

SEMI-WEEKLY ABERDEEN HERALD

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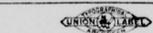
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A Question of Veracity

C. R. Case, President of the State Federation of Labor, is quoted in a local paper as having stated at the McNamara demonstration meeting last Thursday night that "The Aberdeen Herald willfully lied," in an interview printed in this paper that afternoon. Aside from his recollection of the old adage that hard names break no bones, the editor of the Herald cares little for the opinion of Demagogue Case, but he does value the reputation of this paper for veracity, a reputation that will require more to destroy than one speech by any parasite on labor in the state. While Mr. Case was describing the monumental "crime against labor," in the "kidnaping" of one of the McNamaras, denouncing the Burns Detective Agency, explaining how the Los Angeles Times building was destroyed by the explosion of gas, and telling his red tagged audience that the prosecution of the McNamaras was a deep-laid conspiracy of capital to throttle labor, it so happened that the McNamara brothers were at that moment planning to save their wretched necks by confessing themselves to be the monstrous criminals of the age. But, trifles like that never phase a jawsmith with the mental agility of Mr. Case.

Nor should he have allowed the publication of his interview to bother him. He could as easily have admitted, and explained, it in his next speech. The fact is that the President was flustered by the appearance of the interview in an Aberdeen paper. It was given to a representative of the Spokane press, who gave it to the Herald with no thought that it was not the honest convictions of Mr. Case, and that it had been prepared for Spokane consumption only, and was published by this paper under exactly the same impression.

When asked by the Herald what specific parts of the interview had wrongly quoted him, he pointed out the clauses that made him say the citizens of Aberdeen had taken the right action in the crisis, and that the I. W. W. was an outgrowth from labor unions composed of men disgruntled over the conservative policies of the unions. If that line of talk is good for Spokane, what is the matter with it for Aberdeen.

The morning after his speech, President Case informed the Herald that the interview was given out for the Spokane Star, whose editor "would see he was not injured." So that, all considered, the Herald was not the liar on this occasion and it rather regrets that it placed any barriers in the way of Mr. Case's somewhat difficult feat of riding two horses going in opposite directions at the same time. That he is holding down a remunerative job and desires to hold it is not blameworthy—and it requires the votes of all kinds—conservative and radical—to stay on that job.

Port District Favored

The Port of Grays Harbor is expected to carry and it is to be hoped that they get a good vote from this end. If we are friendly to it from this end it means many benefits to us that are not direct. It means for one thing that we will have friends of influence that will help us on the proposed Raymond-Olympia cut off, which, if realized, will add more to the value of property about Oakville than anything that has ever happened. Our opinion is that the Port project is a worthy one.—Oakville Cruiser.

An Uncalled for Slam.

The I. W. W. orators who incited the disorder of last week have been dismissed from the city. A number of these men took the places of the locked out longshoremen and their dismissal as unworthy citizens has revived interest in the case of the local longshoremen. This latter body consists of a group of men, most of them with families, who are good types of Aberdeen citizenship. When their differences arose with the shippers, the I. W. W.'s crowded in and took their places.—Grays Harbor Post.

In this gratuitous attack on the longshoremen of Grays Harbor, the Post acts upon its usual misinformation, both regarding those at present engaged in that line of work and the Scandinavian labor trust that preceded them. A glance at the pay roll of the Grays Harbor Stevedore Co. will show a set of law abiding, home-loving American citizens, instead of the I. W. W. agitators as stated in the Post, and they are not at all pleased at being listed with that bunch of hoboes.

The locked-out longshoremen, for whom the Post's heart bleeds, was the nearest little trust ever seen in this neck of the woods, and had its managers been at all wise, they might have been in business to this day. The Longshoremen's Union was a close corporation, and it was a good deal easier to secure a seat in the city council than it was to procure admission to this union. An initiation of \$50 was charged—for an unskilled labor craft—and three black balls rejected an applicant for admission. The result was that for the last three years of its graft no American-born citizen was permitted in its sacred ranks.

Of course, this sort of thing could not last. It broke by reason of its own despotism, and many worthy men found themselves in the position of those they had black-balled—out of employment. It should be said, in all fairness, that no reduction in wages was made by the change. Those who paid the wages simply relieved those who received them from the task of running their business.

The Los Angeles Case.

While the sensational confession of the McNamara brothers startled the nation, it was the best possible solution of the problem. The best for them, if it saves their lives, and the best for the country because it forever sets at rest the cultivated suspicion that these men were martyrs. A conviction would still have afforded the demagogic parasites on labor a text for soap box oratory in their denunciation of our form of government, and an opportunity to extract hard earned dollars from their dupes.

The confession should serve as a warning to union labor, whose leaders taught them that the arrest of the McNamara was a part of a conspiracy to throttle unions. They must get rid of such leaders and the anarchistic element that is rapidly gaining control in many unions if they expect to accomplish the worthy motives they were instituted to accomplish. Ninety per cent of the union men are without doubt good American citizens, who utterly refuse to endorse the methods of the McNamara dynamite gang, and who have the power to put an end to all such crimes as they have evidently been engaged in for the past five years.

This task is now squarely up to the unions. That most of them rallied to the McNamara defense through an honest belief in their innocence is undoubtedly true. It is equally true that actions, not words, will be required to convince the country of this fact, and no action will more quickly convince the public mind than an immediate dismissal from their ranks of the known bogus leaders and the group of anarchists. The sum of \$100,000 was raised to defend the McNamaras, and it would be a splendid stroke of policy for the unions to raise a similar sum for the purpose of assisting in the discovery of those who employed and paid the McNamara gang.

The men behind this gang of dynamiters must be brought to justice. The good name of the country, as well as the blood of the 21 Los Angeles victims, demands it, and the labor unions may be of great assistance in ferreting them out. That the gang was well financed is shown by their extensive travels, always supplied with plenty of money, as was shown when John J. McNamara of fered the officers who were taking him from Detroit to Chicago \$30,000 to permit his escape.

The confession should warn conservative union men of the danger of taking snap judgment on men and measures, even when such judgment is based upon the opinions of their leaders. The great majority of union men are patriotic citizens who would sacrifice their lives to defend this government from a foreign foe; who believe our system the best yet de-

vised by no means perfect. But, dynamite is no remedy for its imperfections; force has no place in a democratic republic. The only remedy possible under our form lies in the ballot box, where a majority of citizens can make such laws as they desire in their pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

ALONG THE WATERFRONT

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels and Those Loading at the Aberdeen Saw Mills

The schooner A. J. West is loading at the Slade mill for the West Coast.

The steamer Svea arrived Saturday to load lumber at the Wilson mill for San Francisco.

The barkentine Chehalis is having new masts stepped at the Endresen ship yards.

The steamer Newburg arrived Saturday from San Francisco and is loading at the Slade mill.

The schooner Echo, arrived Saturday from Calloa to load a return cargo at the Federal mill.

The steamer Daisy Freeman is at the Donovan mill, having arrived yesterday from San Francisco.

The steamer Coronado arrived Saturday to load a cargo of lumber at the American mill for San Francisco.

The barkentine Benicia arrived yesterday and is anchored in the stream and will probably load for the West coast.

The Fair Oaks arrived this morning from San Francisco and is being repaired from damages caused from striking the railroad bridge.

The steamer Grays Harbor arrived Thursday, completed a cargo of lumber at the American mill yesterday and put to sea for San Francisco.

The schooner Lizzie Vance arrived from San Francisco to load a cargo of lumber at the Grays Harbor Commercial company mill at Cosmopolis.

POLICE BELIEVE THAT SOGA WAS MURDERED

It is now the opinion of Chief of Police Templeman and his officials, that Andrew Soga, the nineteen-year old youth, whose lifeless body was found on the sidewalk on the South side last Wednesday morning, was murdered. The police at first thought the lad committed suicide, but bits of information picked up has cleared a trifle and now the theory of murder is a strong one and the officers are working to secure evidence. The three shots heard in the vicinity of where the body was found cannot be explained by the police, nor the bullet hole on the left side of the head. Information from the Raymond authorities developed the fact that the youth had \$65 or more in the bank there, so there was no cause for despondency, as the lad was neither without funds or brother.

J. Sinko, a half brother of the dead lad, was detained at the police station for several days, but was released yesterday by Chief Templeman.

HILTS' TRIAL WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The trial of Councilman R. J. Hiltz of the Fourth ward on impeachment charges, will occur at the council chambers, Wednesday evening at the regular meeting night. It is not known at this time whether Hiltz will be present or not.

KILLS CONSTABLE'S FOWLS

Because Frank Alden attempted to steal ducks and chickens belonging to Constable Gilbert Dean, he now languishes in the city jail on a charge of burglary. Dean went home last evening and discovered some one in his chicken house. He ordered the man to come out and placed him under arrest. Alden had broken the lock on the door and had killed two of Dean's blooded ducks.

Not Charged.

"Pardon me," said the smiling customer, "but is this mineral water charged?" "Not any," replied the fair girl at the counter. "You pay the cashier."—Baltimore News.

WAGE DEPENDENCE.

Dependence on wages or salaries is the rule instead of the exception. Every family used to live in its own house, and even in towns and cities had a bit of ground to cultivate. Now in the older states a majority of the people live as tenants in narrow quarters, with no use of any ground, and therefore with no attachment to their place of residence, the majority of the people having become nomadic by the month or year. When the prudent and thoughtful members of an American urban community wish to lay up money against sickness, accident and old age, they must now put their money into savings banks, insurance companies or the stocks or bonds of sound corporations, instead of buying more land or improving their buildings, vehicles or vessels, or adding to the number of their live stock or their tools, as successful Americans invariably did for the first two centuries on this continent. They cannot avoid being for the most part dependent on other people's honesty and skill, even for the security of their money.—Dr. Charles W. E. Wood.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CHARGES AGAINST BIG STEEL TRUST

Overcapitalization, Restraint of Trade and Monopoly Alleged. Say Roosevelt Was Deceived in Tennessee Coal and Iron Deal.

THE suit of the government against the United States Steel corporation, commonly known as the steel trust, seeks not only to dissolve that concern, but also its subsidiary companies. The government's special counsel is Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war. One of the most scathing arraignments of the trust concerns the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company. The allegation is that the Steel corporation deceived President Roosevelt into giving his assent to the deal. That Wall street believed Uncle Sam meant business was indicated by the marked slump of steel trust stocks the

tempting the dissolution or disintegration of the corporation, either voluntarily or at the demand of the government. The government's only answer to this was to institute suit. It is practically certain that the legal struggle will be the greatest in the history of trust prosecutions. Fight Will Be Decisive. The steel trust has the ablest lawyers that money can hire and is in a position practically to bring the whole world of high finance to its support. This battle will therefore be decisive. The suit was filed in the circuit court at Trenton, N. J., by Assistant Attor-



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J. PIERPONT MORGAN, WHO ORGANIZED THE STEEL TRUST.

moment the news became known. Yet the utterances of President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham had long foreshadowed such action.

On Sept. 23 an interview with Mr. Wickersham appeared in the New York World, of which the following is an extract: "So long as I am attorney general of the United States I intend to enforce the laws and to enforce them regardless of what influence is brought to bear to stop some of the suits the department of justice has already begun."

"The United States Steel corporation is plainly a combination in violation of the law as now made clear, and I hope to see it submit to the law like all other corporations. The business men of the country must square themselves with the decision of the supreme court." Mr. Wickersham subsequently repudiated that portion of the alleged interview stating that the steel trust "is plainly a combination in violation of the law," but stating that the remainder of it was substantially correct. Steel stock began a downward movement, but this was arrested by a statement given out by J. Pierpont Morgan, the dominant figure in the steel trust.

Morgan's Defense.

Mr. Morgan's statement was also signed by Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation. In part it was as follows: "No negotiations whatsoever have taken place between the Steel corporation and the department of justice looking to the dissolution or disintegration of the corporation. . . . In all its operations the company has scrupulously observed the law. . . . The directors are advised by its counsel that its existence is not in violation of the Sherman act as interpreted in the recent supreme court decision."

"In view of this record and this advice the directors feel that their duty to their stockholders and the public requires that they should set at rest all rumors to the effect that they are con-

vey General John B. Vreeland of the New Jersey district, acting under the immediate direction of Attorney General Wickersham.

The individuals and corporations named in the petition are:

- INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS. J. Pierpont Morgan, Daniel G. Reid, John D. Rockefeller, James Gayley, Andrew Carnegie, William H. Moore, Charles M. Schwab, J. H. Moore, George W. Perkins, E. C. Converse, E. H. Gary, Percival Roberts, Jr., J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Norman B. Ream, Henry C. Frick, P. A. B. Widener, Charles Steele, W. P. Palmer.

CORPORATE DEFENDANTS.

- The United States Steel corporation, Carnegie Steel company, Carnegie Company of New Jersey, Federal Steel company, National Steel company, American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, National Tube company, Shelby Tube company, American Tin Plate company, American Sheet and Tin Plate company, American Sheet Steel company, American Steel Hoop company, American Bridge company, Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines, The H. C. Frick Coke company, Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railroad company, The Great Western Mining company.

In addition to the defendants named, the following are parties to the suit: Union Steel company, Clairton Steel company, West Mesaba Land company, limited; Wright Land company, limited; Davis Land company, limited; Stone Land company, limited; Wabigon Iron company, limited; Minosin Iron company, limited; Nibwa Iron company, Wenona Iron company, American Iron company, Leonard Iron Mining company, Arthur Iron Mining company, Fillmore Iron Mining company, Jackson Iron Mining company, Polk Iron Mining company, Tyler Iron Mining company and Van Buren Iron Mining company.

What the Government Seeks.

After proceeding at great length to give the grounds on which it bases its numerous allegations of violations of the anti-trust law by the Steel corporation the petition concludes with the

government prayer for relief, which is in ten counts, in substance as follows:

In consideration whereof and inasmuch as adequate remedy in the premises can only be obtained in a court of equity the United States of America prays your honors:

First.—To order, adjudge and decree that the combinations and conspiracies and monopolizations of trade and commerce heretofore described are unlawful and that all acts done or to be done to carry out the same or any part thereof are in violation of the act of congress of July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies."

Second.—That the defendants be perpetually enjoined from doing any act in pursuance of or for the purpose of carrying out the same.

Third.—That the United States Steel corporation, in and of itself, as well as each and all of the elements composing it, be decreed to be illegal, in restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization within the first and second sections of said act of congress and that it be dissolved.

Fourth.—That each and all of the said constituent or subordinate companies be declared to be illegal, in restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization within the first and second sections of said act and that each be dissolved.

Fifth.—That the holding of stock by any one of the defendant corporations in another of the defendant corporations under the circumstances shown be declared illegal and that each of them be enjoined from continuing to hold or own such shares and from exercising any right in connection therewith.

Sixth.—That the several defendant corporations shown to be constituents or subsidiaries of the United States Steel corporation be enjoined and prohibited from

declaring or paying any dividends to the said United States Steel corporation or to any person or corporation for its use.

Seventh.—That it be decreed that the several individual defendants combined each with other persons and corporations to restrain trade and commerce and to attempt to monopolize and that each of them be enjoined from continuing to carry out the purpose of any of the above described combinations and conspiracies and attempts to restrain commerce and trade or to monopolize any part of commerce and trade among the states and with foreign nations.

Eighth.—That such orders and decrees be made in respect of the stock issued under the several combinations as shall be in accordance with equity and good conscience and that such disposition be made of the various properties as shall effectuate the purposes of the said anti-trust act.

Ninth.—That the lease entered into by the Great Northern interests and the Great Western Mining company be decreed to be illegal, in restraint of trade and commerce, an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization within the first and second sections of said act and that the same be now canceled.

Tenth.—The United States also prays for such other and further relief as the nature of the case may require and the court may deem proper in the premises.

The Trust's Side. The steel officials generally have maintained silence concerning the government's charges, but Judge Gary gave out a statement denying everything. He said, "If any harm results it will fall upon the stockholders and employees." He believed the evidence would prove that the steel corporation "had no intention of creating a monopoly or restraining trade;" that it has had no monopoly and has not restrained trade; that the conduct of its affairs will prove it has not violated the Sherman law; that the existence of the steel trust has been of benefit to its employees, customers, competitors and the general public and that no misrepresentation was made to President Roosevelt concerning the Tennessee Coal and Iron affair.

AREOPLANE TO HUNT WOLVES Texas Cattlemen Order Machine to Protect Their Herds. Ten ranchmen owning 150,000 acres in Pecos, Brewster and El Paso counties, Tex., stocked with 200,000 cattle, have invested in an aeroplane, not for pleasure, but to rid their lands of the wolves, panthers and mountain lions which kill cattle.

They estimate that it costs \$100 a month for men to hunt the wolves, not to mention the thousands of dollars' worth of cattle killed. Some of the cattlemen employ hunters by the month to kill wolves, while others pay bounties of from \$3 to \$7 for scalps.

Agents for aeroplanes have been working on the proposition, and the first machine has been ordered and will be built especially for this use. It will carry two men, and it is planned to penetrate the wild country and dispatch beasts of prey with guns from a safe distance in the air.

No Food at All. "Lady," began Hungry Higgins, "I'd thank yer fur a meal."

"Ah," exclaimed the bright house-keeper, "you're one of those after dinner speakers."

"Not exactly, lady, or I wouldn't be so hungry. I ain't got so much'n a chestnut about me."—Catholic Standard and Times.