

# CLAIM 200,000 ON STRIKE!

An American Paper That Fights for Americanism

## The Seattle Star

2 CENTS  
Late Edition  
Per Year, by Mail \$5.00 to \$9.00

Tides in Seattle	
<b>MONDAY</b> SEPT. 22	<b>TUESDAY</b> SEPT. 23
First High Tide 4:05 a. m., 2.8 ft.	First High Tide 4:23 a. m., 3.1 ft.
First Low Tide 10:21 a. m., 1.8 ft.	First Low Tide 11:02 a. m., 2.2 ft.
Second High Tide 4:48 p. m., 11.3 ft.	Second High Tide 5:12 p. m., 11.3 ft.
Second Low Tide 11:00 p. m., 2.8 ft.	Second Low Tide 11:34 p. m., 2.1 ft.

VOLUME 22, NO. 177.

SEATTLE, WASH., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1919.

Weather Forecast: Tonight and Tuesday, fair; gentle easterly winds.

**NO DOUBT** pawnbrokers make a living, but they sure collect a variety of articles. One job we wouldn't like.

**T**HE cluttered, dingy window of a pawnbroker has always held a great charm for us.

Like the personal column of a great newspaper such a window holds the tragedy of a town.

Pawnbrokers are supposed to be shrewd business persons but how they make a living is beyond us.

Year in and year out they display the same goods; nobody ever seems to buy anything in a pawn shop; most of the junk displayed seems worthless.

They must be sharp, for they buy odds and ends that no one else would have and make a living doing it.

The friend of your boyhood, the tin flute, is there; and the clay potato, termed the ocarina. The harp guitar, and the dented and dingy French horn, keep watch and ward with the piano accordion and the tarnished artillery trumpet. Bugles and broken cornets and trashy fiddles; glass jewelry; watches as big as clocks; fish hooks, brass mouth organs, miscelaneous harmonicas; the jew's harp and the strange thing that you clamp over your nose and sing thru, thereby, so the truthful advertisement advises, imitating perfectly an entire brass band.

And guns of all sorts. Pistols from the old American bulldog 32 rimfire, to the automatic Luger, with its thin, deadly barrel and mystic front sight.

Stunk from the seven seas that sailors have pawned; household treasures from china dogs to hair wreaths and wax flowers.

Somewhat must sometimes buy such things; but who and why we know not.

**L**OOKING at the pictures taken during Wilson's short visit reminds us of a little incident that we saw, and then forgot until we saw it picture.

Just after the president, with Mrs. Wilson, took their seats in the big touring car that was waiting for them at the station, a big, alert chap jumped on the left running board, scanned the crowd with one quick look, and stood there expectant and ready, while the car toured the streets and to the waterfront, whence the president took the revolving launch.

Evidently a secret service man; what struck us was the pose, the way he backed up against the tonneau, his feet spread for a spring, his body flexed, his eyes everywhere, searching the crowd for a suspicious movement.

He reminded us, somehow, of an early wartime picture we saw. It was of a single Uhlan, leading a searching party thru the deserted streets of a Belgian town. The Uhlan was coming around the corner ahead of his troop; he sat in the saddle, tensed, his long lance fluttered at the ready, his carbine, slung across his saddle pommel, alert for a sniper's shot at every step.

That's the sort of a job we wouldn't care much about. This thing of always expecting trouble would spoil our sunny nature, we fear. To travel for 3,000 or 5,000 miles thru the land of your people, and every waking hour be watching for some crazy zealot with his little bomb. To pass thru tens of thousands of cheering, honest folks, and constantly search their smug faces for treachery. That would spoil any man's digestion, we would think.

Which reminds us that Teddy did his own watching; his guards had a hard time keeping track of him, and he went up and down, in and out, everywhere, at all hours, and only once did a fanatic attempt his life, and then the bullet didn't even stop Teddy from finishing his speech.

**FIRE SPREADS IN CALIFORNIA**

Cinders Falling in Streets of Oroville

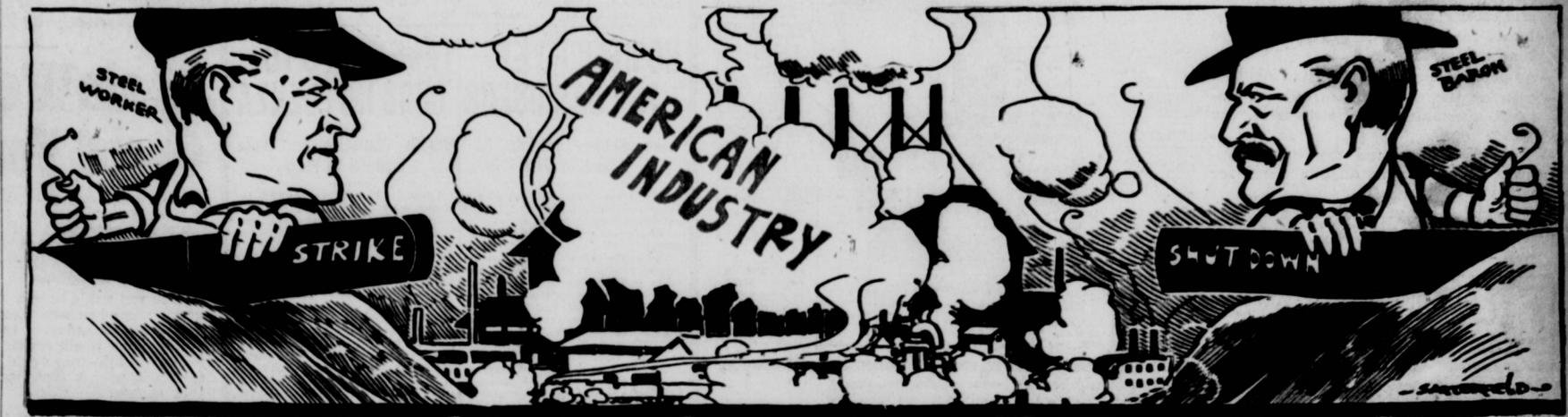
OROVILLE, Cal., Sept. 22.—(United Press.)—Cinders were falling in the streets of Oroville today while 10,000 acres of timber land were burning in the foothills.

Four disastrous fires are spreading rapidly, under the urge of a strong northeast wind.

Swayne lumber holdings near Bend are threatened. The big tree in the Hart's mill district may go. It is 150 feet high and 200 feet long.

Six thousand acres are in flames in the Big Bend district. The fire jumped the river at Enterprise and is threatening the big Sweetman place.

### BETWEEN TWO FIRES



### "Americans Surprised Us," Says Ludendorff

America's rushing legions spread alarm among the high authorities of Germany, after the failure of the drives of March and April, 1918. "The rapidity with which they did actually arrive proved surprising," admits Ludendorff, in the installment from his book, "My Thoughts and Actions," printed in The Star today.

Demands came that the American troopships should be sunk. The Austrian headquarters were particularly insistent. But Ludendorff confesses that the U-boats were powerless in this field and had to be kept after the freighters.

He demanded more men from home to make up his great losses. The government did not respond and he had to strip the Eastern front and use returned war prisoners from Russia. Within his army indiscipline was growing. Again he complains that attacking troops stopped to eat. And he found that "the individual American fought well."

#### "MY THOUGHTS AND ACTIONS" By Gen. Erich von Ludendorff

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The suspension of our offensive (in April, 1918) had, of course, the most far-reaching results. The enemy grew stronger. Owing to lack of drafts our losses made themselves unpleasantly felt.

How much the Americans had got across by April we did not know. In the middle of the month, between St. Mihiel and the Meuse, the first of the more important engagements took place against United States troops who had already been a long time in France. The individual American fought well, but our success had nevertheless been easy.

The effect of the submarine war had ceased, but enterprises by the English navy against the submarine bases of Ostend and Zeebrugge proved how painful it had been. It was uncommonly difficult to estimate its probable influence on the food supply of England and on the transport of the Americans to France.

From our previous experience of the submarine war I expected strong forces of Americans to come. But

**GEN. LUDENDORFF** in tomorrow's installment tells of the crown prince's attack on the Chemin des Dames and blames one of his army commanders for failure to achieve full success in the drive toward Paris.

the rapidity with which they actually did arrive proved surprising. Gen. Von Cramon, the German military plenipotentiary with the Austrian Imperial and royal headquarters, often called me up, and asked me to insist on the sinking of American troopships; public opinion in Austria-Hungary demanded it.

Admiral Von Holtzendorff could only reply that everything was being done to reduce enemy tonnage and to sink troopships.

**U-BOATS FAIL TO STOP FLOW OF SOLDIERS**

It was not possible to direct the submarines against troopships exclusively. They could approach the coasts of Europe anywhere between the North of England and Gibraltar, a front of some 1,400 nautical miles. It was impossible effectively to close this area by means of submarines.

One could only have concentrated them on certain routes; but whether the troopships would choose the same routes at the same time was the question. As soon as the enemy

heard of submarines anywhere, he could always send the ships fresh orders by wireless and unload at another port.

It was, therefore, not certain that by this method we should meet with a sufficient number of troopships. The destruction of the enemy's freight tonnage would then have been undertaken only spasmodically, and would have been set back in an undesirable manner; and in that way the submarine war would have become diverted from its original object.

The submarine war against commerce was therefore continued with all the vigor possible.

According to the information available, the enemy's remaining tonnage and his food supply were so reduced that the hope of attaining our object by this means was justified. The shortage of cargo space, at any rate, was established.

### NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE AGAINST FLU

THERE should be no repetition of the extensive suffering and distress which accompanied last year's influenza pandemic. Communities should make plans now for dealing with any recurrence of the epidemic. The prompt recognition of the early cases and their effective isolation should be aimed at. In this connection, attention is called to the fact that the cases may appear to be just ordinary colds. A recent extensive outbreak of what were regarded as "summer colds" in Peoria, Illinois, proved on investigation to be an epidemic of a mild type of influenza. Experience indicates that these mild epidemics are often the starting points of more severe visitations. Hence every effort should be made to discover as early as possible any unusual prevalence of "colds."

For municipalities operating on a budget basis, it is important that all delay in providing the necessary financial support to the health authorities in dealing with a recurrence of the epidemic be avoided by setting aside an emergency epidemic fund. This may prove of the greatest value in carrying out important preventive measures in the early days of the epidemic, at a time when their beneficial effect is greatest.

The most promising way to deal with a possible recurrence of the influenza epidemic is, to sum up in a single word, "Preparedness." And now is the time to prepare.—From the report of U. S. Surgeon-General Rupert Blue.

### Harry Whitney Treat Need Not Fear Sleuthing Deputies Today

Harry Whitney Treat can breathe easy, smile and look the world in the eye without fear of sleuthing deputies possessed of a warrant for his arrest.

He can snap his fingers, shrug his shoulders and assume an independent attitude—Charles Chaplin style—in the presence of Human Society vigilantes.

And all because a bushy tailed, un-bushy fox refused to co-operate with Seattle's galloping galaxy of crop and saddle enthusiasts.

Harry Whitney Treat had planned to entertain his social set with a fox hunt on the prairies south of Tacoma, Sunday. Mrs. Lois Harper, ring-leader among Seattle women devoted to the protection of dumb animals, issued an ultimatum declaring that Mr. Treat would be arrested if he insisted on chasing the elusive fox.

The waiting world was informed Saturday that the hunt would be held regardless of any petty annoyances, such as a warrant for arrest, provided negotiations for a fox proceeded according to schedule.

But when time for the merrie fox hunt arrived the plans were upset. There was no fox. Half a dozen farmers who had promised to supply Mr. Fox failed to carry out their commission.

They were unable to induce any member of the fox family to step forward and be hunted. Foxes known to inhabit these parts refused to be trapped. Result—a foxless fox hunt.

"We held a paper chase instead," Mr. Treat told The Star Monday.

In a paper chase the horse-

men and horsewomen gallop over a confetti trail illustratively sprinkled by whoever is "it" in the game of mounted tag.

### SHORT OF TARS FOR WARSHIPS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—With initial maneuvers of the Pacific fleet completed, the acute shortage of manpower was emphasized today by the announcement that the super-dreadnoughts New Mexico, Mississippi and Idaho will be anchored in San Pedro harbor until their crews can be recruited to sea-going strength.

It will be probably six months before these fighting ships will have enough men to take them out of the training ship class.

These facts developed on the arrival of the Mississippi, en route to San Pedro. Commander Blackburn, its executive officer, said he believed none of the three ships could put to sea again before six months.

They are to discharge men of the naval reserve, who were to have been demobilized September 1, but were retained to complete the maneuvers. Recruiting has been slow.

### PITTSBURG WORKERS IN FIGHT WITH POLICE

Both Sides Are Reporting Success

Both capital and labor claimed advantage in the first day of the nation-wide strike of steel workers called to force unionization of one of America's greatest industries.

Judge Gary, head of the United States steel corporation, refused to make a statement, but various company officials in the affected districts stated that not more than 10 to 20 per cent of the workers had struck in the Pittsburgh district and that, while a slightly larger percentage struck in some localities, the strike was so far a failure as an effort to tie up the industry.

Union officials declared the strike was "effective," indicating their belief that about 200,000 men were out.

Reports early this afternoon indicated that the strike was effective generally in the Chicago, Ohio, Indiana and Colorado districts, was only partially effective in the Pittsburgh district and was generally non-effective in Alabama.

According to the best available information, the situation in the various steel cities this afternoon was:

Wide Region Hit  
Strike generally effective: Gary, Ind.; Joliet, Ill.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Pueblo, Colo.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Sharon, Pa.; Youngstown, O.; Martins Ferry, O.; Monessen, Pa.; Massillon, Ohio; East Chicago, Ind.; Fairfield, Ala.

Strike partially effective: Pittsburg, Clairton, Pa.; Homestead, Pa.; Braddock, Pa.; Duquesne, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago; Vandergrist, Pa.; Mccr, Pa.

Strike non-effective: Elyria, Ohio; Lorain, Ohio; McKeesport, Pa.; Sheffield, Ala.; Anniston, Ala.; Canton, Ohio; Lancaster, Pa.; Zanesville, Ohio; Alliance, Ohio; Cokesville, Pa.

State, county and city officials were prepared to cope with any disorder that might break out. Only minor disturbance has been reported today.

All steel shares showed strength at the opening of the New York Stock Exchange and there was considerable trading on fractional increases.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—The first disorder reported up to noon today in the steel strike broke out in Clairton, when a crowd of strikers and sympathizers attacked mounted police patrolling the streets.

One man, Mike Hodge, alleged leader of the crowd, was severely beaten when he attempted to pull a trooper from his horse. Several known were fired, but no one was hurt. Nineteen additional arrests were made, and order was restored.

Police Tear Flag  
The union leaders were bitter today in denunciation of the attack of the state police on the crowd at Clairton Sunday. The meeting would have peaceably adjourned within 15 minutes, they declared, when the police rode into the crowd, ordering them to disperse and swinging their clubs. An American flag was flying above the platform, and this was torn down by the constabulary, the union men assert. Probably a dozen shots were fired, but no one was hit. One of the horses ridden

by the constabulary was shot in the leg. Bricks and stones were thrown as the crowd retreated. The union men place full responsibility for the trouble on the constabulary.

BY FRED S. FERGUSON  
United Press Staff Correspondent  
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—Strike leaders and steel company heads, alike, claimed the advantage today when what is one of the biggest industrial struggles the country has known was but a few hours old.

William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel workers committee, said that the strike set for 6 a. m. was 90 per cent effective. He included the Pittsburgh district in this statement. Foster declared plants were "down" everywhere. Steel company officials viewed the situation optimistically, and asserted that at most not more than 15 to 25 per cent of their men had

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### U. S. SAILORS NEAR FIUME

Yankee Tars Landed at Buccari, Is Report

ROME, Sept. 22.—A party of American sailors has landed at Buccari, six miles southeast of Fiume, according to advices received here today.

Someone stole my motor car. Gee! It was a beauty. But a Star want ad will bring it back. For they always do their duty.

The above poem is by G. Hughes, 221 21st South.

Make a rhyme and see the show at the Clemmer or win a cash prize. Particulars on Classified page.

### Twelve Demands Are Chronicled by Steel Unions

This is the program of 12 demands prepared by presidents of 24 unions in iron and steel industries on which vote to strike was based:

First—Right of collective bargaining.

Second—Reinstatement of men discharged for union activities.

Third—An eight-hour day.

Fourth—One day's rest in seven.

Fifth—Abolition of the 24-hour shift.

Six—Increase in wage sufficient to guarantee the American standard of living.

Seventh—Standard scales of wages in all trades and classifications of workers.

Eighth—Double rate of pay for all overtime, holiday and Sunday work.

Ninth—Check-off system of collecting union dues and assessments.

Tenth—Principles of seniority to apply in maintenance, reduction and increase of working forces.

Eleventh—Abolition of company unions.

Twelfth—Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment.

### How National Steel Strike Began

At the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Paul in 1918, it was decided to organize labor in the steel industry and to demand recognition of the unions.

On May 25, 1919, a conference of international union officials was held and a committee of five named to wait on Judge Gary asking recognition of organized labor by the corporation.

Judge Gary wrote a reply in which he refused to deal with labor collectively. The committee called on Judge Gary and was refused a hearing.

On July 20 the presidents of the international unions voted to call for a strike vote.

On August 20 the returns of the balloting demonstrated the willingness of 98 per cent of the union men to back the strike.

An appeal was dispatched to President Wilson asking him to endeavor to bring about a conference between the union representatives and steel corporation officials.

Intervention of federal authorities was unavailing.

Orders were issued calling on all steel workers to quit work on September 22.

President Wilson, after the strike vote had been announced, issued a new appeal for a postponement until after the capital-labor "round table" meeting in Washington, October 6.

This appeal was considered at a meeting of the national committee for organizing steel workers in Pittsburgh, September 17. Affirmative consideration failed and the order to strike was made effective.