

HOQUIAM CITIZENS PUT BAN ON STRIKE-ANARCHISTS SHIPPED OUT IN BOX CARS

HOQUIAM, Wash.—An armed body of 100 citizens, carrying shot-guns loaded with buckshot, rifles, revolvers and other weapons, broke the strike April 1 which has held the Grays Harbor country in a firm grasp for two weeks, demoralized both rights of liberty and business, when they corralled 250 strikers in a barn at the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle company mill, whom they shipped out in box cars.

As fast as a striker was singled out, he was given the option of going to work in the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle company plant, which had been employing 600 men with its night and day shifts, and if he refused was taken to the barn, where he was searched. Only two men carried arms, which they gave up reluctantly, after which they were handcuffed together and photographed.

Armed Citizens Gather Early.

Early Monday morning citizens began quietly to gather at the mill of the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle company, to prepare for any trouble which might ensue. Speakers at the big mass meeting held at Electric park yesterday, which 2000 strikers from Hoquiam and Aberdeen attended, urged the men to have their wives and children go to the mill this morning, but the appeal was in vain, very few showing up.

About 6:30 the strikers began to come and as they neared the plant armed men took them into custody and on refusal to work they were taken to the big barn,

where they were told any attempt at an outbreak would result fatally.

Mill Men Take Firm Stand.

The work was done quietly by a determined band of men, who had suffered a sudden change in sentiment. The revulsion of feeling has been gradual, but when the mill men came out openly Sunday at a mass meeting and said they would pay the increased wage scale but that they would never hire Greeks, Finlanders, Austrians or Italians, and that they did not propose to recognize the I. W. W. union and its principals, citizens flocked to break the strike, and more than 100 took the oath of special police during the afternoon.

The parade in this city by the strikers Sunday was not as large as that of the previous Sunday, many of the men deeding to return to work.

Dr. Titus in Uncle Sam's Hands.

Dr. E. H. Titus, Seattle Socialist leader, who had been here for several weeks and who was arrested last Saturday and lodged in the county jail on a charge of conspiracy. All the leaders are being taken into custody as fast as possible and will be held on charges until the strike is won.

There are now four mills operating in this city, they being the Hoquiam Lumber and Shingle company mill, which resumed with 150 men Monday morning, the Eureka Cedar Lumber and Shingle company, Grays Harbor Lumber company and E. K. Wood mill.

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION CALLS ATTENTION TO EXISTING VICE CONDITIONS IN PORTLAND

To the voters of Multnomah county: The report of the March grand jury reveals a serious condition of affairs in this county, and it ought to arouse our citizens to a realization of the grave peril to the peace and safety of the community with which we are face to face.

It is, however, nothing new; for considerably more than a year ago this association laid before two grand juries just such evidence as that upon which this jury's report is founded, but through the negligence and inefficiency of District Attorney Cameron, and the culpable dereliction of the then Chief of Police Cox (who now has the audacity to run for the office of sheriff), our efforts were wasted, as far as securing any action to put a stop to lawlessness.

Let it be understood that for at least three years the situation has been heading up to present conditions. During that time the police, sheriff and district attorney have pursued a do-nothing policy against the vices denounced by the grand jury, and now we are reaping the harvest of vice shamelessly flaunting itself in our faces, and crime stalking amongst us fearless of punishment.

Another Appeal Made.

We have repeatedly presented to the public through the press the facts as we found them, but too often we have been regarded as cranks and impractical idealists. Once again we appeal to the decent, law-abiding people of this city and county, basing our appeal upon the findings of the grand jury as bearing witness to the truth of the statements which we have so often made in the past.

The grand jury helplessly declares, we "would indicate the mayor of the city upon the advice of the district attorney we find that there is no statute on our books by which they can be held for their dereliction to duty."

The members of the grand jury may rest their case there, but the citizens of this country will follow their example at their peril. Instead of a reign of law, we have a reign of vice, and it cannot be stopped by our citizens.

People to Blame.

In the last analysis, the people

are to blame. You voters, you good business men, who regard yourselves with something of an air of superiority, having in a dash of liberalism, you have tolerated this state of affairs. Some of you have been afraid of too puritanical enforcement of law. You have regarded a laissez-faire policy as the dignified thing, and now that the chickens are coming home to roost it is time to wake up.

It is not too late. April 19 will soon be here, and you can do something then that will vastly mend matters. The way has cleared considerably for electing a good district attorney, but don't be too sure of your ground, for you have a wary enemy. And in the good prospects for this officer, don't forget that you need a good sheriff as much as a good prosecutor. If you are wise you will put the right men in both offices; for not otherwise will you do your best work to clean up a mess that has given Portland an unsavory reputation.

PORTLAND MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

D. A. Pattullo, president.

POLICE BURN I. W. W. PAPERS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Efforts of the I. W. W.'s to sell a San Francisco evening paper telling of the free speech fight here April 2, was blocked by the police. As fast as the newsboys appeared on the street they were taken to the police station, where the papers were taken from them and burned. In this manner hundreds of copies of the paper were destroyed and very few were sold.

The district attorney's office was elated at the progress made in the trial of Jack Whyte, Robert Gosden and Stanley Gue, three I. W. W.'s charged with criminal conspiracy. Witnesses testified that they were paid to come here to break the city law prohibiting street speaking in the "congested" district. Following threats against local officials, detectives were stationed about the courtroom. Mayor Wadham has received letters, which have been turned over to the police.

The Famous Campanile of Venice Nearing Completion

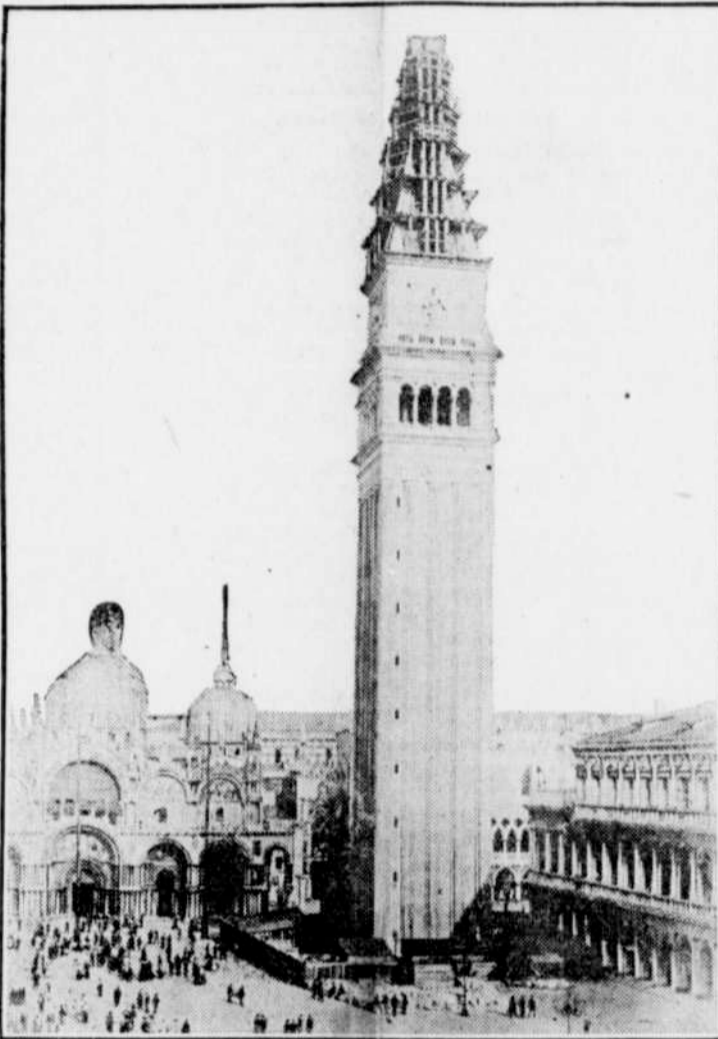


Photo by American Press Association.

ONE of the past glories of Venice, the world famous Campanile (bell tower), in the Piazza of St. Mark, will soon be renewed. The new structure, built on the same lines as the old one, which fell in the summer of 1902, is nearing completion and will be dedicated with imposing ceremonies, for the Venetians take almost as much pride in this tower as in the beautiful cathedral which gives its name to what many believe to be the finest plaza in the world. The new structure, which will be 323 feet high, will have cost about \$300,000. It is built largely of bricks specially made for the purpose. The tower, which collapsed ten years ago, had stood for more than a thousand years, and the architect of its modern replica boasts that his work will last at least as long as its predecessor. The building shown in the background of the picture is the Romanesque-Byzantine Cathedral of St. Mark.

Engine and Roundhouse Wrecked by an Explosion



Photos by American Press Association.

IN consequence of the explosion in a Southern Pacific roundhouse at San Antonio, Tex., in which twenty-six nonunion workmen were killed, labor unions identified with the road have offered a reward of \$5,000 for the identification of the person or persons responsible for the disaster. This was done to meet the accusation that the explosion was caused by dynamite planted to kill nonunionists. The union men have professed their intention of prosecuting the guilty if evidence can be obtained, even though suspicion should point to a union man. The theory of the disaster which is now pretty generally held, however, is that it was caused by the explosion of the boiler of an oil burning mogul passenger engine. The photographs reproduced show the wrecked engine and the ruins of the roundhouse.

SLOW PROGRESS BEING MADE IN HICKS MURDER CASE--HICKS TAKES STAND IN OWN BEHALF

The examination of witnesses for the defense in the Burt Hicks' case is being pushed with all possible speed. The case has now occupied the attention of the court and jury for more than six weeks and it is expected that at least one or two more weeks will elapse before the case is in the hands of the jury.

A notable event came to light when Sergeant of Police Benjamin S. Smith who had charge of the patrolmen in the strike district on the east side last fall testified that the defendant Burt Hicks had gone to him several times to voice his fear of the strikers. Hicks was afraid that they would dynamite his shop, said the officer and also spoke with deep concern of the threats to "do him up."

It is very evident from what testimony has been given in this case that the defendant Hicks was in fear of being killed at any moment, aside from the fear of having his shop dynamited. The strikers being aware of this fear, it seems took advantage of it and pestered him all the worse.

Pickets Follow Hicks.

That Wortman and at least one other of the union pickets followed Hicks from his shop on the evening of the shooting, was the testimony in chief of Mrs. Ford, who was living in the neighborhood of the shop at that time.

"Sitting on the porch at my home," said Mrs. Ford, "I was able to watch the pickets quite closely. I saw them many times at the Hicks shop. A few nights before the shooting I saw a gang of pickets follow Hicks and his men from their work. On the afternoon of the shooting I saw a larger crowd of pickets than usual about the shop. I should say there were 24 or 25 men there. Wortman was very conspicuous. He seemed to be very nervous, and I thought at the time that he must be drunk or crazy. I saw Wortman walk across the street to the shop. Then he went back and then he walked over to the shop again. He looked in the door. Then when Hicks and his men came out some of the pickets followed them out and some of them went down the other side of the street. Wortman and one other picket followed so closely behind Hicks that they must have almost walked on his heels. I watched them until they got out of sight."

Saw Hicks With Crowd.

Mrs. Rildred Hilyard, who lives opposite the Hicks shop, was called by the defense to testify further as to the activities of the pickets about the Hicks shop. Mrs. Hilyard told of having seen every evening and of having seen Wortman and one other picket follow Hicks from his shop one afternoon. The pickets acted "cross and angry," said Mrs. Hilyard.

The next development of special interest in the case was when Hicks was placed on the stand in his own behalf Thursday morning.

Hicks testified to the methods of the union picketers during the early part of the machinists' strike. On one occasion he received warning that the pickets were "coming down that night to clean up his men." He appealed to the police for protection, and there were half a dozen officers at the mill at quitting time. Hicks said he counted 35 pickets about the place that evening, but because of the presence of the police nothing happened.

During last July, when his workman, W. O. Conn, was assaulted and beaten, Hicks said he had taken the man to police headquarters and to the mayor to show the authorities the work of the pickets. Hicks quoted Captain aty as saying that he would "allow no man to beat him up as Conn had been beaten," implying that he would go to extreme measures in self-defense. Hicks quoted Chief Slover as saying:

"I'm not going to tell you what I would do, but you can form your own conclusions."

Hicks said he applied to Baty at that time for permission to carry a gun. The captain told the witness he could not give him the permission sought, but advised him that if he felt that his life was in danger, he had better put one in his pocket.

Hicks reviewed his history. He is 55 years of age and a native of Jefferson, N. H. He had only a common school education, but studied engineering and drafting at night school. He worked at his trade at Elkhart, Ind.; Kansas City, Kan.; Denver and San Francisco, before coming to Portland.

"I never was in any serious trouble before," declared Hicks. "I never engaged even in a fist fight, and I was never under arrest until this occurrence."

He gave his weight as fluctuating between 185 and 190 pounds. It is already in evidence that Wortman was very large, weighing between 215 and 230 pounds. Hicks stated that he arrived in Portland in June, 1882, and was married the following year.

Mrs. Hicks was placed on the stand and testified that the defendant grew increasingly nervous and apprehensive as the strike dragged along and as the picketers increased their acts of violence.

President Samuel Morrow, of the Phoenix Iron Works, who previously brought into court the "blood, blood, blood" letter, was recalled for further examination, and was on the stand for more than an hour. The epistle was received at the Phoenix Iron works during September, 1911. The writer signs himself Lay Enderson, and represents that he is a union man just leaving the city for San Francisco. He names the various machine shops in the city, including Hicks', and declares that there was a plot on foot to dynamite them all and murder the strikebreakers in their employ. Mr. Morrow testified that he had shown the letter to Hicks and that the latter had read it.

STRIKE STOPS BIG BUILDING IN CHICAGO

Fourteen thousand carpenters in Chicago and its environs went on strike April 1.

Building operations involving from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 were affected by the strike. Contractors and carpenters estimated that construction work on at least 500 buildings came to a stop.

The carpenters are demanding 65 cents an hour, and increase of five cents an hour.

The situation was given a more serious aspect when union leaders said that a greater increase would

be demanded should employers appear obstinate in granting the demand made.

The Chicago downtown district probably was the most vitally affected. Several skyscrapers are in course of construction, at a cost ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 each.

Union carpenters of Des Moines, Iowa went on strike also because of the master builders' refusal to grant an increase in wages. Practically every large building in course of construction is deserted there.

The carpenters demand their wages be raised from 50 cents, the present rate, to 55 cents an hour, giving the high cost of living as the principal reason.