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MILLS OF RAYMOND OFFER RAISE OF 10 PER CENT

All Operators Agree to Advance Wages but Question of Shorter Hours Has Not Been Settled.

(Continued From Page One.)

tives of the shingle weavers, inasmuch as no shingles are manufactured at the mills there.

Governor Lister in his telegram to President Wilson last night asked for the appointment of a joint federal and state commission to make a complete investigation of the lumber industry in Washington, Idaho and Oregon.

Oregon Governor Opposes It.

The governor of Idaho has thus far made no comment on such a plan. The governor of Oregon has already announced himself as opposed to it, according with the stand of the lumbermen that the Pacific Northwest mills would go into bankruptcy on an eight-hour day in competition with the ten and eleven-hour mills of the Southern pine operators.

Answering Governor Lister, the spokesman of the lumbermen says: "The strike would have been settled by this time had it not been for the agitation by Governor Lister and others who assume to force the industry into an adjustment of its standards of wages and hours without having any knowledge or realization of its economic problems."

In a telegram to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association last night, R. H. Burnside of the Willapa Lumber Company said that the lumbermen of Raymond, at the conference tomorrow, will offer their old employes their old jobs and a 10 per cent advance in wages, it having been practically agreed by them that I. W. W. and other agitators shall be barred from the conference. The plan of wage advance is based on strikers returning to their old positions on ten-hour shifts.

Operators Meet Merchants.

The offer to be made tomorrow is said to be the direct result of a meeting held on Friday evening by the mill owners and the merchants of Raymond.

Should the offer of the mill owners be accepted, the big spruce producing plants at Raymond and South Bend will be reopened at once. Twelve per cent of the standing timber in Pacific County is spruce. Raymond shipyards, which more than any others have been handicapped by the closing of the sawmills which were furnishing some large fir timbers for ship construction, will also be relieved in the event of the settlement of the Willapa Harbor strike.

Food Commissioner Herbert Hoover yesterday telegraphed the West Coast Lumbermen's Association for a report on the box producing conditions on the Pacific Coast. He stated that reports received by him from both packers and canners throughout the country indicated a shortage in boxes and crates and asked the association what could be done to relieve the situation.

Suggests Boys' Reserves.

The food commissioner suggested the organization of boys' working reserves, such as have given such good account of themselves in the East this summer, as a possible solution of the labor shortage problem, and asked if the box factories could use women.

As a result of the inquiry, the West Coast Lumbermen's Association is taking a census of the box industry of the entire Pacific Coast and will report to Hoover in detail early this week.

A tentative report to Washington, D. C., last night advised Hoover that box factories of the Pacific Northwest were not generally affected by the I. W. W. strike, but that there does exist a shortage in box factory labor. He was told that many factories in this region were working night and day.

Box Lumber From Spruce.

He was further advised that spruce aircraft logs, which run a very small percentage in aircraft specification, run at least 50 per cent low grade box material and that as soon as the government begins placing its aircraft orders in quantity, much box lumber will be produced in excess of the demand from Pacific Coast factories and that Eastern and Mid-West factories can then get supplies from Pacific Coast points at very reasonable prices.

According to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, the box and crate industry of the United States consumes 4,547,000,000 feet of lumber annually, which is in excess of the entire lumber production of the state of Washington.

Washington produces about 96,448,000 feet of box lumber annually and could produce considerably more if it were not for the Eastern and Southern competition of white pine, yellow pine, red gum, cottonwood, hemlock and yellow poplar which on short freight hauls to the big Eastern box factory markets, dominate the business, white pine alone supplying 1,131,000,000 feet annually and yellow pine 1,042,000,000 feet.

Lumbermen Meet in Spokane.

Lumbermen of Washington and Idaho met in Spokane last night and agreed to accept the eight-hour day if the Southern lumbermen would adopt the same.

This action is merely a restatement of the stand taken by the operators at the State Council of Defense hearing, when they said they not only favored a national eight-hour day, but would take the initiative in the fight for it.

The lumbermen are supporting Senator Miles Poindexter's bill along that line. Some of the big Southern pine operators have already stated that they would not valuntarily go to an eight-hour day, and Washington lumbermen feel certain that national compulsory legislation will be necessary to bring it about.

Lumbermen Summarize Conditions.

In summarizing conditions on Puget Sound, Secretary Robert B. Allen on behalf of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association last night issued the following statement:

"Preliminary reports of production for the West Coast Lumbermen's Association's weekly trade barometer indicate slight gains in production as compared with the previous week, due to the mills that have resumed operations and the increased cutting efficiency of the crews of the plants that previously were running shorthanded.

"Reports also received at the office of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association indicate several camps and mills will resume at least partial operation during the coming week and it is the common expression within the industry that the mills will be in fairly good position as regards production during the first week in September, assuming that the strike continues that long.

"It is generally regarded in the industry that the strike would have been settled by this time had it not been for the agitation by Governor Lister and others who assume to force the industry into an adjustment of its standards of wages and hours without having any knowledge or realization of its economic problems."

SHINGLE WEAVERS' HEAD DISCUSSES SHORT DAY

"Its voice demanding the eight-hour day is the only thing that enables the I. W. W. to maintain its big membership," J. G. Brown, president of the International Shingle Weavers' Union, told the members of the King County Democratic Club at its luncheon Saturday noon at the Good East Cafeteria.

"The workers are not interested and do not believe in the I. W. W. revolutionary propaganda," he continued, "but they do believe in the eight-hour day. Unless the cause for the I. W. W.'s existence is found, the cure never will be.

"When the question of the eight-hour day came, we told our men to talk it over with the lumbermen. At least, we said, they can do no more than refuse. The I. W. W. said, 'Don't be foolish. You will only be giving them from thirty to sixty days' notice and they will utilize the time in preparation for defeating you. Strike now!'

Proof Furnished.

"Then the lumbermen furnished proof of what the I. W. W. said. They refused to confer and prepared to fight until pressure was brought to bear by the State Council of Defense for a conference.

"The lumbermen argue that wages have increased 40 per cent. They do not tell of the decrease of 30 per cent before the increase began. In 1913, the last normal year of the industry, the average wage was about $2.50 a day. Then it went down to as low as $1.50 and $1.75 a day. It is from this bottom that the present increase is figured by the lumbermen. As a matter of fact, the increase in wages is not more than 10 per cent. Every one knows the increase in the price of groceries has been a great deal more than 40 per cent. The purchasing power of a dollar is much less than it was with the wage of 1913.

"The lumbermen said at the conference, 'Why should we grant an eight-hour day here? They are not doing it in Oregon.' We went down into Oregon and asked the lumber workers about the eight-hour day and what they are doing to get it. They told us they were not taking any action for the reason that the lumbermen promised them that whatever was done in Washington they would grant the same thing in Oregon.

"The eight-hour day is necessary—it is an improvement of condition to which the worker is entitled and it is the only thing that will restore peace in the lumber industry. True, the lumbermen can force the ten-hour day if they want to spend sufficient time and money to starve the worker, but he would only return to work with hatred in his heart and bitterness of feeling that would not operate for any improvement in the quality or quantity of the work he produced, and when the first favorable opportunity arose, would renew the fight.

Humane Consideration.

"Humane consideration given the worker will give to the community a better citizen, to the employer better labor and greater profit, and to the laborer a better and more contented feeling."

At the close of the meeting the members of the club adopted a resolution endorsing Gov. Ernest Lister's position on the eight-hour day for employes of lumber mills of this state, looking to a settlement of the present controversy. They also went on record favoring the insertion of the eight-hour clause in all government contracts for lumber. A resolution of condolence, eulogizing the late John James Higgins, former state food commissioner, was introduced and adopted.

Dr. F. R. Underwood, acting surgeon of the United States Public Health Service of the Immigration Department at Seattle, gave a short address, in which he commented on the type of aliens received through this port and the manner of their examination and acceptance. Mrs. Ellen Colby Lane gave two vocal solos.

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Refused by Japan Will Fight for U. S.

DESCENDENT OF OLD FAMILY OF FIGHTERS

Seattle Nipponese Is Certified for Service in Uncle Sam's National Army and Is Proud of It.

SHIGEO KATSUKI, who, though an alien and refused by Japan, waives claim to exemption

SHIGEO KATSUKI is a descendant of the Samurai, the old fighting nobility of Japan. His father, a captain in the imperial army, defended the government in the rebellion of forty years ago.

Shigeo tried in vain for admission into the Army College of Japan, to follow in his father's footsteps as a warrior. For physical deficiencies he was refused. He came to America in 1908; and today he is the holder of blue ticket No. 217 and certified as a member of the Liberty Army of the United States. And Shigeo, in his modest way, is proud of it.

Katsuki is a newspaper man, a reporter and correspondent, and he learned the business in the United States. Arriving in Vancouver, B. C., in 1908, he soon came to Seattle. From here he went East, touring the principal cities, finally stopping in Colorado long enough to take a special course of one year in Colorado College. He then came back to Seattle, and for more than six years has been engaged in newspaper work here and in Tacoma and Vancouver, B. C. Most of his work has been done on The Great Northern News, but he was for several months on the staff of The Asahi News of this city.

Does Not Claim Exemption.

"I had no reason to claim exemption," said Katsuki, who gives scant consideration to the fact that he is an alien, who could at once claim and obtain immunity. "I want to join the army. I want to do some good for the United States. I am looking forward to the second generation. Some Japanese say we are not citizens, therefore we should not fight for United States. I look ahead. The more good we do for the United States now, the better it is going to be for the next generation of Japanese, who will be citizens of this country. I have to fight against some opposition, and the other day I wrote an article for The Great Northern News explaining my stand."

Katsuki's father died several years ago, never having fully recovered from an accidental wound which terminated his usefulness in the war of forty years ago. Katsuki has a mother and a sister in Japan, and a sister in this country. They are not dependents, however, he is careful to explain. "I do not have to send my money home to Japan," he said. "Have never had to do so. I have only myself to look after."

And gradually the ambitious young Japanese reveals the lure which beckons him. He, scion of the Samurai, is out to make good; to do something notable, so that when he goes back to visit his mother and sister in Japan he will not be overshadowed by his young friends who are rising to positions of prominence in the old homeland.

Wishes to Get Ahead.

"Always I study," said Katsuki. "I wish to get ahead. My mother writes me to go back to Japan. But I shall not go back until I have been successful."

Of late he has been studying aviation. He has several books dealing with airplanes and their construction, and he is digging deep into their contents.

"I cannot get into that part of the service now," he said, "but maybe some time they will take me."

Besides his aviation ambition Katsuki has one more bee buzzing in the offing. He hopes to do some writing from the front for Japanese papers, both here and in Japan. He has not yet completed arrangements for this, but hopes to do so soon.

Getting Into Trim.

Katsuki is 29 years old now—almost 30. He's single, is 5 feet 2½ inches tall and weighs 120 pounds stripped. Recovering from a long illness, he is putting himself in fine physical trim in a garden at the rear of his rooms, at 712 Seventh Avenue South. Right now he looks fit, though small, and he's well dressed—paper, almost, though minus the cane which usually accompanies that adjective. His room is lined with both American and Japanese books, including a standard encyclopedia, "Tom Brown's School Days" and some late fiction.

Several years ago he worked as a call boy at the Rainier Club, and many of Seattle's leading businessmen and professional men will recognize in the accompanying photograph the "Professor" who served them so promptly and courteously a few years back.

Katsuki is short; he's light; his eyes are none too good; he's an alien and he has a mother and sister. Is he claiming exemption? Here's what he says: "I do not know when the army will call for me. Perhaps next month. Perhaps later. But when I am called, I am ready."

Woman Expert Here Gets Lumber Data

Miss Anna L. Monahan Only Woman on Staff of Federal Trade Commission — Public Accountant and Can Cook Everything but Soup, She Declares.

MISS ANNA L. MONAHAN, the only woman on the staff of the Federal Trade Commission, is in Seattle at the Hotel Savoy gathering data on lumber costs.

"I can't say too much in praise of the cooperation and the desire of the lumbermen to assist the government," Miss Monahan, said yesterday. "One could not be small and live in Seattle. It is a place of big men, big ideals and big accomplishments.

"There is no reason why women shouldn't make just as good accountants as men, although there are few in the profession. If women have the natural talent, combined with intuition and logic and the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge, they should be as efficient as men. At the University of Wisconsin there were five women in the commerce course in 1916. This year there were twenty-three."

Miss Monahan has made her home for the past eight years in Wausau, Wis. She is a public accountant there by profession and is connected with the State Railroad Commision of Wisconsin. She is also president of the Marathon County Society of Accountants. She has been in Seattle since July 24.

"Accountant work is largely confidential," she said, "and I am unaccustomed to talking about it and it is next to impossible to talk about oneself. You don't like to tell your faults and if you begin to praise you remember George Cohen's line, 'The song of self-praise never gets an encore.'

"However, my chief diversion is my small grandson, who is 5 years old, and I can cook anything but soup."

GOV. LISTER APPEALS TO WILSON TO SETTLE STRIKE IN SAWMILLS

OLYMPIA, Saturday, Aug. 18.—At 6 o'clock this evening, after having received no authentic information of settlement of the lumber strike in this state, Gov. Ernest Lister wired the following request for a joint federal and state investigation to President Woodrow Wilson:

"To the President, Washington, D. C.:

"For some weeks there has been a most unsatisfactory condition existing in the lumber industry in the Northwest. Many of the logging camps and lumber mills are closed and thousands of men are unemployed as a result of the strike now going on.

"The State Council of Defense, aided by many public spirited citizens, has endeavored to bring about an adjustment, without success.

"The secretary of war, speaking for the Council of National Defense, has suggested a solution which has not been accepted. On Thursday last I presented a plan of settlement and find that it does not meet with the approval of the operators.

"It is declared by the operators that a sufficient number of plants are running to supply government demands. They state, however, that this demand does not exceed 7½ per cent of the normal output of the plants. I personally feel that during this crisis we are not performing our full degree of duty unless we also operate the mills and camps to supply the 92½ per cent general demand.

All Plans Fail.

"Every plan thus far suggested to bring about an adjustment of the differences has failed and I am writing to suggest the appointment of a commission by you to make a complete investigation covering the lumber industry of the states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, this commission to have the power to call for information relating to the cost of operation, wages paid to employes, living conditions of employes, the prices now being obtained for lumber sales, conditions in competitive territory, in fact, to cover all lines of investigation that might furnish information which would result in obtaining a proper basis in again bringing about normal conditions in this industry.

"If the plan suggested appeals to you a joint federal and state commission might be appointed with one member representing each of the states of Oregon, Idaho and Washington, the representative member from each state to be appointed by the governor of the state.

"I suggest the above plan to you only after it appears that every other possible method bringing about a settlement of the differences has been tried and failed. Should the plan meet with your approval, may I suggest early action? If present conditions continue the situation is certain to become more grave.

"ERNEST LISTER,
"Governor of Washington."

Lister Expects Action.

Governor Lister tonight had no doubt that the President would approve the proposed investigation and name federal commissioners. If the governors of Oregon and Idaho should fail to name state commissioners, the interstate scope of investigation suggested could still be carried out by the federal agents. A complete Northwestern inquiry covering the three states named is considered necessary on account of the interstate relations of organizations opposed in the present trouble.

Little additional delay is expected through the proposed joint inquiry as the President and federal officials concerned are already keenly interested in important details of the lumber strike.

It is not denied that secret service agents have been assigned to the Northwest situation for some time and are still so employed. Governor Lister said tonight that the official record is made up and ready in this state for most of the comparative tests the joint commission can subject it to. It is on this accumulation of verified information, Governor Lister said, that he based his decision that definite settlement of the prevailing strike could be effected only on an eight-hour basis, and that this basis could be reached.

In discussing the scope of inquiry contemplated, Governor Lister said that the entire resources of the state executive department would be at the disposal of the commission, and that, personally and officially, he would exert still greater efforts to end the strike.

All the reliable information procured in the past month of state inquiry and discussion of strike causes is filed with the governor and is to be placed in the hands of the joint commission. These include evidence on boycotts alleged to have been placed by logging operators belonging to the lumbermen's association against mills willing to concede the eight-hour day, thereby preventing such mills from procuring logs.

The governor states that these charges will undoubtedly receive close federal investigation as a possible violation of laws against boycott. Another phase to be investigated, it is said, is the relation of war profits on lumber for certain periods to the actual amount of money invested in various companies.

The Difference.

"Opportunity calls once at every man's door."

"Hard luck is a whole lot more sociable."—American Boy.

Harvesters Wanted

In Western Canada.

Thousands are needed in harvest fields. This means you! Canada allows time put in to count on homesteads. The Canadian Northern Railway offers low fare, one cent per mile, minimum $2, to Sept. 30. Reduced fares returning. To obtain this rate secure certificate from A. A. Brostedt, 605 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.—Advertisement.

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Garfield Tea, mfr.'s 50c size 32c
Mfr.'s 25c size 16c

Celery King Tea, mfr.'s 25c size 16c
Nature's Remedy Tablets for 16c

Rocky Mountain Tea, mfr.'s 35c boxes 22c
Bless Nature Herb Tablets for 16c

Carter's K. & B. Tea, mfr.'s 50c size 32c
Mfr.'s 25c size 16c

Lane's Family Tea, mfr.'s 50c size 32c
Mfr.'s 25c size 16c

Karl's Clover Root Tea, mfr.'s 50c size 32c
Mfr.'s 25c size 16c

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Let our expert give you some good hints on picture taking.
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Kellogg's Castor Oil, Pure and tasteless, 3-oz. bottles 12c

Peruna, for 69c
Hood's Sarsaparilla 69c

Foley's Kidney Pills, mfr.'s $1.00 size 69c
Mfr.'s 50c size 35c

Septol Elixir Buchu and Dandelion (for kidneys) pint size .. 89c

Jayne's Sanative Pills .. 16c
Meritol Kidney Pills ... 33c

Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, mfr.'s $1.00 size .. 69c

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Empress Chocolates, 1-lb. box ..... 40¢
Malted Milk Chocolates—made from Horlick's original malted milk; 12-oz. box for 50c
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Peanut Brittle, lb. 25c
Victoria Chocolates, 1-lb. carton .. 50c
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Victoria Chocolates in pretty boxes, lb.... 60c

Optum's Ebony-Back Bristle Hair Brushes

A good $1.00 value for 69c
Extra Quality Military Brushes, per pair, special $3.45
Pearson's English Cushion Back Hair Brushes, $1.50 value for $1.00
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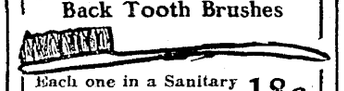

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Dent-ogen Tooth Paste .. 14¢
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Man-o-Clip Vest Pocket Finger Nail Clippers, special 16c

Jergen's Roses of France Transparent Soap, large bars 12c

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San Rio Olive Oil Castile Soap, unequaled for the nursery 19¢

I. W. W. STRIKE ON VERGE OF BEING FIZZLE

(Continued From Page One.)

and Montana revealed little change that seemed favorable. Officials discredit reports that as many as 50,000 workmen will walk out Monday.

Every effort will be made to prevent delay on war contracts. To avoid open conflict with the federal authorities at some points the I. W. W. leaders will not call out the workmen engaged in the shipbuilding industry.

Attorney-General Gregory received from Governor Lister of Washington a recommendation for the summary arrest of the strike leaders when the strike becomes effective, but took no action upon it. Governor Lister urged that federal troops be used if necessary to round up and take into custody the active leaders and disturbers in the I. W. W. organization the moment the strike becomes effective. Secretary of Labor Wilson, at the President's direction, sent out instructions to some of the department's mediators to pacify the agitators. Secretary Wilson said that from the reports reaching him the situation seemed critical.

I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS WRECKED BY SOLDIERS

DULUTH, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 18.—A crowd of 200 soldiers this evening wrecked the headquarters of the local branch of the I. W. W., breaking the windows, tearing the plaster from the walls and totally demolishing all furniture.

Several members of the organization were badly hurt while one soldier was stabbed.

The riot was caused by the stabbing of another soldier earlier in the evening by an I. W. W. A provost guard cleared the streets of all soldiers after an hour's rioting.

War Veterans Will Attempt To Curb I. W. W.

(For Editorial Comment See Page 6)

ALL veterans of the Spanish-American War have been asked to assemble at the Armory Monday evening to devise some ways and means of stopping the preaching of sedition on the streets of Seattle.

The call for the meeting was announced by O. L. Willett of the George H. Fortson Camp last night.

"We want all veterans of the Spanish-American War who are now in Seattle to attend this meeting, regardless of whether they belong to any of the local camps or not," said Willett. "If the city authorities cannot stop it, we will see what we can do. We have been of service to our government before this, and are ready and willing to defend it now from such vicious attacks."

The meeting will be held in the veterans' room at the Armory.

Should She?

Simplicity—Is the light out in the hall?

Dullmus—Yes. Shall I bring it in?

REPORTS ON LABOR IN WHEAT BELT OPTIMISTIC

Optimistic reports of labor conditions in the wheat belt of Eastern Washington have been made to the State Harvester League by A. L. Rogers, chairman of the committee for farm labor of the State Council of Defense.

The Walla Walla, Big Bend and Colfax regions are all well supplied with labor, according to Rogers, and there has been no difficulty from shortage of workmen.

Work in the hop fields will begin the first week in September, and in the fruit orchards of Wenatchee and Yakima the following week, say league officials, who are enlisting men and women to fill the demand for 5,000 additional workers in these sections.

Guarantee Camp Facilities.

Virtually all the employers are guaranteeing camping facilities, good water, and frequently they agree to furnish potatoes, fruit and other vegetables.

While actual harvest work on a large scale has not begun in the agricultural communities there is work now in irrigated districts, on reclamation projects. Several applicants were sent to Ephrata by the league Saturday to work on irrigation improvements.

Among the enlistments for harvest employment Saturday were twenty native-born Russians, residents of Seattle, who declared they wanted work in orchards so they could study horticultural conditions. They expect to return to Russia at the close of the war, they said.

STRIKEBREAKER AT SAN FRANCISCO BADLY HURT

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 18.—The first serious injury resulting from the strike of United Railroads carmen occurred tonight when Frank H. Doherty, a strikebreaker, received hurts which may cause his death. He was beaten with an iron bolt and his skull was fractured. He was taken to a hospital unconscious.

Doherty had been on guard and was returning to his lodgings in a car barn when the attack occurred. He came here from Los Angeles.

Ask Police Protection.

An appeal from President Lilienthal of the United Railroads for police protection for the car barns reached Chief of Police White tonight. A continuation of the badly impaired car service tonight marked the close of the first week of the strike. When the walkout began last Saturday only 100 platform men deserted. Tonight nearly 1,800 were out.

A parade of several thousand strikers and their wives and children, and a mass meeting of strikers and sympathizers which jammed the Civic Auditorium, were the principal strike features today. The marchers were guarded by special policemen to prevent any attempt to interfere.

Leaders of the union tonight promised an early settlement of the strike but no compromise was hinted by President Lilienthal. He denied he had ever stated he would meet a delegation of citizens or afford opportunity for an examination of his company's books.

Swiss Detachment Captures Circus Bear

ZURICH, Saturday, Aug. 18.—When the Swiss army was mobilized three years ago the soldiers surely did not think that they would have to fight bears, but that happened to a detachment of the troops in Rorschach on the Lake of Constance recently.

A large brown bear escaped from a traveling menagerie and trotted through the streets, causing a panic among the population. The bear finally entered a butcher shop, where he enjoyed a good meal of steak and fish and created general havoc. In the meantime half a company of soldiers of the local garrison had been called up and hastened to the scene of the disturbance with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. The butcher shop was surrounded by the troops and the bear held at bay until his owner and a couple of trainers arrived and lassoed him.

Asthma and Hay Fever Relieved by an Old, Reliable Remedy

Obtainable at all Druggists. Used with good results for 40 years.

It is estimated that there are nearly 200,000 sufferers from Hay Fever and kindred ills in the United States. If you are one of the afflicted, get a box of Warner's Safe Asthma Remedy at once. If you know of someone similarly afflicted, recommend Warner's Safe Asthma Remedy.

For 40 years many thousands of sufferers from dreaded Asthma and Hay Fever have obtained prompt relief through the timely use of Warner's Safe Asthma Remedy.

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