Everett Public library audio, December 18, 2011

A family living nearby was startled by the shouts, curses, cries and moans they heard
and came to witness the brutal scene
injured were left to get back to Seattle any way they could
all of the victims survived but some were hospitalized

EVERETT CITY LEADERS FACE A PUBLIC OUTCRY

Many citizens had witnessed the beatings on board the *Verona* before the Wobblies were removed
there was an immediate public outcry against the deputies
in a report to the State Federation of Labor,

International Shingle Weavers' Union of America leader Ernest Marsh wrote: **“The tale of the struggle is plainly written. The roadway was strained with blood... there can be no excuse for, nor extenuation of such an inhumane method of punishment.”**²⁶

this outrage was played down by local newspapers but most residents disagreed with the editorials
While Seattle IWW organizers signed up recruits for the battle in Everett
Sheriff McRae was also increasing his supply of men
he signed up new deputies until he had over 500
Events at Beverly Park hung like a dark cloud over Everett
both the IWW leaders and the Snohomish County Sheriff firmed their resolve

IWW MEMBERS IN SEATTLE TAKE TWO STEAMBOATS TO EVERETT

As a result of the mass beating given to the members of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
by Snohomish County Sheriff Don McRae and his deputies
about 300 Wobblies met at the IWW hall in Seattle then marched down to the docks
steamboat *Verona* was loaded in Seattle with 250 Wobblies
steamer *Calista* carried fifty more union men
both boats headed north to Everett to conduct a “free speech” rally -- November 5, 1916

EVERETT MASSACRE SHATTERS THE TOWN

When Sheriff Don McRae learned of the IWW plans they placed 200 armed deputized vigilantes
and a contingent of Pinkerton Men (security guards) on the dock, in a warehouse
and on at least one tugboat in the harbor
other townsfolk gathered on the hills to watch the confrontation
Verona arrived in Everett first -- evening of November 5, 1916

²⁶ Walker C. Smith, *The Everett Massacre*, P. 69-70.

as she tied-up at the Everett City Dock at west end of Hewitt Avenue, Wobbles sang:

**“We meet today in Freedom’s cause
And raise our voices high:
We’ll join our hands in union strong,
To battle or to die....”**

It was reported that Sheriff Don “McRae stepped forward and called out ‘**Boys, who's your leader?**’ **The IWW men laughed and jeered, replying ‘We're all leaders,’ and they started to swing out the gang plank. McRae drew his pistol, told them he was the sheriff, he was enforcing the law, and they couldn't land here. There was a silence, then a Wobbler came up to the front and yelled out ‘the hell we can't.’**²⁷

Just then a single shot of undetermined origin rang out
followed by about ten minutes of intense gunfire -- most of it came from vigilantes on the dock
although the majority of the passengers were unarmed some gunfire came from the *Verona*
passengers aboard the *Verona* rushed to the opposite side of the ship, nearly capsizing the vessel
in the crush of humanity the ship’s rail broke as a result
several passengers were ejected into the water
in the confusion some drowned but how many is not known
some may have been people who had been shot before they went overboard
More than 175 bullets pierced the pilot house alone, and *Verona*’s Captain Chance Wiman
was able to avoid being shot only by ducking behind the ship’s safe
Once the *Verona* righted herself somewhat, some slack came on the bowline
a Wobbler with a revolver forced Engineer Shellgren to put the engines hard astern
parting the line and enabling the steamer to escape
Calista arrived in Everett and was tied to the dock
but the land line somehow snapped -- the steamer wallowed away

RESULTS OF THE EVERETT MASSACRE

Everett Massacre had lasted ten minutes -- evening November 5, 1916
officially five Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) members were listed as dead
a dozen Wobblers were missing and were presumed drowned
twenty-seven IWW members were wounded
Two citizen-deputies were killed -- shot in the back shot by fellow deputies
sixteen to twenty others were wounded including Sheriff Don McRae
arrested union members were taken to the Snohomish County jail in Everett

²⁷ Norman H. Clark, *Mill Town -- A social history of Everett, Washington*, P. 186-87.

Seattle police were waiting when *Verona* when she docked in Seattle
seventy-four men including prominent IWW leader Thomas H. Tracy were arrested peacefully
they were charged with first-degree murder of Snohomish Deputy and Jefferson Beard
and deputized vigilante C.O. Curtis
thirty-eight men aboard the *Calista* were charged with unlawful assembly

Seattle's Mayor Hiram Gill declared, **"In the final analysis it will be found that these cowards in Everett, who, without right or justification, shot into a crowd on the boat, were murders and not the I.W.W.'s..."**²⁸

Mayor Gill distributed free tobacco to IWW inmates of the city jail
which earned the wrath of *The Seattle Daily Times* and the *Post-Intelligencer*
in fact, Mayor Gill's record with labor was inconsistent at best

DR. ANNA LOUISE STRONG SUPPORTS THE EFFORTS OF THE WOBBLIES

Seattle school board member Dr. Strong was hired as a stringer by the *New York Evening Post*
to report on the bloody conflict between the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
and the army of deputies and armed guards hired by Everett mill owners
to drive them out of town
at first she was an impartial observer
but she soon became an impassioned and articulate spokesperson for workers' rights
Dr. Strong's endorsement of controversial liberal causes
set her apart from her colleagues on the Seattle school board
she openly opposed war as a pacifist

STATE ELECTION SHOWED MIXED RESULTS

Nationally voters reelected Democrat Woodrow Wilson as President -- November 7, 1916
he ran on the slogan: "He Kept Us Out of War"
Almost all of the elected offices in both congress and the legislatures went to the Republicans
U.S. Senate was composed of fifty-four Democrats and forty-two Republicans
national House of Representatives was closely split 215 Republicans and 214 Democrats
in addition there were two Progressives, one Bull Mooser, one Prohibition Party
and one Socialist -- all possessing a swing vote
State voters reelected Democratic Governor Ernest Lister
U.S. Senator Miles Poindexter, the U.S. Senate's only Bull Mooser, was reelected
he abandoned the sinking Progressive ship and returned to Republican Party

²⁸ *The Labor Journal from Everett, Washington* newspaper, November 10, 1916, P. 5.

where he became increasingly conservative and isolationist
Republican Congressmen Lindley Hadley, Albert Johnson and John W. Summers won reelection
as did the one Democrat, Clarence Dill
Congressman John F. Miller, Republican from Seattle was elected
to replace Republican William E. Humphrey
(Congressman Miller will serve seven terms [1917-1931])

In the state legislature

Republicans dominated the state senate with thirty-six members

Democrats held five seats and Progressive Party one
in the state House of Representatives overwhelmingly controlled with eighty-three members
while Democrats won only fourteen seats

Two liquor amendments were defeated by immense majorities

SHINGLE WEAVERS IN EVERETT END THEIR STRIKE

Three days after the Everett Massacre, the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America
voted to end the six-month strike -- November 8, 1916

they hoped to re-establish peace in their home town

Jamison Mill owners had made no concessions of any kind

PUBLIC LIBRARIES PROVIDE A RESOURCE TO CITIES AND TOWNS WORLDWIDE

Andrew Carnegie was steel magnet who founded U.S. Steel

he turned to philanthropy and interests in education with funding from his fortune

he founded the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Carnegie Mellon University

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Carnegie Institution of Washington
and the Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh

but most of his wealth went to constructing local libraries in cities and towns

Carnegie libraries were built with money donated by Andrew Carnegie

between [1883] and [1929] 2,509 Carnegie libraries were built

including some belonging to public and university library systems

1,689 were built in the United States

660 in Britain and Ireland

125 in Canada

others are located in Australia, New Zealand, Serbia, the Caribbean and Fiji
very few towns that requested a grant and agreed to his terms were refused

Washington State received its last Carnegie Grant -- November 9, 1916

Washington is home to forty-four Carnegie libraries built from thirty-three grants

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\$1,046,000 had been awarded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for these buildings thirty-three libraries still stand and fourteen are still used as libraries

PACIFIC AERO PRODUCTS COMPANY TESTS A NEW FLOATPLACE

William Boeing watched as pilot Herb Munter took off from Lake Union and flew the Boeing Model 2 (also referred to as the Boeing "Model C") on its first flight -- November 15, 1916

Boeing's Model C, a two-place training seaplane, was the first "all-Boeing" airplane it had been designed by Boeing's aeronautical engineer Tsu Wong. Munter discovered the rudder was too small -- Model C went back to the shop for a new rudder

MOTHER CABRINI LEAVES SEATTLE

Mother Francesca Xavier Cabrini, the founder of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, acquired Seattle's Perry Hotel which stood on Madison Street between Boren and Terry Avenues. She attempted to open this second Catholic hospital in Seattle after Providence Hospital because the hospitals would be forced to compete, Seattle Catholic Bishop Edward John O'Dea forbade her to found the hospital -- this opposition was devastating to her. Mother Cabrini was already very ill when she left Seattle -- November 1916

LABOR IS FRUSTRATED WITH THE ELECTION RESULTS

While they had supported the reelection of President Woodrow Wilson to keep the U.S. out of war, Republicans had swept the other offices -- January 1917. Washington State passed anti-labor laws as business was given a free hand. The State Senate was composed of thirty-six Republicans, five Democrats and one Progressive. The State House of Representatives held eighty-three Republicans and fourteen Democrats. The "Progressive Era" had come to an end.

TIMBER WORKERS FORM THE INTERNATIONAL TIMBERWORKERS UNION

Former Sawmill and Timber Workers Union locals began organizing together. Their effort resulted in the formation of the International Union of Timberworkers. It became strong enough to hold a convention in Aberdeen -- January 1917. It was chartered by the American Federation of Labor (AFL). The International Union of Timberworkers focused on stabilizing and organizing the timber industry.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) MEN ARE HELD IN JAIL

Conditions in Snohomish County Sheriff Don McCrae's jail were disgusting -- January 1917

filth and inadequate food poorly prepared constituted the daily condition faced by the prisoners
Wobblies thoroughly cleaned the cells themselves
prisoners eventually received adequate food and blankets by literally hammering the jail down
James M. McCulloch replaced Don McCrae as Snohomish County sheriff
committees of women were allowed to bring cooked food for the prisoners
feasts were set out on tables set up the full length of the jail corridor
these were full meals decorated with flowers topped off with cigars
Arrested Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) benefited a great deal from the union's
national defense fund campaign launched soon after the arrest of the seventy-four Wobblies
Los Angeles attorney Fred H. Moore and former Seattle deputy prosecutor George F. Vanderveer
were retained as defense attorneys using the funds raised

EDWARD HUBBARD JOINS PACIFIC AERO PRODUCTS COMPANY

Edward "Eddie" Hubbard became a mechanic at William Boeing's company -- January 1917
he had already established himself as a peerless pilot
Aero Club of America had issued hydroaeroplane license number 45 to him [1915]
after he flew figure eights around two pylons 500 yards apart
and completed an unpowered landing
he quickly became Boeing's test pilot

SPECTACULAR HALIBUT FISHING GROUNDS BECOMES DEPLETED

(Vast halibut banks between the mouth of the Columbia River and the Bering Sea
ranked as one of the major fisheries of North America [1907])
Then came the usual story
overfishing that reduced the catch from sixty-five to twenty-two million pounds per year
in little more than a decade -- 1917

GERMANY ANNOUNCES UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE

German government announced that U-Boats would invoke unrestricted warfare -- January 31, 1917
against all allied shipping and any neutral ships crossing into the waters around the British Isles
neutral ships, armed or unarmed, that sailed into a German zone
would be attacked without warning
With the German announcement of a return to the previous rules of submarine engagement
United States broke off relations with Germany and began to get ready for war

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON RESPONDS TO GERMANY'S ESCALATION

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President Wilson deliberated three days before taking official action

he sent a ringing note to Congress breaking off diplomatic ties with Germany -- February 3, 1917

he declared he had no other alternative, consistent with the U.S. dignity and honor

but to return to the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, his passports

and recall Ambassador James W. Gerard from Berlin

still Wilson held hope the brutalized German people would reject their government's action

(Germany proved its belligerent change in policy -- March 12, 1917

American merchant ship *Algonquin* is stopped by cannon fire from a German U-boat

all hands abandoned ship

Algonquin, its cargo, and the personal effects of the crew were all lost) capital

AUTOMOBILE BRIDGE LINKS VANCOUVER AND PORTLAND

Following the sale of county bonds a bridge over the Columbia River opened -- February 14, 1917

was built to replace an overcrowded ferry system at a cost of \$1.75 million

shared between Clark County, Washington and Multnomah County, Oregon

first bridge had a total of thirteen steel spans with three measuring 275 feet in length

while the remaining ten spans were 265 feet long

one of the 275 foot spans was the lift span to allow river traffic under the bridge

original paved roadway was thirty-eight feet wide with a five-foot-wide sidewalk

(Second bridge parallel to the first opened [1958])

ACCUSED EVERETT MASSACRE MURDERERS ARE BROUGHT TO TRIAL

Seventy-four Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) members were held for trial in Seattle

Thomas Tracy was first of the Wobblies to face the court

for the death of Snohomish Deputy Jefferson Beard and deputized citizen C.O. Curtis

Tracy's attorney, George F. Vanderveer, rose to open the case for the defense -- March 5, 1917

defense attorneys Vanderveer and Fred H. Moore both proved to be highly effective

at one point in the proceedings forensic evidence indicated that Curtis

was most likely killed by one of his fellow deputies so that charge was quietly dropped

Tracy's trial was complex and covered a wider range of topics than the murder charge indicated

this trial would go for sixty-two days

IWW saw the trial as a class struggle -- the poor working class against the wealthy establishment

during the trial the appalling working conditions in logging camps were brought to light

this made for one of the lengthier trials for the time

MARCH REVOLUTION TAKES PLACE IN RUSSIA

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March Revolution took place after a series of heavy military setbacks during the European War
much of the Russian army was in a state of mutiny
Increasingly violent demonstrations and riots, some spontaneous,
swept the streets of Petrograd (present-day St. Petersburg) the capital of Russia
during a time when the Tsar Nicholas II was away from the capital
visiting troops on the war front
in the disorder of the demonstrations, members of the Imperial parliament or Duma
assumed control of the nation forming the Russian Provisional (temporary) Government
headed by Alexander Kerensky
the United States was the first nation to recognize the legitimacy of the new government
Although the March Revolution was a popular uprising
it did not necessarily express the wishes of the majority of the Russian population
since the event was primarily limited to the city of Petrograd (St. Petersburg)
(Note: This event took place in February 1917 in the Old Russian calendar
but March 1917 in the post-revolution Russian calendar thus either month applies)

RUSSIAN TSAR NICHOLAS II ABDICATES HIS THROWN

Defense of Russia against German troops left Russia unprepared to defend the Tsar from attack
army leadership did not feel it had the means to suppress the revolution
revolution in Russia became a class struggle between: “Haves vs. Have Nots”
Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, the last of the Russian Tsars, abdicated his throne -- March 15, 1917
effectively leaving the weak and ineffective Alexander Kerensky Provisional Government in power
Kerensky’s Provisional Government was supported by members of the “proletariat” (working class)
who organized themselves into “soviets” (workers’ councils)
these were established in about fifty different towns
leaders of the “Soviets” were very radical economic Socialists
they believed the means of production and the allocation of resources
should be under common ownership and cooperative management
they initially permitted the Provisional government to rule
but insisted on a right to influence the government and control various militias
Faced with continuing war in Europe Russia remained in chaos

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD SUPPORT THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) was interested in supplying food, goods and supplies
for the Russian upheaval whose workers were attempting
to overthrow the wealthy ruling class in Russia

supporting the Russians would create enough jobs for all of the union members in America
prosperity could finally reach the American Working Class as well as the wealthy

GERMAN U-BOATS TARGET AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS

Getting American supplies to our European Allies was dangerous work

Four American steamships were sunk by German submarines within a week

Vigilancia was torpedoed and sunk by German submarine U-70

145 miles off the Scilly Islands, Great Britain: fifteen men were killed -- March 16, 1917

City of Memphis was sunk with gunfire from a German submarine

thirty-three miles south of Fastnet, Ireland: there were no casualties -- March 17, 1917

tanker *Illinois* was sunk with bombs by German submarine in the English Channel

twenty miles north of Alderney, Channel Islands: there were no casualties -- March 18, 1917

tanker *Healdton* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine

twenty-five miles north of Terschelling, Holland: twenty men were killed -- March 21, 1917

AMERICA REMAINS UNCOMMITTED IN SPITE OF GERMAN AGGRESSION

United States firmly maintained its neutrality in the affairs of Europe

until Germany conducted unrestricted U-boats warfare against neutral shipping

America also discovered, through an intercepted telegram known as the Zimmermann Telegram,
that the German government had attempted to ask Mexico to go to war against the U.S.

if the United States went to war with Germany

it was proposed that Mexico retake Arizona, New Mexico and Texas

all of which had been lost in the Mexican War [1846-1848]

American was still split regarding what was the appropriate action to take in Europe

sympathies among many politically influential Americans industrialists and bankers

had favored the British and French cause over that of the Central Powers

however, a sizable number of citizens, including many of Irish and German descendants

were staunchly opposed to U.S. involvement in the European conflict

especially on the British side

WAR IN EUROPE FEATURES GREAT ADVANCES IN MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

“The Great War” had been raging in Europe for more than three-and-a-half years

this war began as a clash of 20-century technology and 19th Century military tactics

much of the combat involved trench warfare where hundreds often died for each yard gained

many of the deadliest battles in history occurred during this war

commanders on both sides failed to develop tactics for breaching entrenched positions

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as a result large numbers of casualties were inevitable
Impressive defensive systems which out of date tactics could not break through dominated battles
barbed wire was a significant hindrance to massed infantry advances
artillery, vastly more lethal than in the previous century, coupled with machine guns,
made crossing open ground very difficult
Germans introduced poison gas -- soon became used by both sides
those gases used included chlorine, mustard gas, and phosgene
widespread use of chemical warfare was a distinguishing feature of the conflict
although it never proved decisive in winning a battle
its effects were brutal, causing slow and painful death
poison gas became one of the most-feared and best-remembered horrors of the war
countermeasures to gas attacks, such as gas masks, were quickly created

CONGRESS GOES INTO SPECIAL SESSION

For nearly three years after the Great War ravaged Europe [August 1, 1914]
United States tried to steer a neutral course between the Allies
(Great Britain, France and Russia)
and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Italy)
President Woodrow Wilson appeared before a joint session of Congress -- 8:30 P.M., April 2, 1917
he delivered a "War Message" to the members of Congress
he asked for a declaration of war against Germany to **"make the world safe for democracy"**
to President Wilson the war was a Crusade to save the world
from the century-old clutches of ancient European Empires that made up the Central Powers
(Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey [Ottoman Empire] and Italy [Rome])
he tapped into the Progressive spirit
"The War to End All Wars" was the culmination and the perversion of the activist spirit

CONGRESS DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

Congress granted Wilson's request and declared war on Germany -- April 6, 1917
however, the vote was far from unanimous:
eighty-two for and six against in the senate; 373 for and fifty against in the House
A new trend toward conformity and unquestioning patriotism replaced the Reform Spirit in America

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON KEEPS THE ECONOMY ON A PEACETIME FOOTING

In spite of the declaration of war on Germany, President Woodrow Wilson
made only minimal preparations for war and kept the U.S. Army at a small peacetime level

he did, however, enlarge the United States Navy
to defend against German “wolfpacks” of submarines patrolling the Atlantic Ocean

WILLIAM BOEING OVERSEES IMPROVEMENTS IN HIS AIRPLANE

William Boeing’s test pilot Herb Munter flew the Model C again with its larger rudder
also the vertical stabilizer had been enlarged -- April 9, 1917

Boeing wrote Chief Engineer Tsu Wong a check for \$50.77
for “payment in full for services rendered”

Wong returned to China where he started the first Chinese airplane factory

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CREATES THE EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

United States and the Allies demanded more ships when hostilities began in Europe
although our merchant fleet was small

U.S. carried much of the trade formerly enjoyed by the combating nations
at the start of the war Seattle had one steel shipyard: Moran Brothers

which had already built four steel ships and had orders for ten times that number

War effort had created enormous demand for ships to carry goods and soldiers to Europe

to successfully increase the tonnage of shipping necessary United States Shipping Board,

which controlled American ships and shipping, established the Emergency Fleet Corporation
(sometimes called the War Shipping Board)

to acquire, maintain and operate merchant ships to meet national defense,

and foreign and domestic shipping demands during war -- April 16, 1917

No one could have predicted the many problems of hiring, keeping and paying labor
that such a huge increase in ship production would cause

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN ACT PASSES CONGRESS

As the war effort continued spending far outstripped income

raising taxes, especially progressive taxes that raised the tax rate progressively higher

based on the amount of wealth owned (the richer you were the more you paid),

would frighten the wealthier classes and undermine their support for the war

it was decided the necessary money could be acquired by borrowing money from the public
to avoid raising taxes

Federal Treasury Department created Liberty Bonds -- April 24, 1917

these bonds could be cashed after fifteen year at a very low rate of interest

but if held for thirty years would pay 3.5% interest

first Liberty Bond issue was undersubscribed -- an embarrassment for the U.S. Treasury

an aggressive campaign was created by Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo
huge rallies were held in which famous actors such as Al Jolson, Elsie Janis, Mary Pickford
and Douglas Fairbanks urged crowds to buy Liberty Bonds
movie star Charlie Chaplin made a short film, *The Bond*, at his own expense for the drive
even the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts sold the bonds
using the slogan "Every Scout to Save a Soldier"
famous artists were also enlisted by the federal government
to draw posters urging people to purchase bonds
Aviation Section of the U.S. Army Signal Corps established an elite group of Army pilots
who were assigned to the Liberty Bond campaign
they crisscross the country in their Curtis J4 "Jenny" training aircraft
in flights of three to five airplanes
when they arrived over a town, they performed acrobatic stunts
and put on mock "dog fights"
they would land in a pasture, on a road, on a golf course, or in pasture near the town
by the time they shut down their engines most of the townspeople,
attracted by their performance, would have gathered to see them
most people had never even seen an airplane, much less had a chance to ride in one
routinely each pilot stood in the rear cockpit of his craft and told the assemblage
every person who purchased a Liberty Bond would be taken for an airplane ride
this program successfully raised a substantial amount of money used to pay for the war effort
(later entrepreneurial flyers called Barnstormers purchased war surplus Jenny airplanes
they flew across the country selling airplane rides)
(there were three subsequent issues of Liberty Bonds
and one of shorter-term Victory Bonds after the Armistice
in all, the sale of these bonds raised over \$20 billion dollars for the war effort)

SAM HILL SERVES AS AN AGENT FOR THE ALLIES

During the Great War, Hill undertook a secret mission for the Allies,
starting in Europe, he traveled around the world to the Russian Far East, then across Russia
in an effort to evaluate Russian railroads

IWW MEMBER THOMAS H. TRACY'S TRIAL COMES TO AND END

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) accused killer Thomas Tracy's Seattle trial came to an end
Tracy had been accused of the murder of Snohomish Deputy Sheriff Jefferson Beard
members of the jury acquitted Tracy of the charge -- May 5, 1917

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Shortly thereafter, all charges were dropped against the remaining seventy-three defendants who were released from jail

There was no appeal of the verdict in Thomas Tracy's trial

nor were any charges ever made against Snohomish County Sheriff Don McRae

or any of the citizen deputies who may have murdered five Wobblies killed in the massacre (Eventually tensions were eased in Everett

mill owners gave raises to their employees, however small, and conceded to an eight-hour day workers promised to "give their best efforts"

for the most part, the whole embarrassing incident was quietly forgotten)

WILLIAM BOEING CHANGES THE NAME OF HIS COMPANY

From Pacific Aero Products Company to Boeing Airplane Company -- May 9, 1917

William Boeing told his employees: **"We are embarked upon new science and industry in which our problems are so new and unusual that it behooves no one to dismiss any novel idea...our job is to keep everlastingly at research and development."**²⁹

Clairmont L. Egtvedt and joined Boeing as a draftsman and mechanical engineer

after graduating from the University of Washington School of Engineering

Philip G. Johnson also joined the company

after graduating from the University of Washington School of Engineering

(Both Egtvedt and Johnson will become company presidents)

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT (DRAFT) GOES INTO EFFECT

United States was remarkably unprepared for war as no major battle had been fought since the end of the Civil War [1865]

Military was miniscule and had some weapons that were decades old

it was necessary to begin a hasty expansion and modernization of the armed forces

In addition to calling for volunteers to fight in the war in Europe

Congress was authorized to raise a national army numbering in the hundreds of thousands

Military Draft (Conscription Act) passed Congress -- May 18, 1917

at first, men ages 21 to 30 were required to register for military service

first call for Washington men was 12,768 including volunteer enlistments

(At the request of the War Department, Congress amended the law [August 1918]

to expand the age range to include all men 18 to 45, and to bar further volunteering

by the end of the war some two million men had volunteered for various armed services branches

²⁹ Crutchfield, James A. *It Happened in Washington*. P. 88.

and some 2.8 million had been drafted
in fact, more than half of the almost 4.8 million Americans who served were drafted
Selective Service Act was canceled with the end of the war [November 1918])

PATRIOTISM HEIGHTENS NATIONWIDE

Bitter hatred was shown toward anyone suspected of being disloyal
this was to be “the war to end war” or “The Big One” by U.S. citizens

After the declaration of war anti-German phobia ran amuck:

- sauerkraut was referred to as “liberty cabbage”
- many Americans with German surnames had them anglicized
- state of South Dakota made it illegal for anyone to speak German over the telephone
and even the music of German composers such as Bach were banned

President Woodrow Wilson added to the war hysteria

he created the Committee on Public Information (CPI)
to control war information and provide pro-war propaganda

American Protective League, working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation,
was one of many private right-wing “patriotic associations” that sprang up to support the war
and at the same time fight labor unions and various left-wing and anti-war organizations

DR. STRONG’S OPPOSITION TO THE DRAFT ENDS HER POLITICAL CAREER

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) was opposed to the draft

they believed young men should be home working -- and paying union dues

Seattle school board member Dr. Anna Louise Strong began writing and lecturing
in opposition to war and the draft

PTA and women’s clubs joined her in opposing military training in the schools

on the other hand the Seattle Minute Men, many were veterans of the Spanish-American War,
branded her as unpatriotic

AN ARMY BASE FOR PIERCE COUNTY

(Joint Base Lewis-McChord [JBLM]) began as Camp Lewis seventeen miles south of Tacoma -- 1917
named after Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

it was the largest of sixteen military cantonments constructed during the war

Citizens of Pierce County voted by an eight to one margin to bond themselves for \$2 million
to buy 68,721 acres of prairie land cut from the Nisqually Plain
this was donated to the federal government for military use

it was stipulated that the tract must be used as a permanent army post

Pierce County through the process of condemning additional land
took 3,370 acres of the Nisqually Indian Reservation to be used by Camp Lewis
Captain David L. Stone and his staff arrived at the camp site -- May 26, 1917
initial construction began a few days later
Captain Stone supervised the construction of a “city” of 757 buildings and 422 other structures
entire camp was ready for occupancy, lighted and heated and ready for 60,000 men in ninety day
a full month ahead of schedule

AMERICAN TROOPS PREPARE FOR WAR

American Expeditionary Forces preparing to fight in Europe
were under the command of Major General John J. “Blackjack” Pershing
who remained in command for the entire war
General Pershing insisted American soldiers be well-trained before going to Europe
(as a result, few troops arrived before [1918])

COST OF LIVING RISES DRAMATICALLY

With food prices doubling, the cost of living rose nationally by 90%
goaded by the high cost of living, hundreds of union members in Seattle gained wage increases
by staging a series of short strikes:

- railroad passenger car cleaners at the King Street Station conducted a four-day strike
they won their demands;
- milk wagon drivers improved their wages after only a nine-hour strike;
- coal packers and laundry drivers increased their salaries after a seven-day walkout;
- packing house workers won pay raises and shortened their work day

WASHINGTON STATE AIDS IN THE WAR EFFORT

Women from all parts of the Northwest joined the war effort:

- they provided a variety of knit goods,
- they staged benefits and bazaars to raise money for the Red Cross,
- they promoted the conservation of vital supplies of meat, wheat flour, and sugar
- some took jobs in business and industry

as the lines of distinction between “men’s work” and “women’s work”
were temporarily eradicated by the war

Washington farmers fed armies, navies, and civilians
large acres of land, not classified as marginal or sub-marginal, were pressed into production
normally these lands would remain untilled and shielded the surrounding farm land

(after they were cultivated, they later became part of the “dust bowl” of the Depression)
“Liberty gardens” sprang up
vacant lots were cleared, sod was turned under
ground never before planted was seeded, watered, and carefully tended
peas, beans, and potatoes were favorite crops
Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts did their good deed by starting a garden patch
Scarcity of labor was the first effect to be noticed in agriculture
farm youth saw glamour in all occupations except those on the farm
fled to the city for work or to the army for glory
Canadian farms paid higher wages than Washington farmers could afford
also, Canadian government offered homestead opportunities
Labor problems were solved by country folks themselves
Filipino farm workers picked hops and packed apples
women drove tractors
high school students contributed after-school hours to farming and harvesting
even college professors donated weekends and holidays
some farm boys claimed to be indispensable as agricultural workers
they thus avoided the draft
business men donated a few hours now and then to assist in harvesting

WAR CONDITIONS CHANGES THE LIVES OF PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON STATE

War affected lives in Washington
drafting of men into the armed forces disrupted family lives
Coastline was fortified against possible German cruisers
United States government borrowed vast sums of money from its citizens to finance the war
People of the state bought Liberty Bonds, served on war industry boards rolled bandages
and knit sweaters and mittens

LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFLICT ERRUPTS IN WASHINGTON STATE

Weyerhaeuser, along with the railroads, owned one-half of all private timber in the region -- 1917
Lumber mill operators were in strong support of the war effort
demand for wooden ships and housing materials greatly accelerated the lumber industry
mill owners wanted to maintain a ten-hour day to meet the increased demands of the war
Washington Governor Lister and many members of Congress supported the eight-hour day

SEATTLE CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL REPRESENTS SEATTLE’S ORGANIZED LABOR

American Federation of Labor (AFL) Seattle Central Council (founded in [1905])
it had long been an advocate of the Progressive agenda
Labor shortages during the Great War allowed labor unions to organize much of Seattle
until the Central Labor Council represented almost every trade union and labor union in Seattle
one of the unions under the Seattle Central Labor Council
was the Seattle Metal Trades Council that represented Seattle shipyard union members

METAL TRADES COUNCIL FORMS TO BARGAIN FOR LARGE SHIPYARD UNIONS

American industry supplied much of the necessary war materials
biggest profits went to the most industrialized parts of the nation
and the most important military industry in Washington State was ship building
Seattle threatened to burst at the seams with over 40,000 manufacturing employees
seven out of eight Seattle employees (35,000) worked in the shipbuilding industry
American Federation of Labor (AFL) shipyard workers organized their local craft unions
into the Seattle Metal Trades Council to bargain with their employers
AFL Seattle Metal Trades Council signed a blanket agreement covering all shipyard crafts
individual union locals could bargain directly with small yards without government interference
but in large shipyards the Emergency Fleet Corporation claimed the right
to regulate employees' wages working on contracts for government-owned vessels
Ancillary industries related to shipbuilding sprang up as workers came from all across America
to the Pacific Northwest in search of jobs

CONSCRIPTION ACT OF 1917 (DRAFT) GOES INTO EFFECT

Men began being drafted into the U.S. Army under the Conscription Act of 1917 -- June 5, 1917
conscientious objector exemptions from the Draft were allowed
only for the Amish, Quakers and Church of the Brethren
all other religious and political objectors were forced to report for duty
under the Act, conscripts were inducted by the Army immediately and then evaluated
some could be discharged but only after reporting
(this contrasted with later draft board systems of evaluation before reporting for duty)
Government police action, vigilante groups and public war hysteria compromised civil liberties
in addition to requiring military service for men ages 21 to 30

CONGRESS PASSES THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF 1917

Congress, in an effort to bolster citizen support of war
and to address union support of events in Russia -- the first "Red Scare" -- June 15, 1917

passed the Espionage Act of 1917 which prohibited any attempt:

- to interfere with military operations,
- to support America's enemies during wartime,
- to promote insubordination in the military,
- or interfere with military recruitment

One section of the Espionage Act of 1917 enforced an old English common law concept this allowed the government to restrict speech tending to cause or incite illegal activity actions which defied the war effort were punished:

- publication of "false" information,
- inciting desertion or mutiny,
- obstructing conscription (the Draft)

(U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ruled in *Schenck v. United States* that the act did not violate the free speech rights of those convicted under its provisions [1919])

PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOL IS LESS THAN SUCCESSFUL IN WASHINGTON STATE

All over the state, the market for moonshine booze began a steady expansion -- 1917 many legitimate stores and shops sold home-made and illegally imported liquor
Spokane County prosecutor complained that soft-drink shops were worse than the old time saloons -- booze was plentiful
Tacoma longshoremen demanded that police clean up the drug stores and soft-drink shops where beer and hard liquor were easily obtained

SEATTLE REMAINS A WIDE-OPEN TOWN

Seattle was so wild the Army declared it off-limits to soldiers from Camp Lewis in Pierce County local army officials questioned civilians in the Seattle area about their activities and beliefs
Seattle businessmen, who missed the soldier's dollars, were outraged
several petitions were circulated to remove Mayor Hiram Gill (for a second time)
Mayor Gill, the city police chief and county sheriff were all were put on trial
for accepting police protection money from bootleggers, racketeers and prostitutes
these proceedings enhanced Seattle's reputation for corruption and radicalism

U.S. ARMY'S FIRST DIVISION ARRIVES IN FRANCE

General John J. Pershing's entourage of 190 American soldiers and civilians in France at Boulogne-sur-Mer -- June 13, 1917
contingent included only sixty-seven enlisted men and forty regular army officers (they had been the first U.S. military force to ever set foot in Great Britain a week earlier

now they were the first to arrive on the Continent)
Coordination effort of moving a massive number of troops across the Atlantic Ocean was profound
landing the units, analyzing conditions and circumstances
and reorganizing the divisions as quickly as needed was an unprecedented task

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) ORGANIZE STRIKES

IWW might have capitalized on the public sympathy they received during the Everett Massacre trial
instead the union saw a chance to gain their demands when the United States entered the war
shortages of men to work in sawmills and logging camps developed with the draft
timber industry had been suffering from product oversupply and low prices
now wood was essential for the war effort
fir and cedar were needed for shipbuilding and structure construction
Sitka spruce was needed for airplane construction
not just in the United States but also in England and France
Spokane's Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 500, IWW
expanded its protest effort -- June 20, 1917

MORE AMERICAN TROOPS LAND IN FRANCE

More than 14,500 U.S. soldiers of the 1st Division arrived in France -- June 24, 1917
some were regular army, there was a battalion of Marines, and most were very raw recruits
sent to fight alongside British and French Allied forces against Imperial German forces
they were not the sharpest-looking outfit in their uniforms that were so new and ill-fitting
that they looked as though they had been purchased from a catalogue
they were not well-trained as many experienced officers and veterans had been left at home
to help train other units
Singing American troops happy to be on land again disembarked
at the ports of the ancient shipbuilding town of St. Nazaire, France
whose residents gave a boisterous welcome
they did not care what they looked like after the difficult Atlantic crossing
or how little training they had received
Soldiers in the First Division may have been in desperate need of drilling but they were enthusiastic
arriving safely on land after a fretful ocean crossing with the constant threat of German U-boats
these Yankees were a happy, singing lot
citizens of St. Nazaire did not care what they looked like or how long they had trained
their welcome was boisterous
It took at least three days for the division to complete its debarkation in the port city

long enough for the soldiers to avail themselves of all the amenities
and introduce themselves to France.

Major General John J. "Blackjack" Pershing insisted American troops not be used
merely to fill gaps in the French and British armies

He resisted European efforts to have U.S. troops deployed
as individual replacements in decimated Allied units

his attitude was not always well received by the Allied leaders

who distrusted the potential of an army lacking experience in large-scale warfare

WAR DEPARTMENT NEEDS MASSIVE SHIPMENTS OF SITKA SPRUCE TIMBER

Northwest lumber went into ship building, army barracks construction and wooden airplanes
because of its inherent valuable qualities the war created a huge demand for Sitka spruce

it is light in weight, strong and pliable with long fibers and has no pitch

War Department called for a 200% increase in airplane production

wood of the spruce tree was ideal for making long spars on airplane wings

thus spruce was vital to the increase in production

Spruce wood tended to grow in isolated areas

the most important spruce milling plant was in Vancouver, Washington

where logs were cut into required lengths and shipped to airplane factories in the East
additional logging railroads and sawmill facilities had to be built into the spruce forests

Timber Barons capitalized on wartime hysteria to resolve union issues in their own favor

public pressure opposing strikers mounted as lumber operators fanned the flames patriotism
in opposition to union efforts

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) COMES UNDER ATTACK

Faced with a labor shortage caused by the military draft and improving wages in other industries
timber industry owners and managers become very concerned about the use of strikes

timber owners convinced the U.S. government that spruce was vital to the war effort

they accused the IWW and other radical leaders of being German agents

IWW had been opposed to declaring war -- thus they were alleged to be unpatriotic

IWW, with help from the timber industry, alienated support for their cause

HIRAM CHITTENDEN LOCKS GOES INTO OPERATION

Seattle's Ship Canal was dug connecting salt water Salmon Bay on Puget Sound
and fresh water Lake Washington

construction of the eight-mile-long canal cost one million dollars a mile

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Two locks were constructed to lower the water of Lake Washington to the level of Puget Sound
great Ballard lock with a lift of almost twenty-six feet
was 825 feet long, by eighty feet wide and thirty-six feet deep
and a second, smaller lock 125 feet long was thirty feet wide and sixteen feet deep
These locks were named for U.S. Army Major and Seattle District Engineer for the Corps of Engineers
Hiram Martin Chittenden who was also a historian of the American fur trade
locally, they were called the Ballard Locks
Hiram Chittenden (Ballard) Locks formally opened -- July 4, 1917
complex also includes a 235-foot spillway with six thirty-two by twelve-foot gates
to assist in water-level control
a fish ladder for the migration of fish, notably salmon, is part of the locks system

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN PARIS

General John J. Pershing brought a battalion of the 16th Infantry
to parade in Paris with great pomp and circumstance -- July 4, 1917
In the dramatic ceremony following the parade, Pershing's aide, Lt. Col. Charles E. Stanton declared
“Nous voilà, Lafayette!” (“Lafayette, we are here!”)
to jubilant Parisians assembled at the hero of the American Revolution's tomb
Pershing kissed the sword of Napoleon that was presented for his viewing
shunning protocol, French women infiltrated the ranks
to grab soldiers and shower them with garlands and kisses
others fell to their knees on the sidewalks.
(Arrival of the rest of the American Expeditionary Force would be less theatrical)

INDUSTRIAL MIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES IS UNLEASHED

Beginning of war in Europe coincided with the end of the Recession of [1913-1914] in America
before the war, the United States was known for being a debtor nation
(after the war, America became a creditor nation making around \$6.4 billion dollars)
industry and production for the wartime effort contributed greatly
to the new and improved American economy during the Great War
(American steel industry faced difficulties and declining profits during the Recession of [1913–1914])
as war began in Europe, however, the increased demand for the tools of war
began a period of heightened productivity that revived many U.S. industrial companies
even with price controls and a lower profit margin on manufactured goods
enormous profits resulted from wartime sales
Exports to belligerent nations on both sides rose rapidly over the first four years of the War

from \$824.8 million [1913] to \$2.25 billion [1917]

(this level of production continued even after the war had ended [1918])

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD IS ESTABLISHED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

War Industries Board was established in July 1917

its purpose was no less than to assure the full mobilization of the nation's resources

it encouraged companies to use mass-production to increase efficiency

and urged them to eliminate waste by standardizing products

board members set production quotas and allocated raw materials

it also conducted psychological testing to help people find the right jobs

(in fact, the vast majority of the war material was produced too late to do any good in the war)

LUMBERMAN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION IS FORMED BY MILL OPERATORS

Both the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) and craft unions

asked lumber operators for improvements in working conditions -- especially an eight-hour day

Sawmill operators refused the demands of labor unions

and turned down federal government requests to arbitrate a resolution to disputes

Lumber industry leaders formed the Lumberman's Protective Association

to maintain a ten-hour work -- July 9, 1917

top leaders, including John P. Weyerhaeuser, met in Seattle

lumber operators refused to negotiate and empowered themselves

to fine any union member \$500 a day for working less than a ten-hour shift

This stance appeared to focus more on anti-union attitudes than on the lumbermen's best interests

demand for lumber was high and the lumber firms could afford to give a little

as it was, with no lumber coming out of Washington because of massive strikes by loggers

U.S. War Department was forced to transfer lumber orders to rival firms in the South

Industrial Workers of the World, the best organized faction of the unions, began organizing for a strike

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD TAKES CONTROL OF AMERICAN SHIPPING

President Woodrow Wilson by Executive Order gave the United States Shipping Board

all his wartime power and authority over American ships and shipping

Using its delegated presidential authority the United States Shipping Board

created the Emergency Fleet Corporation to acquire existing vessels

and to construct and operate all vessels acquired or to be acquired

by the United States -- July 11, 1917

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION TAKES CONTROL AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING

Emergency Fleet Corporation requisitioned shipyards and all steel ships over 2500 deadweight tons then under construction

shipyards protested without success

With the available ships and shipyards commandeered, the Emergency Fleet Corporation began to expand America's shipbuilding capacity

SHIPBUILDING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MILITARY INDUSTRY IN WASHINGTON STATE

After the declaration of war [April 6, 1917], the United States government began to build ships to meet transportation needs at home and overseas

Puget Sound's long coastline and well-protected ports made it the ideal location to build ships

Emergency Fleet Corporation placed orders with Seattle shipyards for record numbers of ships

Seemingly overnight shipyard owners sought to hire thirty-five thousand new workers

men thronged to Puget Sound to earn high shipyard wages

Seattle's union ranks grew from 15,000 members to 60,000 (in three years)

many of the new shipyard unionists were Wobblies and Socialists

from outlying logging camps in Eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana

they brought militancy as well as numbers to the Seattle union movement

Washington shipyards turn out vessels in record numbers

wooden hulls were constructed at nineteen shipyards in Washington

even after the declaration of war

these were located in Seattle, Olympia, Anacortes and Grays Harbor

Hall Brothers at Port Blakeley was the largest wooden shipbuilder in Washington

eight steel or steel and wood shipyards joined Seattle's Moran Brothers in production

Seattle shipyards produced more than twenty-six per cent of the tonnage output for the U.S.

Moran Brothers Shipyard in Seattle expanded its capacity

among other projects the yard built one destroyer: *Rowan*, one battleship: *Nebraska*

and a 12,000-ton steamer: *Walter Luckenbach*

Seattle's Skinner and Eddy Yard No. 1 became the largest shipyard in the Northwest

ships were launched in fifty-five days

ships were commissioned for use by the navy after twenty more days of sea trials

along the lower Columbia River there were three steel shipyards:

Northwest Steel Company (Portland),

Columbia Shipbuilding Company (Portland)

Standifer Yards (Vancouver)

Washington built more ships than any other state as 195 ships totaling 634,272 tons were launched

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steel shipyards kept fifty launching ways busy

Seattle shipyards alone built 26.5 percent of all ships built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation

METAL TRADES COUNCIL BARRAINS FOR LARGE SHIPYARD UNIONS

Seattle threatened to burst at the seams with over 40,000 manufacturing employees

seven out of eight employees (35,000) worked in the shipbuilding industry

American Federation of Labor (AFL) union organizing in Seattle

thrived in this labor-starved environment

shipyard workers organized into craft unions that bargained with their employers

through local affiliates united into the AFL Seattle Metal Trades Council

AFL Metal Trades Council signed a blanket agreement covering all maritime crafts

individual councils could bargain directly with small yards without government interference

but in large yards the Emergency Fleet Corporation claimed the right

to regulate employees' wages working on contracts for government-owned vessels

Ancillary industries related to shipbuilding sprang up as workers came from all across America

to the Pacific Northwest in search of jobs

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) STRIKE IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

Wages in the timber industry had increased to three or four dollars a day

but this was still lower than union construction hod-carriers who made five dollars

or bricklayers who earned seven dollars a day

IWW was aware of strike plans being developed in Seattle by timber workers

IWW did not intend to cooperate with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) union

in fact, the IWW felt the AFL was attempting to lure away members and destroy the IWW

Hoping to take advantage of the tight labor market caused by the war

and of the unprecedented demand for wood the IWW organized a strike

in protest against the war effort in general and the draft in particular

Membership in the radical Spokane-based Industrial Workers of the World Lumber Workers (IWW)

Industrial Union No. 500 ranged from 6,000 to 10,000

IWW Industrial Union No. 500 went on strike -- July 14, 1917

An epidemic of small, spontaneous strikes took place throughout the "short-log" region

(the pine forest region east of the Cascade Mountains

on-the-job work slowdowns eventually cut production

to as little as fifteen percent of normal)

almost half of the IWW loggers in the state went on strike

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF TIMBERWORKERS GOES ON STRIKE

American Federation of Labor (AFL) International Union of Timberworkers
walked off their jobs-- July 16, 1917

timber workers demanded an eight-hour day in the mills and nine hours in the timber camps
as well as union recognition, safer working conditions in the woods, better sanitary conditions
and a minimum wage of \$3.50 a day in the camps

BOEING RECEIVES A LARGE AIRPLANE CONTRACT

Boeing Airplane Company's Claude Berlin and Herb Munter assemble and fly two Model C's
for Navy officials in Pensacola, Florida

U.S. Navy became interested in the seaplane trainers

although airplanes were a very new invention and unproved in war

Boeing received a contract from the navy -- July 17, 1917

to build fifty Model Cs to be tested for use as trainer planes

TIMBER BARONS USE PATRIOTISM AS A WEAPON AGAINST UNIONS

Lumberman's Protective Association reported labor strikes had stopped lumber production
when wood was needed for the war effort in Europe

Lumberman's Protective Association lumped Industrial Workers of the World (IWW),
American Federation of Labor (AFL) and all other unions together as enemies of the nation
they accused Wobbly arsonists of starting forest fires and burning mills

Industrial Workers of the World were seen as unpatriotic and even Pro-Communist
patriotic fervor supported business which favored the war effort

SEATTLE METAL TRADES COUNCIL DEMANDS IMPROVEMENTS FOR UNION MEMBERS

American Federation of Labor (AFL) Seattle Metal Trades Council
negotiated for all of the shipyard unions in the city

Seattle Metal Trades Council presented shipbuilding employers with a set of demands
for a new industry-wide agreement in Seattle

that called for wages of \$8.00 per eight-hour day for skilled craftsmen,

increases in pay for semiskilled and unskilled workers and a closed shop

(only union members would be employed in Seattle's shipyards)

CONGRESS BANS THE PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL TO PRESERVE GRAIN SUPPLIES

In the midst of the wartime emergency, Congress adopted a temporary wartime alcohol prohibition
as a measure to conserve grain for the army, America's allies and the domestic population

During the brief debate along conservative-progressive lines

long-standing arguments centered around four issues:

- revenue:

opponents to prohibition noted an end to liquor taxes would eliminate about a third of the U.S. government's revenues and cause an increase in general taxation
proponents pointed out that existing prosperity and the new federal income tax undercut this argument

- property rights:

“wets” noted that destroying the value of liquor-industry property without compensation was unjust and a bad precedent

“drys” replied that property injurious to society's health and welfare had long been subject to confiscation

and the liquor industry would have one year to liquidate its property

- effectiveness of statutory prohibition:

skeptics questioned whether people accustomed to drinking would obey the law
advocates argued that violations of criminal laws

had never been a sufficient reason for abandoning them

and the overwhelming sentiment for prohibition would make the law enforceable

- negative implications regarding increasing the power of the federal government:

southern conservatives were concerned about the federal government's growing power
prohibition supporters generally ignored this argument

in any case these arguments changed few minds

Lever Food and Fuel Control Act banned the production of distilled spirits

for the duration of the war -- August 1, 1917

Political pressure built to pass an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to, in some form, ban alcohol

so many congressmen were prepared to vote for a constitutional amendment that resistance was brushed aside

U.S. Senate by a vote of sixty-five to twenty approved a constitutional amendment

prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, import, or export of intoxicating liquors

WASHINGTON FOREST ARE SHUT DOWN

International Union of Timberworkers and Industrial Workers of the World combined effort

resulted in men walking out of nearly every logging camp in the state

within two weeks logging operations in Washington ceased

Number of strikes in the region's lumber industry soared from forty-four [1916] to 295 -- 1917

over 85% of logging camps and sawmills west of Cascades were closed by August 1, 1917

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75% of lumber production was lost
logging and the sawmills they supplied came to a halt
this was the biggest strike the Far West had known in logging and sawmill history

AMERICANS RESPOND VIOLENTLY TO THE DEMANDS OF LABOR

Stirred up by antagonistic newspaper articles that supported the demands of corporate leaders
one mob destroyed the printing plant where Industrial Workers of the World's newspaper
was being published
suspected Industrial Workers of the World members at Cle Elum, Pasco and Vancouver
were hustled off railroad cars and jailed
People thought to have foreign backgrounds or of being sympathetic to Germany
were shunned, harassed, or arrested
Aliens were rounded up and deported from Washington and other states

FORT LEWIS TRAINS TROOPS FOR THE WAR EFFORT

Approximately 130,000 Pacific Northwest men served in the armed forces
soldiers from Washington did not have a military division of their own
they were attached to Western units such as the 91st and 13th Divisions
vast majority were attached to the 91st
which was first constituted at Camp Lewis -- August 5, 1917
it was considered by locals to be "Washington's Own" unit
As soon as the troops of the 91st Division shipped out of Fort Lewis bound for France
Fort Lewis was occupied by the first contingent of the 13th Division
formed primarily with Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota soldiers
Washington draftees also trained in Camp Fremont, California with the 41st Division

SEATTLE METAL TRADES COUNCIL MAKES GAINS FOR ITS UNION MEMBERS

Shipyard union locals won a concession of both practical and symbolic importance: the closed shop
maritime unions maintained their own hiring halls that used a "List System"
only union members on the hiring list could be employed
metal trades in Seattle shipyards expanded faster even than the maritime trades
Shipbuilding firm of Skinner and Eddy at first agreed to comply with these demands
but the other shipyard owners refused -- they pled an inability to bargain independently
they claimed they could make no profit if the union proposal to increase wages was accepted

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES COME UNDER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Once contracts for munitions were issued and the money began flowing, the federal government might have relied on the price system of capitalism to allocate resources

Instead a wide variety of agencies were created to control the economy during the mobilization

Food Administration was created by the Lever Food and Fuel Act -- August 1917

Herbert Hoover was appointed to stimulate the production of food and assure a fair distribution among American civilians, the armed forces and the Allies -- and at a fair price

Food Administration did not set maximum retail prices (except for sugar) or ration food

it did set a high minimum price for wheat -- the key grain in international markets

prices and quantities sold at retail were controlled only by "voluntary" cooperation

price markups by food processors and distributors were controlled by licensing them

and then threatening to take their licenses away if they did not cooperate

Hoover's program reduced consumption of food needed overseas

and avoided rationing at home

there were, for example, Meatless Mondays

and Wheatless Wednesdays -- "when in doubt, eat potatoes"

heatless days were occasionally imposed to conserve energy

this was dubbed "Hooverizing" by government publicists

in spite of Hoover's continual orders that publicity should not mention him by name

Fuel Administration was created by the same Act as the Food Administration

Harry Garfield, the son of President James Garfield, was appointed to head the agency

its main purpose was controlling the price and distribution of bituminous coal

Fuel Administrators set the price of coal at the mines and the profit margins of dealers

it mediated labor disputes in the coalfields

(and later worked with the Railroad Administration to reduce long hauls of coal)

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION TAKES OVER BARGINING WITH MARITIME UNIONS

It became imperative to meet labor problems with shipbuilding and shipping unions as they arose

U.S. Government's Emergency Fleet Corporation in agreement with shipyard owners

decided to centralize bargaining all labor disputes involving wages, hours

and working conditions for the duration of the war

representatives of the federal government, shipyard owners and union leaders

agreed to the formation of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board

which was created -- August 20, 1917

by agreement of the Navy Department and the Emergency Fleet Corporation

after consultation with various craft union presidents

Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board was composed of three members

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chaired by New York bank director V. Everit Macy

who was appointed chairman by President Wilson to represent the public in resolving disputes
other board member consisted of:

Edward Hurley President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation
which was responsible to acquire, maintain and operate U.S. merchant ships
Edward F. Carey Director of Operations for the Emergency Fleet Corporation
Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board became popularly known
as the “Macy Board” after its chairman

SEATTLE SHIPYARDS BECOME INVOLVED IN A LABOR DISPUTE

American Federation of Labor (AFL) Seattle Metal Trades Council
prepared to call all their Seattle maritime union locals out on strike
To head off the strike Edward Hurley President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation
asked the Trades Council to send three delegates to Washington, D.C.
to present the union case before the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board (Macy Board)
Seattle Metal Trades Council agreed and sent three delegates to Washington D.C.

CAMP LEWIS EXPANDS

An additional 70,000 acres of land was donated to the United States government by Pierce County
with the understanding that site would revert back to the county when it was no longer needed
Camp Lewis was renovated and enlarged into a fort at a cost of \$7 million
to serve as an induction center, supply base and place for intensive training of recruits
built along the south side of American Lake, provided for easy access by water or railroad
At the peak of war-time expansion more than 200 heated and lighted buildings built held 50,000 men
this was among the largest camps in America
and provided terrain and climate for a variety of training programs
First recruits moved into their new barracks on September 5, 1917
exactly two months after the post building plan had been handed to the contractors
some 60,000 men, including the 91st Division, moved into the hastily constructed cantonment

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARRESTS IWW LEADERS AND MEMBERS

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) organizer William “Big Bill” Haywood and his union
had frequently clashed with the government during their labor actions
Using the [1917] Espionage Act as justification, the U.S. Department of Justice
raided forty-eight IWW meeting halls across the nation -- September 5, 1917

165 IWW members were arrested for **“conspiring to hinder the draft, encourage desertion, and intimidate others in connection with labor disputes”**³⁰

William “Big Bill” Haywood and 100 of the union leaders were bound over for trial

SEATTLE MARITIME UNION NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE MACY BOARD FAILS

Three delegates of the Seattle Metal Trades Council in Washington, D.C.

presented an offer to the three Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board (Macy Board) members
unions demanded \$6.00 a day for skilled workers

and a commensurate increase for other classifications

some shipyards had agreed; others refused pleading inability to bargain independently

Macy Board member Edward Hurley, President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation,

demanding the Emergency Fleet Corporation have the power

to veto Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board decisions

so that his agency could have the final say on the cost of ships

in response, Macy Board member Edward F. Carey,

Director of Operations for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, resigned from the Macy Board

leaving the board with too few members to have the authority to hear the complaints

of the Seattle Metal Trades Council delegates -- September 7, 1917

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) CHANGE TACTICS

An equitable solution to the IWW strike became increasingly less likely as summer came to an end

with most of its leaders and organizers in jail the Wobblies changed tactics

three months into the strike IWW leaders proposed to take the strike to the job -- September 1917

IWW loggers returned to work but only for eight hours -- and if necessary ten

IWW loggers, now back to work in the woods, switched their tactics to work slowdowns

at some camps the Wobblies quit work after eight hours,

if they were fired the next crew was unlikely to be better

at other camps work was carried out as inefficiently as possible

to produce only eight hours of work in the ten hours spent on the job

at yet other camps strict adherence to safety regulations slowed production

Some Wobblies turned to sabotage

mysterious fires swept through property and logging trains derailed

Wobblies were accused of driving spikes into logs to shatter powerful saws in the mills

³⁰ Howard Zinn, *A People's History of the United States: 1492-Present*, P. 373.

causing disastrous accidents -- when a saw hit the spike the mill was filled with flying steel signs of the grinning black cat perched on a wooden shoe -- the symbol of sabotage leered from the windows of Wobblie halls across the nation

Although this tactic served the IWW well, it did not make them popular with the lumber barons IWW was left out of most negotiations sessions and meetings

IWW's strategy was not favorably received by the American Federation of Labor (AFL) unions either even using stupid crews mills and camps could still produce some dressed lumber which allowed the operators to maintain their position in opposition to the union's demands

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABOR ISSUES DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

U.S. Army Signal Corps Colonel Brice P. Disque, a military "troubleshooter," was dispatched to the Pacific Northwest to investigate the shortage of spruce wood available for military airplane construction

Colonel Disque met with timber industry leaders when he arrived in Seattle before setting out on a ten-day tour of lumber operations in the region -- September 1917

Colonel Disque noted the impact of the widespread strikes in the region he determined a special military division needed to be sent to the logging camps to stop the detrimental impact of striking union workers

Colonel Disque returned to Washington, D.C. to win approval for his plan which was quickly approved by President Woodrow Wilson's Administration

100 military officers were committed to the effort to put the Pacific Northwest lumber industry under military control

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF TIMBERWORKERS UNION STRIKE IS BROKEN

Unlike the Wobblies many of the AFL men worked in town sawmills and had families to feed most of the sawmill workers out on strike were in dire financial trouble

more and more International Union of Timberworkers Union men reluctantly returned to work American Federation of labor (AFL) International Union of Timberworkers was forced to end its strike members returned to the sawmills where they worked with no concessions won -- September

some lumber companies, especially in Eastern Washington, accepted the eight-hour day and attempted to improve working conditions

but many sawmills started up again imposing a ten-hour work day

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) ARE UNDER ATTACK

U.S. Government officials raided various IWW headquarters sometimes six or seven times -- September-(November) 1917

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union records and papers were seized
hundreds of Wobblie leaders around the country were arrested in raids
 some were held incommunicado for months before they were released without trial
 others were held in jails while they awaited a trial date
no Wobblie or Wobblie sympathizer evaded the authorities altogether

LABOR ISSUES REMAIN UNRESOLVED IN SEATTLE'S SHIPYARDS

Seattle Metal Trades Council representatives decided to return to Seattle -- September 23, 1917
after they left Washington, D.C., Edward F. Carey agreed to rejoin the Macy Board
power to make binding decisions was restored
 to the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board (Macy Board)

LABOR UNIONS IN SEATTLE SHOW UNION SOLIDARITY

Failing in their effort to get direction from federal government's Macy Board,
12,000 American Federation of Labor (AFL) ship's carpenters and ships' caulkers
 voted to go on strike under the leadership of the Seattle Metal Trades Council
in a show of solidarity with the AFL International Union of Timberworkers
 they refused to handle "hot cargo" (lumber produced by scabs working ten-hour shifts)
Seattle Metal Trades Council unions struck -- September 29, 1917

SHIPBUILDING LABOR ADJUSTMENT BOARD TRAVELS TO SEATTLE

Only after the strike began did the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board go to Seattle
to hold hearings and negotiation sessions
 but the actual hearing was delayed when Macy Board member Edward F. Carey became ill
 he was replaced by a new Emergency Fleet Corporation representative, Louis A. Coolidge

AMERICAN BUSINESSES MAKE VAST PROFITS FROM THE WAR EFFORT

American industry and trade prospered as the U.S. sent food, raw materials and munitions to Europe
United States government was reliant on private manufacturers to supply goods
 while there were efforts to control the price gouging and fraud that accompanies war
 the few months of the war were filled with confusion and disorganization in planning
U.S. Army and Navy attempted to purchase materials as they had in peace time
 by purchasing from the lowest bidder
However, demands of the war did not allow for this type of purchasing for long
manufacturers would not give competitive bids at fixed prices,
 but instead would give cost-plus contracts

cost-plus contracts were based on the cost of materials plus time and labor to manufacture it
it is difficult for administrators and accountants to keep track of how much money
is going to producers for costs and for labor
many contractors gave in to the temptation to increase their profits by increasing the cost
efforts by congress to curb excessive profits that companies were experiencing were attempted
but no legislation was successfully passed and business benefited
American industry supplied much of the necessary war materials
biggest profits went to the most industrialized parts of the nation

WHAT IS GOOD FOR BUSINESS IS GOOD FOR AMERICA

American industry during the Great War boomed
in addition to supply the military needs of combating nations on both sides of the conflict
demand for supplies for the American army during the war drove industry profits
contracts from the Army and Navy for things like food, clothing, guns and ammunition
increased rapidly
never before had workers produced so much for so little money
inventories grew but prices stayed high as companies reported record profits
America also was able to take Europe's overseas markets during the war
modern U.S. industries could serve them more successful than its European competitors
advances in technology also made the US the new world leader in mechanization
and the development of plastics

WAR IS GOOD FOR WASHINGTON STATE BUSINESS

Agri-business exploded
many farmers mortgaged farms to buy more land to make more money while prices were high
(after the war some of these were lost to mortgage default and taxes)
improvements in farming focused on expanding both market facilities and production:
•cattle-slaughtering and meat-packing businesses came into existence
•flour milling increased four-fold with remodeling and about twenty new flour mills were built
•dairy industry expanded under creation of four new dairymen's cooperatives
•poultry business advanced rapidly
with formation of Washington Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association

Coal at Coal Creek and Newcastle boomed again

during the war the federal government supported and controlled coal production and prices
mines were modernized and production boomed to a peak of 370,000 tons -- 1917
(production remained very high until [1919])

however, the price for coal was kept low to control war production costs
wages also were held down by federal regulation in an effort to help the war economy

U.S. BUDGET EXPLODES IN THE FACE OF WAR

Paying for the war became a major concern for the federal government

America's war effort was largely funded by the income tax (ratified on [February 3, 1913])
and the sale of Liberty Bonds

To raise the additional money necessary to pay for the war required increasing taxes

Congress passed the War Revenue Act -- October 3, 1917

this increased personal and corporate income tax rates

and established new excise, excess-profit and luxury taxes

these new taxes about generated half of the amount needed

(in 1916, a taxpayer needed \$1.5 million in taxable income to face a 15 percent rate)

in 1917 a taxpayer with only \$40,000 faced a 16 percent rate

and an individual with \$1.5 million in taxable income faced a tax rate of 67 percent)

these new tax rates were passed in spite of concerns regarding frightening the wealthier classes
and undermining their support for the war

BOLESHEVIK REVOLUTION (OR OCTOBER REVOLUTION) TAKES PLACE IN RUSSIA

Bolsheviks were members of a political faction in Russia

(which ultimately became the Communist Party of the Soviet Union)

Bolshevik leader Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (erroneously referred to as Nikolai Lenin in the West)

called for a new form of government based on worker's councils, or soviets

Bolsheviks were generally viewed as an extremist group

they had very little popular support when they began serious efforts in Russia

they enjoyed a majority of support only within Petrograd and other urban centers

though still a minority within the country as a whole, Bolsheviks' popular base continued to grow

Bolshevik Revolution (also called the October Revolution) -- October 1917

overturned Russia's provisional government and established the Soviet Union

Bolsheviks, who led this coup, prepared their revolution in only six months

however the event, orchestrated by a small group of people, was very deliberate

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) SUPPORT REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

IWW was interested in providing food, goods and supplies for the Russian Revolution

where workers were attempting to overthrow the wealthy ruling class

Supporting the Russians would create enough jobs for all of the union members in America

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prosperity could finally reach the American Working Class as well as the wealthy

SAWMILL OWNERS CAPITALIZE ON WARTIME HYSTERIA

Wobbler work slowdowns, sabotage and strikes were met by attacks directed by the U.S. government
two new organizations were proposed to combat union activities:

- military Spruce Production Division headed by Colonel Brice P. Disque
which put 30,000 soldiers to work in lumber camps;
- civilian Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen (LLLL or 4-L)
which was essentially an enormous company union

WOMEN TAKES JOBS IN INDUSTRY

Before the war, women typically held the role of the homemaker

women had worked in textile industries and other industries as far back as the [1880]

but had been kept out of heavy industries and other positions involving any real responsibility

Women were judged by their beauty rather than by their ability

status usually was achieved through maintaining the family and raising the children

status centered on cleaning and caring the house, cooking for the family, maintaining a yard
and sewing clothing

As men left their jobs to serve their country overseas in the military, women took their jobs

numbers of women employed greatly increased in many industries and farming

wartime slogans that invited women to work in industry were aimed at women

such as: "You should aid nation in the war" and "Everyone has to be a helper"

there was a sudden influx of women in unusual occupations such as bank clerks, ticket sellers,
elevator operators, chauffeurs, street car conductors, railroad trackwalkers, section hands,
and railroad union workers

employment in machine shops, steel mills, powder and ammunition factories,

airplane works also drew large numbers of women

many of these women were married and some were mothers

whose husbands or older sons had been drafted and gone to the front for battle

Women were also a vital resource for meeting financial demands placed on Americans by the war
as purchasers of Liberty Bonds

WORKERS ENJOY FULL EMPLOYMENT AND POCKET MONEY FOR LUXURIES

American worker benefitted far less than American industrialists and international bankers

wages for people working in the industrial side of the economy went up around six or seven percent

this increase in wages and the fact that it was now much easier to find work

led to an impressive increase in the labor force of America as four million workers were added to the labor force to bring the total to forty-four million [1918] However, wages and working improvements were nowhere near gains made by industrialists labor contracts were frozen, the work day remained ten or twelve hours long working conditions and labor camp condition remained dangerous and unhealthy rising taxes, investing in low-yielding bonds and inflation took its toll on workers families were forced to use credit for their basic necessities America's need for uninterrupted production during the "the war to end war" led the federal government to involvement in both union recognition and collective bargaining

MACY BOARD BEGINS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SEATTLE METAL TRADES COUNCIL

Increased shipping was necessary for the war build-up Five international union presidents involved in shipyard work were asked to join the three members of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board (Macy Board) in Seattle to help assess the situation and bring about a settlement with the Seattle unions to resolve the strike -- October 8, 1917

SHIPBUILDING LABOR ADJUSTMENT BOARD HOLDS HEARINGS IN SEATTLE

Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board (Macy Board) public hearings in Seattle lasted five days afterward the Board members decided to also hold hearings in Portland and San Francisco before deciding the Seattle case in the meantime, the Board instructed the shipyard workers to return to work -- October 13, 1917 Seattle Metal Trades Council union shipyard workers refused to return to work

SHIPBUILDING LABOR ADJUSTMENT BOARD RULES ON THE SEATTLE LABOR ISSUES

Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board (Macy Board) issued its ruling -- October 23, 1917 wages for Seattle Metal Trades Council union shipyard workers were adjusted to a uniform nation-wide level -- November 8, 1917 this proposed scale played havoc with wages in the Far West it resulted in journeymen skilled shipyard workers and laborers taking a pay cut Federal Government disallowed any possibility of further adjustment between the workers and owners federal officials said that if exceptions were made for some workers no contract to build ships for the United States government would be sacred Seattle Metal Trades Council rejected the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board decision shipbuilding locals continued their strike and appealed the decision

SEATTLE METALTRADES COUNCIL UNION MEMBERS RETURN TO WORK

After strenuous efforts and appeals to patriotism

Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council union leaders yielded

strikers returned to work under the old contract and conditions -- but they did so angrily

they looked forward to the end of the war

when they could win back what they saw as just wages and union rights

SPRUCE PRODUCTION DIVISION IS FORMED

U.S. War Department created the Spruce Production Division -- October 1917

these soldiers would be directed by the federal government to take over

all spruce production in Washington and Oregon

Spruce Production Division Commander Colonel Bryce P. Disque suggested that troops

would be helpful to both laborers and sawmill owners and operators

for the owners and operators soldiers were to be used:

- to protect and log the forests,
- to protect the mills from the unions,
- to operate the machinery,
- to supplement the manpower in the mills

for the unions the soldiers were to be used:

- to obtain better working conditions and living conditions,
- to establish an eight-hour work day,
- to stabilize wages among companies and differing regions,
- to provide more favorable status for loggers in the eyes of the public

COLONEL BRICE P. DISQUE MEETS WITH TIMBER INDUSTRY OPERATORS

Sixteen representatives of the Pacific Northwest's largest lumber companies

met with Colonel Brice P. Disque in Centralia -- November 1917

they were persuaded to sponsor an effort to attempt to end labor strife through militarization

Timber Barons and sawmill owners treated Colonel Disque like a timber "tsar"

Colonel Disque followed the timber employers' bidding closely

ironically, Colonel Disque became convinced most union demands

would have to be met if lumber was to be cut

Colonel Disque urged timber managers to implement an eight-hour day

in return the industry received Army assistance it would eliminate the IWW from the woods

thus Disque provided one of the major unmet union demands

troops in the lumber camps mandated other improvements that Wobblies had long sought

such as shower facilities and clean bunkhouses

U.S. SOLDIERS ARRIVE TO WORK IN THE FORESTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Vancouver Barracks became the temporary home of 30,000 soldiers
where the Spruce Production Division troops was quartered -- November 1917
although they were not skilled loggers or mill hands they were directed
to get fir, hemlock, pine and especially spruce moving out of the woods

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CONTINUES ITS ADVANTAGE IN THE ORIENT TRADE

Great Northern Railway renewed its contract
with shipping partner Nippon Yusen Kaisha (NYK) steamship line -- 1917 and [1921]
this formidable partnership continued to transport raw silk into the United States

LOYAL LEGION OF LOGGERS AND LUMBERMEN IS FORMED

Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen (LLLL or commonly 4-L) was established
by the United States War Department
Federal government's 4-L was an employer union
composed of a joint pool of civilian timber workers and soldiers
to ensure a decent work environment, to ramp up production and to undermine the IWW
all employees in the woods were required to join the 4-L -- except Wobblies who were barred
members were required to pledge to help the nation to produce war materials
and, most importantly, to pledge not to strike
First union local of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen (4-L)
was organized in Wheeler, Oregon -- November 30, 1917
Soldiers under Colonel Brice P. Disque entered the woods and began logging spruce trees
they also took over milling and shipping finished spruce lumber
unions were shocked that the Army would be used for the direct production of lumber
especially during a time of war

IWW MEMBERS ATTEMPT TO RETURN TO WORK IN THE FORESTS

Many Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) union members returned to their jobs in the forests
where they worked side-by-side with Spruce Production Division soldiers
but after working an eight-hour shift IWW crews were notified to return to their bunkhouses
where they were fired
next day replacement Wobbly crews refused to work more than eight hours
they in turn were fired at the end of their shift

this situation repeated itself for several weeks
International Workers of the World (IWW) charged and many workers believed
that the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen was loaded in favor of the operators
4-L was disparaging known by Wobblies as
a **“fifty-fifty outfit: half employer, half employee, and half you-know-what”**³¹

LOYAL LEGION OF LOGGERS AND LUMBERMEN FLOURISHED

Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen grew to a membership of 110,000
bolstered by active publicity and recruiting campaigns in the 4-L union newspapers
Four L Bulletin and *The Lumberjack*
cooperation, nationalism, anti-Bolshevik sentiment and mutual prosperity was emphasized
and helped to destroy Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
and weaken the American Federation of Labor (AFL)

ANOTHER AMERICAN INDUSTRY COMES UNDER CONTROL OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

Railroad Administration nationalized the railroad system and put it under federal government control
President Wilson’s son-in-law William Gibbs McAdoo was appointed to head the agency
railroads were under federal control for twenty-six months -- beginning December 1917
(lasting into [1920])
defenders of the takeover pointed out that unnecessary shipping competition was eliminated
critics pointed to a for nearly \$1.7 billion occurred and rolling stock deteriorated

WAR TECHNOLOGY IMPROVES IN EUROPE

Major armies, now numbering millions of men, modernized -- toward the end of 1917
telephone, wireless communication (radio) armored cars, tanks and airplanes were in use
infantry formations were reorganized
100-man companies were no longer the main attacking force
instead, squads of ten or so men, under the command of a junior officer were favored
artillery also underwent a revolution
most powerful land-based weapons were railway guns weighing hundreds of tons apiece
these were nicknamed “Big Berthas”
Germany developed the “Paris Gun” capable of bombarding Paris
from a distance of over sixth miles
Allies also had railway guns, but German models severely out-ranged and out-classed them

³¹ W. Storrs Lee, *Washington State*, P. 430.

UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

President Wilson had gone to a joint session of Congress to urge an immediate declaration of war as Austria-Hungary had taken belligerent action against America

Congress acted on the request by passing a war declaration -- December 7, 1917

Senate vote was unanimous

one dissenting vote, that of a Socialist Congressman, was counted in the House of Representatives

President Woodrow Wilson declared war -- December 7, 1917

RUSSIA WITHDRAWS FROM THE WAR IN EUROPE

Bolshevik leader Vladimir Ilyich Lenin had been elected President of Russian National Council no other Russian political party was as tightly organized or active as were the Bolsheviks

President Lenin's first task was to withdraw Russia from a highly unpopular European war both sides benefited from this:

Germans could shift all their forces on the Eastern Front to the Western Front

Lenin could concentrate all of his resources on what was happening in Russia

An armistice was concluded between Russia and the Central Powers -- December 14, 1917

Russia withdrew her troops from the battlefield

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES A SECOND FORM OF ALCOHOL PROHIBITION

Congressmen voted to grant state and federal government

concurrent power to enforce prohibition of manufacture, sale, transportation, import, or export of intoxicating liquors -- December 17, 1917

CONGRESS SENDS A PROPOSED EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO STATE LEGISLATURES

U.S. Senators acceptance of the House alterations -- December 22, 1917

lobby groups such as the Anti-Saloon League had asked senators

to endorse national prohibition in return for its support

regardless of the senator's position on other issues

this pressure apparently worked:

in the Senate, twenty-nine Republicans and thirty-six Democrats voted for the resolution

eight Republicans and twelve Democrats voted against it

in the House, 137 Republicans, 141 Democrats, and four independents

supported the proposed constitutional amendment

sixty-two Republicans, sixty-four Democrats, and two independents stood opposed

Proposed Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was sent to the states for ratification

if two-thirds of the legislatures of the states also approved

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IS LITTLE AFFECTED IN WASHINGTON STATE

All over the state, the market for moonshine booze remained steady or expanded -- 1917

rumrunners with high-powered boats eluded Coast Guard cutters

low fogs were a frequent help to the smugglers

rumrunners about to be apprehended easily dumped the cargo overboard

government countered with high-powered boats of their own

mounted with wide-ranging guns

increased violence brought deaths and injuries

Many legitimate stores and shops sold homemade and illegally imported liquor

Spokane County prosecutor complained that soft-drink shops

were worse than the old-time saloons -- booze was plentiful

Tacoma longshoremen demanded that police clean up the drug stores and soft-drink shops

where beer and hard liquor were easily obtained

MOTHER CABRINI BECOMES AMERICA'S ONLY CATHOLIC SAINT

Seattle Catholic Bishop Edward John O'Dea decided to allow her dream of opening

Columbus Sanitarium in Seattle to go forward

Before Mother Francesca Xavier Cabrini died -- December 22, 1917

she had the happiness of knowing that Columbus Sanitarium in Seattle

was well on its way to completion

(it first became Columbus Hospital and was renamed Cabrini Hospital in honor of its founder)

Seattle Catholic Bishop Edward John O'Dea was the first bishop to proclaim her publicly

as one of the greatest women of the twentieth century

WAR PROSPERITY PAYS GREAT DIVIDENDS FOR WASHINGTON BUSINESS

Lumbering increased almost three-fold -- 1917-1918

spruce trees provided strong, lightweight material for airplane industry

spruce industry employed 40.2% of all wage earners in the state

opening of Panama Canal made Eastern markets for wood close and cheap

Weyerhaeuser built a second, electrically operated, mill in Everett -- 1917

this was the most modern and efficient lumbering operation in the world

Positive development drove the food industry

farm prices rose as the demand to supply U.S. and Europe continually grew

fishing industry achieved enormous profits

Alaska was the most productive fishery of all
trollers fished with up to twelve lines and thirty hooks
Scandinavians and Finnish fishermen were the most active
Finns were the most independent of all
as they operated without any connection to a cannery

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PROPOSAL PASSES THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

President Woodrow Wilson announced his support of the Nineteenth Amendment
which provide suffrage rights to women and access to the political process -- January 9, 1918
U.S. House of Representatives narrowly passed the amendment the next day
(but the US. Senate refused to debate it until [October 1918])

POWER SHIFTS IN RUSSIA

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and the Bolshevik revolutionary leaders
realized that they could not maintain power in an election-based system
without sharing power with other political parties and compromising their principles
as a result they formally abandoned the democratic process -- January 1918
Bolsheviks declared themselves the representatives of a dictatorship of the proletariat (working class)
revolutionary leader Lenin called for a Communist revolution using the rallying cry:
“Workers of the world unite -- you have nothing to lose but your chains”

SEATTLE MAYOR HYRAM GILL REMAINS IN OFFICE

Even after his trial on corruption charges, Mayor Gill maintained his position
however, the Washington State Bar Association disbarred him as an attorney for a year
for unethical solicitation of legal work -- January 1918

ALEXANDER PANTAGES CONTINUES TO EXPAND HIS VAUDEVILLE BUSINESS

Theater owner and booking agent Alexander Pantages had amassed a considerable fortune
he owned mansions in Seattle and in Los Angeles
he managed or owned theaters up and down the Pacific Coast in the United States and Canada
at the peak of his career, Pantages owned or controlled more than sixty vaudeville theaters
virtually all under his direct personal management
Alexander Pantages' theatres formed the *Pantages Circuit* -- a chain of theatres
into which he could book and rotate touring acts on long-term contracts
performers of national reputation traveled the circuits
patrons followed the various billings in their local theater with enthusiasm

a typical billing was comprised of as many as ten acts, but most often seven
features might include musical performers, gymnasts, comic monologues or skits
sprinkled with a mixture of other acts
moving pictures were shown between vaudeville entertainers
Pantages' particular genius was his appreciation of which acts, or parts of acts, his audiences enjoyed
he exercised personal supervision over all bookings

TWO PLANS ARE PROPOSED TO DAM THE COLUMBIA RIVER

Rufus Woods, editor of *The Wenatchee Daily World*, scaled back Laughlin MacLean's dream
height of the dam would be limited so the lake behind it would only reach to the Canadian border
water would then be lifted the rest of the way into the Grand Coulee by huge pumps
powered by electricity generated at the dam itself
proponents of this scheme became known as "Pumpers"
since they suggested blocking the Columbia River with a dam and pumping water -- 1918
Woods' scheme was taken up by Ephrata attorneys William Clapp and James O'Sullivan
who supported the suggestion of backing water into the Grand Coulee
so the ancient channel could be used as a reservoir to store water
for both irrigation and the generation of electricity
E.F. Blaine, a Reclamation Service staff member, proposed a rival plan -- 1918
he preferred to take water for irrigation from Priest River and Pend Oreille Lake
using a dam at Albeni Falls to divert water along a canal past Spokane to the Big Bend region
because of the altitude of the source of water, gravity flow could be used
to bring water to dry Columbia Basin farmland
Spokane businessmen were instantly interested since the ditch would pass close to their city

COLUMBIA RIVER IS CONSIDERED FOR USE AS A SOURCE OF WATER

Since the arrival of farmers in Eastern Washington yearning eyes had looked down on the Columbia
as it flowed inaccessibly at the bottom of canyon almost a thousand feet deep
But that had not always been the case
during the last ice age (10,000 years ago) when the Columbia River had been much larger
an ice dam blocked the torrent and forced a new huge trench to be formed through basalt rock
fifty miles long, from two to six miles wide and in places more than six hundred feet deep
to the south through the heart of the Big Bend Country
at one spot an incredible volume of water had plunged over cliffs a mile and a half wide
this was perhaps the biggest waterfall the world had ever known
eventually the ice dam melted and the shrunken river resumed and deepened its former course

leaving behind the great high and dry channel -- silent and awesome
Who named the great channel the "Grand Coulee" is unknown today

fur traders used that name [in 1814] when Alexander Ross in wonder noted its **"columns, pillars, battlements, turrets, and steps,"** which he declared it to be **"the most romantic, picturesque, and marvelously formed chasm west of the Rocky Mountains...the wonder of the Oregon."**³²

Looking at the spectacle of the Grand Coulee, a Big Bend real estate agent Laughlin MacLean proposed [in 1892] to use the Grand Coulee not only for irrigation but also as "a first-class ship canal"

he admitted there were difficulties with his vision

a dam a thousand feet high, MacLean estimated, would be necessary to lift the Columbia River to the level of its onetime bed

the smelting city of **"Northport will then be in the bed of a huge lake, but it will make a metropolis of Grand Coulee City."**³³

MacLean failed to note that such a lake would also inundate a large part of British Columbia

but these problems and the difficulties of financing did not bother MacLean **"With the rich placer mines that will be exposed in the dry bed of the present channel, there will be plenty of capital.... It is surely a grand enterprise."**³⁴

Laughlin MacLean's grand scheme was largely ignored as a pipe dream until Rufus Woods of the Wenatchee publicized the vision

SEATTLE ELECTS A NEW MAYOR

Hiram Gill once again sought re-election -- March 5, 1918

he finished a poor third in the primary election

Hiram Gill died less than a year later [January 7, 1919])

Ole Hanson, well-known for his oratory, became Seattle's mayor

he had been a real estate developer and co-founded of Lake Forest Park, Washington

as a state representative [1912] he supported Theodore Roosevelt for president

and ran for the United Senate as the candidate of the Bull Moose Party

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD CHANGES THE DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

Bernard Baruch, a Wall Street investor, was put in charge of the War Industries Board

he installed a "priorities system" to determine the order in which manufacturers filled contracts

³² David Lavender, *Land of Giants*, P. 439.

³³ David Lavender, *Land of Giants*, P. 439.

³⁴ David Lavender, *Land of Giants*, P. 439.

AA rated contracts had to be fill before A contracts and so on
War Industries Board's Price Fixing Committee set prices of industrial products such as iron
and steel, coke, rubber, lumber, etc.

WAR DEPARTMENT IMPOSES IMPROVEMENTS ON THE LOGGING INDUSTRY

War Department ordered lumber companies

to rehire Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) loggers -- March 1918

these loggers were required to sign pledges to help United States win the war in Europe

In return for a guaranteed work force the War Department ordered timber operators

to cut shifts to eight hours and pay time-and-a-half overtime

employers were ordered to furnish bunkhouses with clean bedding

and change sheets and pillow cases weekly

War Department also insisted logging companies must burn heavily infested bunkhouses

CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (IWW) OF THE WORLD LEADERS BEGINS

William "Big Bill" Haywood and one hundred of his fellow Industrial Workers of World leaders
began their trial in Chicago -- April 1, 1918

on charges of **"conspiring to hinder the draft, encourage desertion, and intimidate others
in connection with labor disputes"**

Judge (later the first commissioner of organized baseball) Kenesaw Mountain Landis presided

Wobblie trial lasted five months -- the longest criminal trial up to that time

Haywood himself testified for three days

all 101 defendants were found guilty

Haywood, along with fourteen others, was sentenced to twenty years in prison

(Wobblie organizers, with the expectation of Bill Haywood, remained incarcerated

until they were pardoned by President Warren G. Harding [December 1921])

(William "Big Bill" Haywood served a year in Leavenworth prison

he jumped bond [1921] while out on appeal and fled to Moscow

where he became a trusted advisor to the new Bolshevik government

William Haywood died in Moscow [1928])

STUDENT'S ARMY TRAINING CORPS (SATC) BEGINS OPERATION

Organized by the federal government, National Army Training Detachments program was established
at 157 colleges, universities, and trade schools under a War Department contract -- April 1918

SATC was designed to train draftees in a variety of trades needed for the war effort

this effort was jointly administered by the military and the university

nation-wide enrollees were later enlisted in the regular army as privates
similar organizations created for the navy and marines
Even before training detachments got underway, the army realized it lacked required officer material
at the same time, colleges were concerned about the depletion of students by the war
and the attendant financial loss which was only partially redressed by the vocational program
University of Washington became largely an officer's training school
as the campus was covered with barracks

BOEING SUCCESSFULLY FULFILLS ITS NAVY CONTRACT

Boeing Airplane Company began delivery of its Model C starts delivery to the Navy
of its Model C seaplanes to be used for training pilots -- April 1918
(last of the fifty planes will be delivered [November 1918])

BOEING BEGINS PRODUCTION ON ANOTHER AIRCRAFT

Boeing Airplane Company called company vice president Edgar Gott from San Diego, California
he was told to get the factory ready to build a new plane: the HS-2L -- May 14, 1918
this would be a Curtiss-designed patrol flying boat
(Glen Curtiss had designed the two-seat biplane -- two wings [1912])
(Boeing Company signed a contract with the Navy for \$116,000 to build fifty HS-2Ls [June 29]
but the war came to an end before the contract could be completed
thus only twenty-five of the planes were delivered)

CONGRESS PASSES THE SEDITION ACT OF 1918

President Woodrow Wilson signed the Sedition Act into law -- May 16, 1918
this law forbade the use of "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language"
regarding the United States government, its flag, or its armed forces
also language that caused others to view the American government or its institutions
with contempt was made illegal
Sedition Act also allowed the Postmaster General to refuse to deliver mail
that met the standards for punishable speech or opinion
Sedition Act applied only to times when the United States was at war
(it was repealed on [December 13, 1920])

LABOR TROUBLE HITS CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON

Industrial Workers of the World members were being arrested across the country on sedition charges
to many people in Centralia the political leanings of the Wobblies were believed

to be un-American and possibly treasonous
Members of the Centralia Home Guard and Elks Club marched in a parade
to raise money for the American Red Cross -- May 1918
Shouting marchers broke ranks in front of the IWW union hall and raided it
windows and doors were smashed
furniture, union records and Wobbly literature was thrown into the street and set afire
a desk and a phonograph from the hall were auctioned off
proceeds were donated to the Red Cross
Wobblies in the hall were forcibly put into a truck and removed from the downtown area
where they were forced to run the gauntlet while being beaten with sticks and ax handles
Both sides disputed the details of the attack
some local residents claimed the action was in response to ongoing provocations by the Wobblies
and a desire to remove seditious elements from their town
IWW members said the looters were not just local residents
but included hired thugs acting under orders from lumber companies
in which the union had been organizing members
After the incident, the IWW reopened a union hall in the Roderick Hotel
Wobblies vowed they would not be evicted again

ANOTHER LABOR INCIDENT OCCURS IN CENTRALIA

Tom Lassiter, a partly blind newspaper vendor, sold publications from his newsstand in Centralia
including those published by the Industrial Workers of the World
Toughs overturned his newsstand -- June 1918
newspapers and magazines were thrown into the gutter
Tom Lassiter was taken out of town and thrown into a ditch
before the mob left, Lassiter was told not to return to Centralia

WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE COMES UNDER ATTACK

One of the political allies of farmers was the Nonpartisan League (founded in North Dakota [1915])
this progressive group led by former Socialists split from the Republican Party
they advocated state control of mills, grain elevators, banks and other farm-related industries
in order to reduce the power of corporate political groups
when it organized as a national political party, Nonpartisan League became active in Washington
Conservative businessmen and politicians reacted to the Nonpartisan League
with every weapon at their disposal -- both fair and foul
“Great War” had turned many cherished values and American traditions upside down

foul weapons not only became fair but they also enjoyed the sanctions of government
Federal and state agents shadowed league organizers
whose private lives were covertly pried into
authorities persecuted members of the Nonpartisan League because its quasi-socialist program
called for cooperative purchasing organizations
and for publicly owned power companies and railroads
At the annual convention of the Washington State Grange held in Walla Walla -- June 1918
Grangers refused to renounce the Nonpartisan League
vigilantes, believing the Nonpartisan League had been unpatriotic during the war
disrupted the gathering and forced nearly five hundred conventioners to leave town
Ironically, many Grangers had sons in the military and considered themselves good patriots
Grange leaders wired President Wilson a formal protest of the vigilantes' actions
but the Justice Department concluded that nothing could be done
to punish those who had harassed the grange in Walla Walla

SAM HILL CONSTRUCTS A WAR MEMORIAL ALONG THE COLUMBIA RIVER

Hill built a memorial in Washington State located three miles east of his Maryhill mansion
designed as a Stonehenge replica
(the stone circle built some three thousand years ago on the Salisbury Plain in England)
it was constructed at his own expense on a bluff overlooking the Columbia River
Hill's reinforced concrete monument was dedicated -- July 4, 1918
to three men from Klickitat County who had been killed in the Great War
(nine more names would be added to the list)

CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT IN RUSSIA

Russian Civil War broke out -- summer 1918 of that year and would last well into [1920]
Bolshevik Red Army, often in temporary alliance with other leftist pro-revolutionary groups,
were opposed by the forces of the White Army -- loosely-allied anti-Bolshevik forces
(Most intense fighting took place from 1918 [to 1920]
major military operations ended [October 25 1922] when the Red Army occupied Vladivostok
previously held by the Provisional Government
successful Russian Revolution had sparked new sense of "Class Solidarity")

UNION MOVEMENT ACHIEVES REFORMS ON THE JOB

Union members were attempting to accomplish the same goals as the revolutionaries in Russia
but Americans were using strikes as the means -- not revolution

Unions were accomplishing major reforms in the work place:

- wages increased,
- working conditions improved,
- government control of industry expanded

Union membership grew nationwide to over four million members

in Tacoma, mills, mines, clerks, service trades and smelter workers organized
each trade improved wages and working conditions for their members

Unions called for U.S. recognition of the new Russian government under Vladimir Ilyich Lenin
union leaders also circulated American loyalty pledges among their members

Whole union movement was tilted to the political left

on the fringe of the movement was a vigorous Socialist Party
that contributed activists to the local unions and central labor councils

DR. ANNA LOUISE STRONG IS RECALLED FROM THE SEATTLE SCHOOL BOARD

Pacifist stance taken by the Industrial Workers of the World led to arrests at the Seattle IWW office
where Louise Olivereau, a typist, was mailing mimeographed circulars to draftees
urging them to consider becoming conscientious objectors -- 1918

Dr. Strong stood by the accused woman's side in the courtroom as the typist-activist
was tried for sedition (rebellion against the federal government)

Louise Olivereau was found guilty and sent to prison

Because of her political beliefs Anna Louise Strong's fellow Seattle school board members
launched an immediate recall campaign against her

she was recalled from the school board by a narrow count of 27,000 to 20,000

At their next meeting, Dr. Strong made an appearance

to argue that they appoint a woman as her successor

her former colleagues accepted to her request

but they made it clear that they wanted a mainstream, patriotic representative,
a mother with children in the schools

they replaced the radical unionist with Evangeline C. Harper -- a prominent club woman

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS GO INTO BATTLE

"Washington's Own" 91st Division entered the "Great War"

Southeast of Verdun, France -- September 12, 1918

this was the first U.S. operation and victory by an Independent American Army

(91st Division participated in every battle on the Western front until the end of the war)

About 75,000 men and women of Washington State were enrolled in the Armed Forces

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3,158 officers saw action in Europe -- more than 2,000 never returned
three hundred ninety-seven nurses from Washington volunteered -- three died

HYDROELECTRIC POWER FROM THE ELWA RIVER

Construction of a dam on the Elwha River of the Olympic Peninsula
was the brainchild of real-estate developer Thomas T. Aldwell
(who first arrived in Port Angeles [December 1913])
he spent twenty years acquiring land and arranging for financing and construction of the dam
which powered the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton during the Great War
Aldwell convinced A. H. Dougall to locate a boxboard mill in Port Angeles
to produce cartons and paper packaging
Crescent Boxboard Company (later Fibreboard Products) began production -- 1918

BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE EXPERIENCE HEAVY CASUALTIES

U.S. troops, inexperienced and unwillingness to learn from their French and British counterparts,
sustained heavy casualties
Even so the Americans ultimately proved to be crucial in bolstering the war-weary Allied armies
they turned back the powerful final German offensive
and advanced in the Allied final offensive (the Hundred Days Offensive)

SPANISH INFLUENZA SWEEPS ACROSS THE NATION

Flu Pandemic of 1918-1919 was compared with the Black Plague of Europe
(lasting from [1348] through [1351],
plague killed an estimated 25% to 60% of Europe's population)
Spanish Flu raced across America from -- October 5, 1918 [through May 20, 1919]
pandemic took a larger toll of lives (50 million) than the war itself (40 million)
Serum was rushed to Seattle and an emergency hospital was set up in the old courthouse
John S. McBride -- Seattle's Health Commissioner issued strict rules: **“All these will wear gauze
masks: barbers, dentists and assistants, waiters and waitresses, clerks in all stores, messenger boys
and girls, elevator operators, bank tellers, all persons preparing food for the public.”**
American Red Cross made thousands of masks -- women were mobilized to make even more
Public Health Department ordered public telephones be sterilized nightly
Bon Marche advertised: **“Shop by phone. It is not unpatriotic.”**
Spanish Flu Pandemic would wane then flare up again
churches, theaters, the University of Washington and many stores closed
(by December homes with flu were marked with placards)

SearchableHistory.com

An estimated twenty million people around the world died of influenza
between 500,000 to 700,000 died of flu in the United States -- 50,000 died in combat
of the 315,000 people living in Seattle 772 deaths were recorded
Seattle's death rate of 5.6 per 1000 was lower than most parts of the nation
Philadelphia recorded 7.4 per 1000; Baltimore: 6.7 per 1000
in New York alone 20,000 people died
(by way of comparison an estimated 16,700 died in the first World War)

NATIONAL ELECTION FOCUSES ON VOTING RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Democracy took a real beating on the home front
members of Congress who voted against the declaration of war
were vilified and publicly humiliated
(four-term Washington Republican Congressman William La Follette
failed to survive his party's primary election)
leaders of the National Woman's Party urged citizens to vote against anti-suffrage Senators
who were up for reelection -- 1918
following that election most members of Congress were pro-suffrage
Republican Party dominated national and state politics -- November 5, 1918
In Washington state voters went into polling booths wearing masks to protect against Spanish Flu
two new Republicans Congressmen were elected to serve with Democrat C.C. Dill
John W. Summers of Walla Walla served seven terms -- [1919-1933]
J. Stanley Webster from Spokane resigned after two terms -- [1919-1923]

PUYALLUP BRANCH OF THE INTERURBAN IS DISCONTINUED

Interurban line linking Puyallup with Tacoma was terminated after a bridge washed out -- 1918
early abandonment testified to the Stone & Webster management's lack of sympathy
for a company that was not showing a profit
there was great pessimism about the immediate future of the industry
Puyallup line certainly had greater potential than many roads that lasted two decades longer

SEATTLE'S STREETCAR LINES BECOME A PUBLIC UTILITY

Despite the greatly increased ridership generated by war defense workers
Stone & Webster Company found its Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company
Seattle streetcar company's finances hobbled by franchise-mandated fares
and growing labor unrest
In a controversial move, Seattle Mayor Ole Hanson negotiated a \$15 million purchase

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for the entire city streetcar system -- approximately three times the market value
voters approved the purchase of the entire company -- November 5, 1918
(in an irony that apparently went unnoted at the time, Seattle took over operation
of all in-city electric streetcars on [April Fool's Day, 1919]
subsequent investigations found no intentional wrongdoing by Hanson or anyone else,
but merely "slack business methods")³⁵
(unfortunately, the high price and resulting debt crippled municipal streetcar operations
in the Pacific Northwest for the rest of their existence
various refinance schemes failed as modern highways would soon offer fatal competition
Seattle converted to buses and "trackless trolleys" [1940]
old streetcar rails were torn up and [also ironically] was sold to Japan for scrap)

WORLD WAR COMES TO AN INCONCLUSIVE END

Germany signed an armistice (agreement to stop fighting) with the Allied Powers
in a railroad car at a railway siding in Compiegne Forest of France -- November 11, 1918
Germany was not allowed to negotiate -- terms of the armistice were harsh
(although the armistice ended the actual fighting, it took six months of negotiations
to sign a treaty of peace with Germany
other Central Powers of Austria-Hungary and Turkey-Ottoman empires
were dealt with in separate treaties)
Germany and France had been most affected by the war effort
each of which sent some eighty percent of their male populations
between the ages of fifteen and forty-nine to battle
Great War in Europe took the lives of more than nine million soldiers
twenty-one million more were wounded
civilian casualties caused indirectly by the war numbered close to ten million

AMERICAN TROOPS HAD SUFFERED DURING THE WAR EFFORT

During the Great War 116,516 American were lost, 204,002 were wounded and 3,350 missing
accidents and disease accounted for 63,195 deaths
nearly 60% occurred in the United States
the flu epidemic took 25,000 soldiers' lives at stateside camps
half of all Army deaths were from disease

³⁵ John Caldbick, "William Grambs, acting for utilities conglomerate Stone & Webster in its push to consolidate Seattle electricity producers and street railways, incorporates Seattle Electric Company on January 19, 1900" HistoryLink.org Essay 1657, March 22, 2016.

at the height of the war, 11,000 soldiers in France
were hospitalized weekly from influenza and pneumonia
“Shell shock,” was a disabling state of depression thought to be caused by a concussion
that disrupted the brains physiology
almost 70,000 U.S. men were permanently evacuated from the battle line
more than 36,000 were hospitalized for long periods from its effects
in all 158,994 Doughboys were psychiatrically inactivated for some time

AMERICANS CELEBRATE THE END OF WORLD WAR

No one had expected a war of the magnitude or duration of the Great War
citizens were greatly relieved the war had ended in victory for the Allies
talk immediately focused on “bringing the boys home” and “getting back to normalcy”

A DARK CLOUD HOVERS OVER AMERICA’S NEW-FOUND WEALTH AND POWER

European empires of the Central Powers had been defeated by the armies of the Allied Powers
with enough involvement by the American military to justify many of the hardships
imposed on the nations people by the draft and the demands of the war economy
improvements in America justified the sacrifices:

- America had burst on the world scene with industrial potential never before seen,
- American farmers had fed the nation and the people of Allied Europe at the same time,
- American banking had financed the development of both industry and agriculture at home
and funded the Allied war effort (and Central Powers effort at the outbreak)

However, another battle had been joined in Europe without American help or intervention
as the Russian Empire of Czar Nicholas II was crushed by Russian civilian workers
the prospect of this eventuality in the United States terrified government officials
and the powerful wealthy class who had derived so much from war

TWO INDUSTRIES REMAIN UNDER FEDERAL CONTRAL AFTER THE WAR

Federal government’s War Industries Board maintained control of only two industries after the war
War Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration continued to limit contracts to businesses
and controlled wages and working condition in those industries
Wages had failed to keep pace with the wartime inflation

AMERICAN TROOPS RETURN HOME FROM EUROPE

Soldiers and sailors returned home from Europe to ticker-tape victory parades, marching bands,
speeches and the good will of all Americans

celebrations were held in their honor all around the country as euphoria swept the nation unfurled American flags waving the breeze decorated streets and homes reveling continued non-stop for weeks; it seemed as though the nation and its citizens could not do enough for the returning service men and women a grateful nation was anxious to show its admiration and support to the returning soldiers Troops of "Washington's own" 91st Division returned to the Northwest from Europe they were greeted with a parade in Seattle and a thirty-minute air show that delighted the crowd when Boeing's test pilot Edward "Eddie" Hubbard marked the festivities by taking Boeing officials on stunt rides above downtown Seattle engineer Louis Marsh rode through two loops

WAR PROHIBITION ACT PASSES CONGRESS

Manufacture and sale of all intoxicating beverages of more than 2.75 percent alcohol content, beer and wine as well as hard liquor, was forbidden by Congress -- November 18, 1918 until demobilization was completed

AMERICAN INDUSTRY FACES CHANGE

At the time the armistice approximately nine million people worked in war industries while another four million were serving in the armed forces once the war was over the war industries were left without contracts people were left without jobs -- economic difficulties and worker unrest increased With the arrival of peace, the demand for farm goods fell as did production agricultural prices fell as farm surpluses increased farmers had borrowed money to buy acreage and purchase equipment to grow large crops now mortgages on farmland came due and the harvests generate vast surpluses grain was once again in oversupply -- wholesale price dropped by more than half money increasingly remained in the hands of fewer and fewer people farmers were losing their farms to foreclosures in record number wages stagnated for coal miners, railroad workers and the textile industry

AMERICANS BEGIN AN ECONOMIC ROLLERCOASTER RIDE

After the war the U.S. government cancelled military production contracts men lost their job and families lost their income as soldiers returned from Europe conditions worsened numbers of unemployed workers increased considerably right after the end of the war

at the same time workers were eager to receive the benefits
that war propaganda had promised to them
Post-War economic recession hit the United States (with a mild recovery occurring in [1919])
opportunities varied in the nation by geographic location and the type of work available
soldiers and sailors who arrived home and needed jobs became demobilized

BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY SUFFERS AFTER THE WAR

William Boeing's corporation fell on hard times at the close of the war
government contracts dried up
there little demand anywhere for airplanes or their manufacture
Boeing kept his craftsmen busy building boats and furniture
In order to continue his profitable business, Boeing conceived of an air-mail transport service
Boeing launched into civilian commercial aircraft production
with construction of the B-1 "Flying Boat"
like all Boeing airplanes at that time, the B-1 used pontoons in place of wheels
this plane had an open cockpit for the pilot
with a closed cabin for mail or for two passengers behind the pilot

RETURNING TROOPS FACE HARSH ECONOMIC REALITIES

Returning combatants were to be paid a \$60 bonus for their services
this practice of war-time military bonuses began in [1776]
as payment for the difference between what a soldier earned
and what he could have earned had he not enlisted
however, for the returning veterans no bonuses were forth-coming
as the federal government stalled rather than fulfill its promise to veterans
Patriotism waned in the nation
increased mechanization had limited the number of manual labor jobs in many industries
returning soldiers who had survived the ravages of war returned looking for jobs
which flooded the labor market
they faced a shrinking economy, shortages of jobs and reduced patriotism

TIMBER INDUSTRY FACES CHANGE

Demands for shipping slowed which negatively affected the maritime unions and shipbuilding
at the same time, the armistice released shipyard workers from their wartime no-strike obligation
Seattle Metal Trades Council, like unions across the nation,
demanded resolution of long-standing labor issues

Lumber industry retrenched as the demand for wood and forest products collapsed with the outbreak of peace for the United States

Spruce Production Division and Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen (4-L) Union no longer controlled the timber industry
American Federation of Labor (AFL) tried to fill the vacuum in union mills and logging camps when they failed, the woods were taken over by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) charged, and many workers believed, that the 4-L was loaded in favor of the operators as a result, much of the appeal of the management union vanished with the end of the war (later, the Depression wiped-out its membership)

SEATTLE METAL TRADES COUNCIL ATTEMPTS TO HELP RETURNING VETERANS

American Federation of Labor (AFL) Seattle Metal Trades Union shipyard workers were laid off due to production decreases and the return of veterans from Europe even so, the Seattle Metal Trades Council sponsored the organization of the Workers, Soldiers and Sailors Council to assist veterans in finding work and to prevent the use as strike breakers by management

SOCIALISTS TAKE UP THE CAUSE OF FRUSTRATED WORKERS

Many Socialists (an economic system) grew increasingly disgusted by the deteriorating capitalist economic conditions faced by workers and the federal government's reluctance to address the growing crisis
Some Socialists joined American Communist Party (a political system) they believed the Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Soviets pointed the way to their goals as their newspaper headlined: **"Local Soviet Declares for End of Capitalist Exploitation"**
Russian word *Soviet* meant "council of workers"

UNION MEMBERS BECOME INCREASINGLY FRUSTRATED BY GOVERNMENT INACTION

Union members had been promised a "New Era" after the war if they continued to work under and terms of their old contracts and did not strike
What they received was declining real income, growing unemployment and an undermining of what little recently won defense against arbitrary management authority they had gained
Labor unions in the United States believed the Allies had forced change in Europe it was time for Americans also to escape from the crushing grip of the enormously wealthy rise of industrialists, Robber Barons and Trusts assured the Working Class would continue to provide a source of cheap, unskilled laborers economic and political control would remain in the hands of the elite

Socialists became activists in the labor union movement

SEATTLE UNIONS DEMAND PROMISES MADE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BE KEPT

While the war had continued, unions asked their members to stay on the job out of patriotism however, during the war the Seattle Metal Trades Council had remained frustrated for a year by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board (Macy Board) ruling that had cut wages for Seattle journeymen shipyard workers and laborer Seattle Metal Trades Council representing shipyard workers insisted the American Federation of Labor (AFL) Seattle Central Labor Council negotiate directly for the wages which the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board (Macy Board) previously had refused Metal Trades Council demanded pay be increased from \$4.16 to \$6.00 for an eight-hour day To fully arm the American Federation of Labor (AFL) Seattle Central Labor Council for the talks less than two weeks after the armistice was signed Seattle Metal Trades Council union leaders asked their shipyard locals to vote for authorization to strike

SEATTLE METAL TRADES COUNCIL UNION VOTE TO AUTHORIZE A STRIKE

Seattle Metal Trades Council shipyard union members gave their approval for a strike vote to be taken in the future -- December 10, 1918 according to Anna Louise Strong, then a progressive writer for the union-owned Seattle daily, *The Union Record*, Bert Swain, secretary of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, announced the following day [December 11]: **“...the proposition to reject the Macy award, which carried with it authorization to the Pacific Coast Council of the Metal Trades to call a strike has been adopted by the requisite two-third majority in a majority of the unions affiliated with the Seattle Council.”**

vote count for each of the seventeen unions were not made public so that the employers could not offer a wage increase only to the smaller unions which voted not to strike and thereby break labor’s solidarity

Backed by the vote for strike authorization, Seattle Metal Trades Council opened negotiations with the shipyard owners

union members demanded \$8.00 a day for mechanics, \$7.00 for specialists, \$6.00 for helpers and \$5.50 for manual laborers

DAVE BECK RISES FROM AN IMPROVISHIED CHILDHOOD IN SEATTLE TO PREEMINENCE

Born the only child of Lemuel and Mary (Tierney) Beck in Stockton, California [June 16, 1894]

Dave Beck’s family moved to Seattle [1898] when he was four years old

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his father ran a not-so-successful carpet laying business
his mother worked at a Seattle laundry to help keep the family fed and together
Beck never hid the fact that he was raised in a ramshackle house
in Seattle's old Belltown near the south end of Lake Union
from the age of twelve through his first year in high school
Beck had a 350-customer *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* newspaper route
he also delivered *The Seattle Times*
he helped out by catching and selling fish and selling fir trees at Christmas
he even shot wharf rats to turn in to the Health Department
he got \$5.00 for each dead rat that showed signs of bubonic plague
Dave Beck attended Broadway High School his Freshman year
but was forced to quit high school at the age of sixteen in order to go to work
he took a job as a laundry worker at the Central Laundry [1914]
and joined the Laundry Workers International Union
Beck was drafted in the Great War and served in the United States Navy in England
as a machinists' mate and gunner
When he returned from military service, the Central Laundry had been sold
he took a job at the Mutual Laundry driving an old Ford truck in a University District route
Dave Beck became a part-organizer with the Teamsters Union -- 1918
he successfully convinced hotels to contract only with unionized laundry services
this led laundry companies to unionize to win business

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON HAS PLANS FOR AMERICA

President Wilson wanted the United States to play a larger role in international affairs
at the Versailles Peace Conference following the Armistice -- January 1919
he endeavored to create an alternative world order
where problems would be solved through collective security

POLITICAL CONSERVATISM FOLLOWS THE WAR EFFORT

End of World War marked the end of the Progressive Era as the nation moved toward isolationism
class-inflicted upheavals in Europe stoked fears of radical upsurge in America
and sparked a crackdown on the progressive agenda of the political left
Republicans controlled the nation and the state -- fewer restrictions were placed on business
economy and efficiency became political watchwords
in the next fourteen years Washington changed only three names in our Congressional Delegation
U.S. Senator Miles Poindexter representing Washington State

abandoned the sinking Progressive ship and returned to the Republican Party
he became increasingly conservative and isolationist

As the lines of authority were gathered into the Governor's hands
the governor's political patronage expanded high paying jobs provided to state bureaucrats
when unions demanded higher wages, the state government ordered shipyards not to give in

TACOMA LONGSHOREMEN UNION WINS A CLOSED SHOP AGREEMENT

Because of the increase in cargo coming through the port of Tacoma
there was a resurgence of local bargaining power

Tacoma's Longshoremen's Union walked off the docks
in support of the Seattle Metal Trades Council strike

longshoremen also wanted guarantees against unemployment and wage-cuts following the war
International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) formerly signed a closed shop agreement
they had been seeking for more than twenty years -- January 14, 1919

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE CRIMINALIZES ADVOCATING TERRORISM

Conservative Washington State legislators passed a law criminalizing advocating "Syndicalism"
(syndicalism is a socialist an alternative for capitalism in which ownership and control
of the means of production and distribution is transferred to workers' unions)

As passed, this law stated: **Section 1. Criminal syndicalism is the doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage, violence or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform. The advocacy of such doctrine, whether by word of mouth or writing, is a felony....**" (This law was first passed in 1917 but was vetoed by Governor Ernest Lister

Chapter 174, Laws 1919 was passed over the governor's veto [January 14, 1919]

Labor union leaders knew this law was passed to stop organizing efforts

SEATTLE LABOR UNIONS ARE POSED FOR A FIGHT

Seattle's maritime industry workers were among the most organized in the nation
with a solid union representation in shipyards, warehouses, longshore and sailors

Although most union locals were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Seattle's membership was not limited to elite craft workers

semi-skilled and unskilled workers such a longshoremen and waitresses

could be members of some of Seattle's unions such as retail businesses and waitresses

Many Seattle union members stood well to the left of the mainstream AFL in political ideology

Socialists and, to a lesser extent, Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)

were substantial minorities in some unions and occupied a number of leadership positions

however, moderate Seattle Central Labor Council union leaders kept radicals on a short leash
Rank and file union members enjoyed a flourishing working-class culture in Seattle
they read the widely circulated labor-owned daily *The Union Record*
listened to the popular leftist speaker circuit
and participated in an array of consumer and producer cooperatives
However, like AFL unions everywhere, Seattle barred people of color as well as women in most cases
although the city was home to several thousand Japanese, Chinese and African American workers

UNION MOVEMENT COMES UNDER ATTACK IN WASHINGTON STATE

Local leaders who held competing beliefs regarding the nature of the work force clashed
Seattle businessman sponsored newspaper advertisements that called for an “open shop”
barring unions from demanding that only union members be hired into a position
these ads called Seattle: **“the most labor-tyrannized city in America”**³⁶
Progressive activist Anna Louise Strong printed a leftist editorial in *The Seattle Union Record*
which frightened many conservatives into thinking a revolution was coming to America
Washington legislators passed a law making it illegal to use violence or terrorist tactics such as strikes
for social or political reform -- January 1919
this law prevented Puget Sound shipyards from successfully negotiating contract agreements

SHIPYARD NEGOTIATIONS STALL

Union negotiators for the Metal Trades Council shipyard union members
met with representatives of three shipyards
Skinner and Eddy, Seattle North Pacific and the Ames Yard -- January 16, 1919
as the threat of a strike loomed, the employers tried to split the union
by offering an increase to \$6.92 a day for mechanics
while offering nothing for the less-skilled workers
No progress could be made in achieving pay increases to counter two years of strict wage controls
imposed by the federal government

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BECOMES INVOLVED IN THE ONGOING NEGOTIATIONS

In their struggle to improve shipyard wages and consolidate the little union power
they had gained during the war, unions found that they faced not only local management
but the power of the federal government as well
Federal government’s Emergency Fleet Corporation General Manager and Vice-president Charles Piez

³⁶ Anthony Read, *The World on Fire: 1919 and the Battle with Bolshevism*, P. 97.

outraged union members when he wired shipyard owners to stand firm or lose their steel ration
Piez's telegram reached the union rather than employer offices
when the messenger boy made a "mistake"
Piez's telegram confirmed the Metal Trades Council's fear
that more than shipyard wages were at stake
Piez refused to make further concessions to the Seattle Metal Trades Union
he declared the government now did not need ships to the extent
that it would compromise on a "question of principal"
Piez also felt that it was time to more thoroughly suppress the Seattle labor movement
he believed the unsettled conditions in Seattle shipyards
were being used by radicals for "subversive purposes"
he was convinced that the real problem was not industrial, but political
Piez publicly condemned the strike and publicly asserted that it would be unpatriotic and illegal
for employers to grant higher wages

SEATTLE METAL TRADES COUNCIL LEADERS VOTE TO STRIKE

Many of the moderate leaders of the Seattle Metal Trades Council were in Atlanta, Georgia
attending the Third Annual Convention of the Metal Trades Department
of the American Federation of Labor (AFL)
Remaining Seattle Metal Trades Council members, met in Seattle
in their absence of more moderate union leaders, by more radical members of the council
turned to the discussion toward support for the ongoing Metal Trades Council strike
and the impact of the Syndicalism law to inhibit union organizing passed by the legislature
despite appeals that all of the union members be given a chance to vote,
fifty-seven delegates representing the twenty-one unions of the Metal Trades Council
voted to call a strike Seattle's shipyards (to begin five days later) -- January 16, 1919
Most of the press on the strike portrayed the strikers negatively
some claimed that the workers were coerced to go on strike by a minority of radicals

SHIPYARD OWNERS ATTEMPT TO STOP THE STRIKE EFFORT

A.E. Miller, chairman of the conference committee of the Metal Trades Council, began distributing
formal strike notices to the managements of the various shipyards -- January 18, 1919
these notices stated that all work in the shipyards would cease on January 21, 1919
Shipyard employers attempted to pressure their employees not to strike
rumors began circulating that the shipyard employees did not really favor the strike
but were forced into compliance by radical union leaders

foremen and other supervisory personnel began circulating petitions among the shipyard workers requesting that a re-vote be taken on permission to strike management representatives conducted a straw vote at the Skinner and Eddy Shipyard it was claimed that ninety-five per cent of the workers voted against the strike

SEATTLE METAL TRADES COUNCIL MOVES FORWARD WITH ITS STRIKE PLANS

In response to pressure by the shipyard owners, the Metal Trades Council issued a statement that denied the rumors and challenged the validity of the petitions and straw vote because they were circulated by the employers

Seattle Metal Trade Council efforts would probably not have escalated to other unions if the moderate labor leaders had been in town

Activist Anna Louise Strong reported: **“The general strike thus thrust upon unwilling leaders grew out of a strike of thirty-five thousand shipyard workers for wage adjustments. Throughout the war, wages had been fixed by government boards in consultation with national presidents of craft unions. They bribed the highly skilled workers and cut the pay of the unskilled.... Discontent smoldered for a year and a half of war-time, ready to burst into flame when restraints should be removed.”**³⁷

SEATTLE METAL TRADES COUNCIL STRIKES THE SHIPYARDS

Union members struck the Seattle shipyards -- January 21, 1919

about 35,000 men silently filed out of the gates on strike

25,300 in the metal yards, 3,250 in the wooden yards and the rest in allied trades

Union Record newspaper reported the walk-out was both orderly and free of violence

There was a similar strike in the Tacoma shipyards

which had, in fact, gone out a few hours earlier than Seattle

but the work stoppage did not spread further down the Pacific coast

Portland's Metal Trades leadership did not comply with a request that they join the strike

Suddenly, shipyard employers left Seattle on vacation

this move clearly indicated that they had no intention of negotiating

and meant to starve the workers out

At the same time, in telegrams to all the struck companies,

Emergency Fleet Corporation President V. Everit Macy and General Manager Charles Piez

stated that the unions had violated their agreement with the United States Government

and reasserted the federal Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board's

³⁷ W. Storrs Lee, *Washington State*, P. 434-435.

determination to stand by the Macy award -- no wage increases would be approved

SEATTLE RESIDENTS DO NOT SUPPORT THE STRIKERS

Labor felt it was under attack throughout Seattle

grocers cut off striking shipyard workers credit

police raided the offices of the union-based Cooperative Food Producers

which had stepped in to fill the credit gap for striking union members

Seattle Metal Trades Council asked the American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Seattle Central Labor Council to propose a general sympathy strike by unions citywide

many union members supported the strike effort by the Seattle shipyard workers

Seattle Central Labor Council Secretary James Duncan predicted: **“If Seattle gets away with this, the war will be carried further than the confines of Seattle.”**

one plasterer explained his union local’s pro-strike vote: **“We knew that if the metal trades were forced to their knees our turn would come next,”**³⁸

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL STRIKES IN SYMPATHY WITH THE METAL TRADES COUNCILS

Seattle Central Labor Council adopted a resolution proposed by the Seattle Metal Trades Council

to call a general strike in Seattle if the proposal was approved by a referendum of local unions

this would be 130 locals, representing over 30,000 workers

Seattle Central Labor Council made it clear that it was a “sympathetic strike,”

not a “mass strike” in which each union lists its grievances

and stays on strike until all demands are met

Seattle Central Labor Council proposal passed without a dissenting vote -- January 22, 1919

many Seattle unionists, as well as labor generally,

believed the war’s end and “return to normalcy” signaled a massive open-shop drive

to wipe out their unions and drive down their living standards

This was a showdown with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) facing

federal war agencies, business interests and local politicians

all of whom saw it as a crucial test of the power that organized labor would wield

in the wake of the world war

Local unions and councils in Seattle endorsed the general strike proposal enthusiastically

each union local elected three delegates to a General Strike Committee

President of the Seattle Central Labor Council Hulet Wells declared: **“Seattle is one place where a universal strike can be pulled off with success. I am confident that the shipyard workers could win**

³⁸ Roberta Gold, “The Seattle General Strike of 1919,” *Encyclopedia of Labor History Worldwide*, by St. James Press.

alone. ...But if we win it with a universal strike, every union in the city will get the benefit of the victory.” [*Union Record*, January 25, 1919]

TACOMA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL JOIN IN SEATTLE’S STRIKE EFFORT

Tacoma Metal Trades Council secretary in response to the Emergency Fleet Corporation telegram to Seattle proposed a sympathy strike -- January 22, 1919

Tacoma Central Labor Council passed the motion without a dissenting vote

Tacoma American Federation of Labor (AFL) union members would join with Seattle

OPPOSITION TO THE METAL TRADES STRIKE PERPETUTE THE RED SCARE

Edwin Selvin ran an editorial in the *Business Chronicle* -- January 25, 1919

which was reprinted as an advertisement in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*

“Spectacle of a City Committing Industrial Suicide”

P-I editorial described how the **“once proud city”** had become

“the most labor union tyrannized city in America”:

“A radical labor leadership usurped control of the legitimate labor movement. ...Now we have Bolshevism rampant, and cries for ‘the overthrow of the government’ made at a meeting called by and held under the acknowledged auspices of Organized labor.

Seattle today is overrun by red-flag agitators in the guise of ‘labor leaders.’ ...they dominate the city, defy the law, and make a jest of honest working men who perforce in a closed shop town must belong to a Labor Union and pay the walking delegate the tithe of the weekly wage for the privilege of earning a living...;

Now is the time when Close Shop can be superseded by Open Shop. ...This city must not tolerate anarchy and the industrial despotism of the walking delegate.... Here is Seattle’s solution to the labor problem: As fast as men in the plant strike, replace them with returned soldiers.... If the employers will stand together in this, Seattle can be freed of the closed shop.... In this way the Bolshvicki’s strangle-hold on local industry can be broken.” [*Seattle P-I*, January 28, 1919]

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IS RATIFIED

Proposed Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, import or export of intoxicating beverages within the US and all the territories falling under its jurisdiction

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.”

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Sections 2 and 3 dealt with enforcement of the Amendment
Ratification of the proposed amendment was completed -- January 16, 1919
when Nebraska became the thirty-sixth of the (then) forty-eight states then in the Union to ratify it
providing the **required three-quarters of the states**
acting-Secretary of State Frank L. Polk certified the ratification -- January 29, 1919
Lop-sided vote of Congress in submitting the resolution
and the rapid ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by three fourths of the state legislatures
gave an indication of the wide acceptance of the prohibition concept
However, the constitutional amendment did not define intoxicating liquors
enforcement legislation was necessary for it to become effective

GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE MEETS TO COORDINATE UNION EFFORTS

General Strike Committee numbering over three hundred delegates
representing the American Federation of Labor (AFL) met -- Sunday February 2, 1919
to organize their sympathy strike in support of the Seattle Metal Trades Council
members of the strike coordination committee were mostly rank-and-file men
with little previous leadership experience
both participants and opponents saw a General Strike as part of a process
through which workers prepared themselves to run industry and society
It was determined the strike would begin on Thursday morning, [February 6] and last indefinitely
Activist Anna Louise Strong commented: **The General Strike Committee, composed of more than three hundred delegates from one hundred and ten unions, met all day Sunday, February 2, 1919. They faced and disregarded the national officers of craft unions who were telegraphing orders from the East.... They rejected as strike slogan the motto ‘We have nothing to lose but our chains and a whole world to gain,’ in favor of ‘Together WE Win.’ For they reasoned that they had a great deal to lose -- jobs at good wages with which they were buying silk shirts, pianos and homes. They wanted solidarity but not class war. ...They fixed the strike for the following Thursday at 10 A.M. and adjourned to meet on Thursday evening after the strike should have started....**³⁹

Union Record carried an editorial written by Anna Louise Strong

“We are undertaking the most tremendous move ever made by LABOR in this country, a move what will lead -- NO ONE KNOWS WHERE! ...NOT THE WITHDRAWAL OF LABOR POWER, BUT THE POWER OF THE STRIKERS TO MANAGE WILL WIN THIS STRIKE. ...Labor will not only SHUT DOWN the industries, but Labor will REOPEN, under the management of the appropriate trades... If the strike continues, Labor may feel led to avoid public

³⁹ W. Storrs Lee, *Washington State*, P. 435-436.

suffering by reopening more and more activities...UNDER ITS OWN MANAGEMENT. ...And that is why we say that we are starting on a road with leads -- NO ONE KNOWS WHERE!"

General Strike Committee planned carefully to provide for the needs of Seattle citizens to insure a peaceful strike, arrangement was provided for food, sanitation and hospital needs

GENERAL STRIKE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS IS SELECTED

Delegates to the General Strike Committee announced the names of fifteen members elected by the rank-and-file to lead the strike effort

this committee became the unintentional but actual rulers of Seattle -- Monday, February 3, 1919 operation of the city fell into their hands

Union activist Anna Louise Strong noted: **"The tension in Seattle before the strike is difficult to exaggerate. Businessmen took out riot insurance and purchased guns. Citizens laid in supplies for a long siege; kerosene lamps were dragged from storage to sell at high prices in case the strike should involve City Light. Some of the wealthy families took trips to Portland to be out of the upheaval. The press appealed to strikers not to ruin their home city. Later they changed their tone and demanded threateningly: 'Which flag are you under? ...if under the American flag then put down Bolshevism in your midst'."**⁴⁰

GENERAL STRIKE BEGINS ALONG PUGET SOUND

First general strike in United States labor history began -- Thursday, February 6, 1919 just fifteen months after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution

no demands were made -- thus there was no way to win anything and return to work Seattle and Tacoma Central Labor Councils led more than 65,000 workers off their jobs

130 local unions, 110 American Federation of Labor (AFL) unions, were on strike as they walked off their jobs -- 10:00 A.M., February 6, 1919

many of them broke their labor contracts to participate

another 40,000 non-union members stayed home from work in support of the strikers,

or because transportation was not available to get them to work, or there was no work for them Seattle Metal Trades Council shipyard union members had been on strike for sixteen days union leaders bragged: **"Sixty thousand out and not even a fist fight."**⁴¹

SEATTLE GENERAL STRIKE IS A SHOW OF CLASS SOLIDARITY

In Tacoma, timber workers, streetcar men, meat cutters, some retail clerks, barbers

⁴⁰ W. Storrs Lee, *Washington State*, P. 435.

⁴¹ Conrad Johnsdorf, Member Local No, 86, Seattle "The Bridgemen's Magazine" *Ironworker*, Vol 19, P.364.

and Tacoma Metal Trades Council members struck

Activist Dr. Anna Louise Strong became openly associated with the liberal press

she noted this was: **“Our first vacation in three years.”**

she wrote forceful pro-labor articles and promoting the new Soviet government: **“Yet swiftly union after union violated its constitution, flouted its national officers and sacrificed hard-won agreements to join the strike. The conservative typographical union, the property-holding carpenters union, the weak hotel-maids union, the staid musicians, the fighting longshoremen and teamsters -- swung united into line.... So did IWW organizations....”**⁴²

she also noted: **“Ours was the first general strike, involving all the workers in a city, that ever took place on the North American continent. For years the IWW had talked of the general strike, declaring that the power of the workers’ folded arms would bring the collapse of capitalism. Few of them claimed to know concretely what would happen when such as strike started. It was like pulling the trigger of a gun without knowing with what ammunition it was loaded. Government officials and local business men said it was loaded with revolution. All our labor leaders busily denied this.”**⁴³

DAVE BECK, A TEAMSTER UNION ORGANIZER IN SEATTLE, OPPOSES THE STRIKE

Dave Beck abhorred strikes and stood for free enterprise -- he believed the Wobblies were crackpots at his first union meeting after returning from the Great War, dressed in his navy blues,

Dave Beck argued the laundry workers out of supporting the Seattle General Strike

the only part of capitalism that he did not like was its untidiness

competition meant that the price structure was inconsistent

and therefore, the wage structure was unpredictable

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL STRIKE WAS IN THE EXTREME

Solidarity of Seattle strikers was carefully guided into a demonstration of law and order

General Strike was not a simple shutdown of the city

rather, workers in different trades organized themselves to provide essential services:

- striking war veterans patrolled the streets unarmed and kept peace in Seattle’s streets with astonishing organization and efficiency,
- hospitals remained open and the laundry washed,
- prescription counters dispensed prescriptions,
- milk was delivered to the homes of babies,
- newspapers were printed,

⁴² W. Storrs Lee, *Washington State*, P. 435-436.

⁴³ W. Storrs Lee, *Washington State*, P. 433-434.

- wet garbage was collected,
- telephone companies and electric services were exempted from the strike

downtown workers were fed by the provision and restaurant trades:
twelve great kitchens distributed food at low cost in twenty-one special dining rooms
that had been opened for the duration of the strike
by the end of the strike they were serving thirty thousand meals a day

Seattle suddenly fell eerily quiet as business was at a standstill:

- street cars stopped,
- taxis disappeared,
- commercial traffic stopped,
- restaurants and cafes closed,
- stevedores walked off the docks

General Strike Committee, composed of delegates from the key striking unions,
tried to coordinate vital services and negotiate with city officials
but events moved quickly beyond their control

BUSINESS LEADERS EXPRESSED MAJOR CONCERNS REGARDING THE STRIKE

They believed both Seattle and Tacoma would both be paralyzed by strikers
they said Alaska would be threatened with famine if the docks were shut down
Businessmen knew power had slipped from their hands into the keeping of union leaders
exasperation grew hourly into rage and a thirst for blood
business leaders pressured both cities mayors and Washington, D.C.
they bought guns from hardware stores and demanded rights as deputies

Most of the local and national press denounced the strike while conservatives called for stern measures
to suppress what looked to them to be a revolutionary plot

SEATTLE'S MAYOR OLE HANSON FANS THE FLAMES OF FEAR

Events in Seattle and Tacoma frightened Americans across the nation
many believed a revolution similar to that in Russia was beginning here
Seattle Mayor Ole Hanson (who had won election with labor support) asserted that revolutionaries
were responsible for the unprecedented work stoppage
he threatened Seattle Central Labor Council's General Strike Committee
with martial law and federal troops
he joined with company managers and the local press
to unleash a hysterical campaign against the strikers

Mayor Hanson fanned conservative suspicions

he promised protection for citizens and punishment for all law violators
he issued a proclamation which added 600 extra police officers
two thousand four hundred citizens received badges and guns
however, guards employed by the General Strike Executive Committee refused to take part
Seattle's police chief even formed a machine-gun squad
Secretary of War Newton D. Baker ordered National Guard troops into the city -- February 6, 1919
they were stationed in the armory although no evidence of violence by strikers existed

SEATTLE CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL FACES OPPOSITION

Central Labor Council members decided that electricity was not a vital necessity for the public at large
Seattle City Light was not allowed to operate at full capacity
under strong pressure from business leaders, Mayor Ole Hanson
declared the strike was a Bolshevik action -- Friday February 7, 1919
he issued an ultimatum: run City Light or it would be operated by the National Guard
local newspapers decried the Seattle Central Labor Council's obstinate position
they played on the public's fear of armed federal strikebreakers and fears of bloodshed
American Federation of Labor (AFL) leaders also were concerned
they feared Seattle's conflict would destroy organizing efforts in the east
AFL declared the strike an unauthorized action and withheld support funds
they also threatened to revoke striking locals' charters

PUGET SOUND REGION IS OVERCOME BY A FEAR OF COMMUNISTS

Conservatives focused on fears surrounding a revolution such as Russia experienced
Communists swore that workers would take over the economy
and destroyed the moneyed upper classes in the United States
rumors persisted that Communism had spread to Seattle
and that a radical takeover of the city was imminent
Bolsheviks, successful in Russia, hoped to start a revolution in Seattle
Seattle and Tacoma newspapers carried the story of the strike
they screamed headlines of revolution
Newspapers from Boston to Bellingham trumpeted
“Red Scare” -- “The Seattle Revolution”
it was reported the General Strike was led by Bolsheviks
who had gained control of the Labor Councils

SOME SEATTLE UNION BEGIN TO WAVER

By the third day of the strike some of the striking unions returned to work -- Sunday February 9, 1919
attacks from local and national business leaders, national and local newspapers,
Seattle Mayor Ole Hanson and threats of unleashing the National Guard already in the city
proved to be too much for some union locals who trickled back to work

SEATTLE'S GENERAL STRIKE COMES TO AN END IN SEATTLE

International unions stated that Seattle and Tacoma Locals had violated their agreements
strong pressure also was applied on union members to return to work
by local officers and employers -- many union locals did return to work
General Strike Committee rejected a resolution from its Executive Committee to end the strike
committee members did not want to appear to be bowing to Mayor Hanson's provocations
however, the Seattle Central Labor Council's union leaders
voted to end the General Strike -- noon, Tuesday February 11, 1919
Sometimes overlooked in all the excitement was the true cause of the Seattle general strike
wages had failed to keep pace with the wartime inflation
Seattle's five day "revolution" ended as it had begun -- peacefully without bloodshed
radicals did not control the strike and the goals of the effort remained undefined

COST OF THE GENERAL STRIKE IS HIGH FOR ORGANIZED LABOR

By the time Seattle's Central Labor Council called off the strike
shipyard union members had lost their effort to increase wages
moreover, true to labor's fears, Seattle industrialists
launched a successful offensive against the closed shop
Government repression intensified
police and vigilantes were hard at work rounding up "Reds" (suspected Communists)
Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) hall and Socialist Party headquarters
were raided and leaders arrested
Federal agents also closed the *Union Record*, the labor-owned daily newspaper,
and arrested several of its editors
across the nation headlines screamed the news that Seattle had been saved,
that the revolution had been broken,
that, as Mayor Old Hanson phrased it, "Americanism" had triumphed over "Bolshevism"
Seattle's General Strike had cost organized labor popular support
and contributed to the mounting national hysteria known as the great Red Scare

GENERAL STIKE LEAVES A BITTER TASTE IN EVERYONE'S MOUTH

Union activist Anna Louise Strong characterized events: **“The strike could produce no leaders willing to keep it going. All of us were red in the ranks and yellow as leaders. For we lacked all intention of real battle; we expected to drift into power. We loved the emotion of a better world coming, but all of our leaders and not a few of our rank and file had much to lose in the old world. The general strike put into our hands the organized life of the city -- all except the guns. We could last only until they started shooting; we were one gigantic bluff....**

“Even when the strike was over, we would not admit it lost. Organized life of the city fell into their hands. ...We bluffed ourselves and the workers with phrases of victory. We had ‘shown the strength of labor’.... We had ‘come close to the problems of management.’ We persuaded ourselves that this was what the strike had been for. And the workers believed us, or half-believed us, and went back to work with a sense of having gained something, they were not sure just what.

“With determined optimism and almost mystical idealism, I was writing editorials which declared: ‘If by revolution is meant violence, forcible taking of property, killing of men, surely none of our workers dreamed of such action. But if by revolution is meant that a Great Change is coming over the face of the world which will transform our methods of carrying on industry -- then we do believe in such a Great Change and that our general strike was one step towards it.”⁴⁴

In her autobiography Anna Louise Strong asked: **“Shall one blame the yellow leaders who sabotaged the strike and wished to end it? ...But it is more to the point to ask why it happened that as soon as any worker was made a leader he wanted to end the strike. ...Workers in the ranks felt the thrill of massed power... But as soon as one of these workers was put on a responsible committee, he also wished to stop.... For we lacked all intention to real battle; we expected to drift into power.”⁴⁵**

WILLIAM BOEING AGAIN MAKES AVIATION HISTORY

William Boeing and pilot Eddie Hubbard flew Boeing’s C-700 to Vancouver, British Columbia where they picked up sixty letters as part of the Canadian Exposition to be delivered back to Seattle

Boeing and Hubbard had a difficult journey

halfway through the northbound leg of the flight snow forced an overnight stop in Anacortes on the return trip low fuel forced them to land twenty-five miles north of Seattle -- March 3, 1919 the flight of 141 miles had taken two days

However, Boeing signed first international air-mail service contract between Seattle and Victoria

GENERAL STRIKE IS SETTLED IN TACOMA

⁴⁴ W. Storrs Lee, *Washington State*, P. 438.

⁴⁵ Roger Sale. *Seattle: Past and Present*. Seattle, 1986. P. 132.

It was obvious the citizens of Seattle had been inconvenienced
many local residents withdrew their support from the union movement
However, Tacoma remained committed to the goals of its unions
even so, shipyard workers returned to work without gaining their demands -- March 18, 1919
although the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) kept its closed shop

ACTING-GOVERNOR LOUIS F. HART SHRINKS THE SIZE OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Republican Governor Hart was concerned about rising cost of government
he called the legislature into Special Session to consider how to best cut expenses
he believed taxes were exorbitant -- with tax burdens approaching confiscation
Governor Hart recommended consolidation of agencies
he also did not approve of any appropriations for state institutions or the public schools

SHELLFISH INDUSTRY EXPANDS IN WASHINGTON STATE

First Pacific Oysters brought to this country from Japan in commercial quantities
about 400 cases of oysters produced in Miyagi Prefecture
were shipped in a batch from Yokohama -- April 1919
they were large in size with small spats (seeds) attached to their shell
but this fact was not noticed as the spats were very small
When the shipment arrived at Samish Bay almost all the larger oysters were dead
to dispose of them they were spread on the mud flat without any expectations
After a few months the workers found, to their surprise, that there were many young oysters
growing on the ground where the dead oysters had been scattered
Further experiments proved that the oyster seeds produced in Miyagi Prefecture, Japan
were the most superior in growth and the small spats attached on dead shells
were the most suitable for transplanting

NINETEENTH AMENDMENT IS PASSED BY CONGRESS

U.S. House of Representatives passed the women's suffrage amendment
by a vote of 304 to eighty-nine [May 21, 1919]
U.S. Senate followed suit on June 4, by a vote of 56 to twenty-five -- June 4, 1919
Proposed U.S. Constitutional Amendment was sent to state legislatures for ratification
(it is necessary for three-fourths of the state to pass the ratification proposal
before the constitution is actually amended)

AFTER A LONG ILLNESS WASHINGTON STATE GOVERNOR DIES IN OFFICE

Democrat Governor Ernest Lister became ill during his second term
he relinquished his office to Republican Lieutenant-Governor Louis F. Hart
who became acting-governor [February 1919]

During his six-year term in office Governor Lister
supported agricultural aid, irrigation and reclamation projects,
and state industrial accident insurance
he vetoed legislation that would have denied civil rights
to members of the Industrial Workers of the World
his efforts helped bring the eight-hour work day to the Pacific Northwest.

Governor Ernest Lister died one day before his forty-ninth birthday
as a result of heart and kidney disease -- June 14, 1919
Louis F. Hart was sworn in as Washington governor
He had won the respect of both political parties with his honesty and courage
he refused to sacrifice his convictions to appease the legislature

TREATY OF VERSAILLES IS SIGNED IN EUROPE

(Although an armistice which ended the actual fighting was signed [November 11, 1918])
it took six months of negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference to conclude the peace treaty
which was signed -- June 28, 1919

Germany suffered under the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles that ended the Great War [1918]
of the many provisions in the treaty, one was the most important and controversial
it required Germany to accept sole responsibility for causing the war
and to disarm, make substantial territorial concessions and pay reparations to the victors

Weimar Republic had been placed in power by proclamation of the Allies
Germany's parliament, the Reichstag (National Assembly), was elected democratically
Friedrich Ebert was elected by the National Assembly as the republic's first president --1919
he served in office until his death [February 28, 1925]

Weimar constitution provided several "social safety net" programs
while capitalists and the army retain with full power
although they more or less "**promised**" to never abuse their control

Despite President Woodrow Wilson's requests for treaty terms agreeable to Germany
Britain, France and Italy imposed severe economic penalties on Germany
United States Senate did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles
instead, America signed a separate Armistice (peace treaties) with Germany and her allies
(United States remained officially at war until [June 1921])

(Harsh economic demands for reparations mandated from Germany by the Versailles Treaty

became a direct cause of the rise of Adolf Hitler and thus World War Two in Europe
additionally, failure of the treaty to meet Japan's imperial and colonial demands
helped lay the groundwork in Japan for the rise of a Japanese military dictatorship
and thus World War Two in the Pacific)

On a more positive note, forty-two nations joined together to form a League of Nations
forty-two founding member nations dedicated the organization to
preventing war through collective security, disarmament,
and settling international disputes through negotiation and arbitration
other goals focused on labor conditions, just treatment of native inhabitants,
trafficking in persons and drugs, arms trade, global health, prisoners of war,
and protection of minorities in Europe

President Woodrow Wilson promoted the idea of the League
as a means of avoiding any repetition of the bloodshed seen in "The War to End All Wars"
President Wilson was awarded the [1919] Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts

However, United States did not join the League of Nations
Senate Republicans refused to participate in the League of Nations on Wilson's terms,
and Wilson rejected the Senate's compromise proposal

VICTORIOUS ALLIES IMPOSE A NEW GOVERNMENT ON GERMANY

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although they more or less "promised" to never abuse their control

REVOLUTION SWEEPS ACROSS EUROPE

Austria-Hungary was ill-treated by the victorious Allies
smoldering unrest burst into revolution in Budapest [October 31, 1918]
King Charles IV of Hungary surrendered his powers -- however he did not abdicate
final postwar boundaries imposed by the armistice were unacceptable to all Hungarians
Hungary turned to Soviet Russia to help restore the original borders
this was to no avail as Hungarians were forced to surrender
more than two-thirds of their prewar lands

Germany was faced with a politically driven revolution lasting almost a year
revolutionaries, inspired by communist ideas, failed in their effort to take control
after a year of political unrest a German National Assembly, the Reichstag, met
to write a constitution [August 11, 1919]

Germany was to be a democratic federal republic governed by a president and parliament
(Turkey-Ottoman nationalists decided that Christian Armenians were undesirable
massacres had taken place in [1894-1896 and 1909]

Turkey-Ottoman Empire was dissolved with the Treaty of Sevres -- [August 10, 1920])
modern Turkey filled the power vacuum created after "The Great War"

genocide beginning in [1920] eradicated Armenians from their historic homeland

Turkish nationalists, who had refused to accept the peace terms, overthrew the sultan [1922]

Russian Empire had expanded under the 300-year rule of the Romanov family [1613-1917]

spreading out from Moscow, the kingdoms of Kazan, Astrakhan, and Siberia

came under Russian influence as did the Ukraine and Belarus

Tsar Nicholas II, his wife, his son, his four daughters and several others were all executed
by the Bolsheviks [night of July 16-17, 1918]

with no heir remaining Vladimir Ilyich Lenin had assured his control of the government

PROGRESS ON SEVERAL FRONTS

Seattle saw the development of first gas station in the nation

Rev. Dr. Mark Matthews broadcast on nations' first church-owned station

KTW in Seattle

Silent films replaced by "talkies"

Refrigerators, electric ovens, vacuum cleaners, clothes washers

all added to the convenience of housewives

PACIFIC COAST BASEBALL LEAGUE EXPANDS

Eight franchises made up the "AA" level league with teams representing

Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento and San Francisco in California facing

the Portland Beavers, Salt Lake City Bees, Seattle Rainiers and Vernon, B.C. Tigers -- 1919

Franchises were added and removed invoking such names as the San Francisco Mission Reds,

Sacramento Solons, San Diego Padres and Hollywood Stars

Mild climate of the West Coast, especially in California, allowed the league to play longer seasons

often starting in late (February) and ending as late as the beginning of (December)

teams sometimes played over 200 games in a single season

players could potentially hone their skills and also to earn an extra month or two worth of pay

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which reduced the need to find offseason work
longer playing season also provided room for additional games on the schedule,
giving team owners a chance at generating more revenue

SEATTLE MAYOR OLE HANSON RISES IN POPULARITY

After claiming to have crushed the Seattle strike, which in fact expired of its own lack of clear goals,
Seattle's mayor became a national hero for his strong statements
against communists and strikers -- both equally essential to his cause
Mayor Ole Hanson's picture was in newspapers across the country
telegrams congratulating him on his decisive action flooded his office
Mayor Ole Hanson soon resigned his city position
he joined a lecture circuit and toured the country
he told how he brought "the Bolsheviks" to their knees in his city
Ole Hanson wrote a pamphlet giving his perspective: *Americanism versus Bolshevism*
(he attempted to run for President [1920] but was never seriously considered as a candidate)

LONGVIEW ANTICIPATES A MAJOR INDUSTRY ARRIVING

Missouri lumber baron Robert Alexander Long first came west -- 1919
he eventually purchased 70,000 acres of timber in the Lower Cowlitz River area
as president of the Long-Bell Lumber Company he built a sawmill
on the site of historic Monticello (opposite the town of Kelso)
he began making plans for a dream city to be built for his sawmill workers

PORT ANGELES ACQUIRES A NEW INDUSTRY

Hemlock was unsuitable for timber -- it was considered a weed tree
however, it was well suited to pulp and paper production
Elwha River hydropower put Port Angeles at the forefront of the pulp and paper industry
Port Angeles Real Estate developer Thomas T. Aldwell invited Isadore Zellerbach,
who owned Zellerbach Paper Company, a San Francisco paper distribution business
to invest in a planned pulp mill at Ediz Hook
next to the Crescent Boxboard papermill site -- 1919
Isadore Zellerbach partnered with sales genius Edward M. Mills
together they purchased Elwa Dam near Port Angeles
to produce power for new industrial enterprise
Operating first under the name Washington Pulp and Paper Corporation (later Crown Zellerbach)
construction of the mill began at the ancient Native American site of Tse-whit-zen

remains of hundreds of Indians were disturbed
this fact widely reported at the time (but was largely forgotten over the years)
(Washington Pulp and Paper Corporation began production newsprint and paper
at the Port Angeles pulp mill [1921])

BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY SETS AN ALTITUDE RECORD

Boeing pilot George Bolt set a New Zealand altitude record of 6,500 feet flying the Boeing B & W
(three months later, Bolt will set a one-day distance record in the same seaplane
flying 306 miles in four hours and thirty-nine minutes

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON BEGINS A NATION-WIDE TOUR FOR PEACE

Woodrow Wilson had successfully sold his concept of a League of Nations to European powers
who included the international consortium in the Versailles Treaty
He had more difficulty convincing the U.S. Senate
Conservative Republican Senators blocked ratification of the treaty
because it included provisions for a League
Bitterly disappointed that the U.S. Senate had rejected the opportunity to join the League of Nations
President Wilson was determined that citizens should hear of its importance
Woodrow Wilson began a nationwide speaking tour
however, wherever he went he was followed by a team of dissenters
who attempted to counter each of his points
In Seattle, the President received a spectacular welcome -- September 13, 1919
he participated in a parade in his honor as he stood in an open automobile the entire parade route
and acknowledged locals with a wave or a nod
he spoke from the battleship *Oregon* at anchor in the Elliott Bay -- September 15, 1919
he was joined by Secretary of War Josephus Daniels who was there to review
5,000 sailors and the fifty-one U.S. Navy vessels of the Pacific Fleet
this was the largest fleet ever assembled on the Pacific Coast.
Presidential party arrived in Spokane to be greeted by nearly 5,000 people
packed into Spokane's National Guard Armory -- September 22, 1919
his reception was friendly and a resounding applause followed the speech
President Wilson again experienced a very warm reception
as he spoke to a crowd of 25,000 flag-waving citizens in the Tacoma stadium -- September 30

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON SUFFERS A STROKE

President Wilson continued his speaking tour across the nation

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he drove himself unmercifully as he attempted to build support for the League of Nations
Finally, in Wichita, his doctor found the president very close to collapse
under doctor's order Wilson's special train sped back to Washington, D.C. to give him a rest
Edith Wilson, second wife of President Wilson, found her husband unconscious
on the bathroom floor of their private White House quarters bleeding from a cut on his head
he had suffered a massive stroke -- October 2, 1919
that paralyzed his left side and impaired his vision
For seventeen months the enfeebled President lay in his bed on the brink of death
he was barely able to write his own name
Outside of the White House no one of his condition
all communication with the President went through his wife
she entered the sick room with messages and emerged with verbal instructions
or the scrawl of a signature on a piece of paper
Edith Wilson called the period her "stewardship"
(later, others called her the first woman President)
Although Wilson's health improved, he never fully recovered

U.S. SENATE REFUSES TO JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

U.S. Senate refused to join the other victorious nations in accepting peace
senators rejected the Treaty of Versailles with its provision for League of Nations
Some sort of compromise language could have been drafted
there were pro-treaty Republicans who could have formed a coalition with the Democrats
to win the necessary two-thirds vote majority
but after his massive stroke President Wilson was in no condition to compromise
Republican leadership made no effort at accommodation
United States remained officially at war [until July 2, 1921]

CENTRALIA BUSINESSMEN ORGANIZE THE TOWN

Industrial Workers of the Worker (IWW) had defied patriotism during the Great War
they had supported strikes and carried out industrial terrorism
in an effort to change America's capitalist system to provide workers control of production
Wobblies opened a new union hall in Centralia on the street level of the Roderick Hotel
some people believed the Wobblies to be anti-Americanism
Local businessmen formed the Centralia Citizens Protective Association
their avowed purpose was to combat the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)
Eight platoons of the Centralia American Legion planned an Armistice Day Parade

to celebrate the first year of peace

During a meeting of the Citizens Protective Association, a threat was made to deal with the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) members in town -- October 1919 rumors about an intended raid on the Wobblie Hall during the upcoming parade were an open secret

VOLSTEAD ACT STRENGTHENS THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Congress passed the Volstead Act, drafted by the Anti-Saloon League's general counsel, to define the purpose of the Eighteen Amendment -- October 28, 1919

three distinct purposes of the Act were identified:

- to prohibit intoxicating beverages;
- to regulate the manufacture, production, use and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes;
- to ensure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye and other lawful industries and practices, such as religious rituals

this law further provided that **“no person shall manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, or furnish any intoxicating liquor except as authorized by this act”**

it did not specifically prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors

President Woodrow Wilson, largely on technical grounds, vetoed the Volstead Act

but the U.S. House of Representatives immediately voted to override the veto -- October 28, 1919 and the Senate voted similarly the next day

The Volstead Act set the starting date for nationwide prohibition [January 16, 1920]

LABOR UNREST PRODUCES SEVERAL LARGE UNAUTHORIZED STRIKES

There were several large strikes -- many of them “wildcat” or “outlaw” efforts

these were openly and heartily opposed by the unions

railroad workers' wildcat strike was the most important of these as it spread across the nation

(it was eventually ended by the combined pressures of repression and some concessions)

most protracted effort was the mass upheaval in the coalfields

which saw sporadic strikes, national strikes and armed battles running from 1919 into [1922]

Frequently in the course of these struggles, the idea of workers' management of production was often cussed and discussed

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) ARE ATTACKED IN CENTRALIA

An American Legion Armistice Day Parade was held in Centralia -- November 11, 1919

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parade route of young Veterans who had made the world safe from the German Kaiser
circled twice around the town
local attorney Warren "Wedge" Grimm, an All-American at the University of Washington
and a lieutenant in the United States Army, led the parade
he was Commander of Grant Hodge American Legion Post
Wobblies had been warned by their young sympathetic attorney Elmer Smith of a possible attack
IWW had even appealed to their old enemies, the police and governor, for protection
they were told none would be provided
their lawyers had advised the Wobblies that if they were attacked
they had a right to protect themselves
Inside Centralia's union hall at Second and Tower streets were armed men
other Wobblies with rifles were stationed in a hotel across street
and more were located on a nearby hill
On the second trip passed the Wobbly hall, the parade stopped
several veterans broke ranks and rushed the hall -- guns were fired
three young American Legionnaires were dead:
Warren Grimm marching at the head of his platoon was the first to fall
Ben Casagrande and Arthur McElfresh also were killed
five other Legionnaires were wounded
Wobbly Wesley Everest, Secretary of the local union, had been inside the union hall
he stepped outside where he was met by one of the veterans -- Dale Hubbard
Hubbard pointed a pistol he knew was jammed at Everest and ordered him to surrender
as Hubbard moved forward Everest shot him
Hubbard lay on the ground as Everest shot him twice more emptying his gun
Hubbard died in the hospital later that night becoming the fourth death from the parade melee

ANGRY MEN ATTACK THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD (IWW) HALL

Frenzied, the mob pillaged the front of the Industrial Workers of the World Centralia headquarters
they built a huge bonfire of wood planking and "Red" literature found in the hall
Ten Industrial Workers of the World members and lawyer Elmer Smith
were arrested and charged with murder
One of the arrested Wobblies, Wesley Everest, was paraded around the town
with a belt cinched around his neck before he was beaten
outside city hall the mob made a half-hearted effort to lynch him
Everest shouted to the mob that nobody had the guts to kill him in the daylight
he was put in jail

That evening electric power went off in Centralia
eight men from the mob broke into the jail where they faced only token resistance
Everest was removed from his cell and beaten again
his teeth were knocked out with a rifle butt
he was then tossed several times over the side of a bridge across the Skookumchuk River
until his neck was broken from the noose tied around it
his lifeless body was riddled with bullets
(today the location of the lynching is known as Hangman's Bridge)
Wesley Everest's body was cut down and taken back to the jail
where police officers threw it into a corridor between the cells occupied by IWW members
armed men forced several Wobblies to dig Wesley Everest a pauper's grave
there was no ceremony nor any marker
(a headstone was added in 1938: **Wesley Everest killed Nov. 11, 1919 age 32**)
Events in town November 11, 1919 became known as the "Centralia Massacre"
(later a coroner's verdict of death by suicide was an insult to Wesley Everest and the IWW
it is impossible for a dead man to shoot himself)

CENTRALIA BECOMES AN ARMED CAMP

Day and night a posse of men roamed the streets of Centralia searching for "the Wobs"
suspected Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) sympathizers were subjected to a beating
Trains were stopped as they came through town
searches were conducted seat by seat by young men looking for Wobblies
Little effort was made by local law enforcement to find Wesley Everest's killers

ORDER IS RESTORED IN THE TOWN OF CENTRALIA

Governor Louis F. Hart was notified of the incident in Centralia
ordered Washington National Guard 3rd Infantry Company F from Tacoma to the scene
Centralia's jail had been filled with suspects -- most of whom were released
it was discovered they had no connection with the incident

BITTER LABOR STRIKES END IN BITTER DEFEAT

Shipyards workers, telephone linemen and operators, longshoremen, sailors and railroad shop workers
all lost strike efforts -- 1919
Post-war strikes by United Mine Workers between 1919 [and 1923] were accompanied by lockouts
many union miners moved out of the mining town of Newcastle, Washington
(mining unions finally gave in but the mine owners also were almost broke [1923])

Unions struggled to hold their wartime gains against the new open shop drives that ushered in the “American Plan” decade of the [1920s] which eliminated union closed shops

BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY PROVIDES AIRMAIL SERVICE

Boeing Airplane Company was struggling to stay aloft before signing an airmail contract -- 1919
Eddie Hubbard flew the first Boeing-designed commercial aircraft a three-seat B-1 “Flying Boat” as he delivered mail between Seattle and Victoria, B.C. -- December 27, 1919
this airplane probably set the record for the most miles flown by a plane up to then
as Eddie Hubbard flew the plane more than 350,000 miles delivering the mail