

thirty-eight miles away. It was here that the soldiers were to be received, trained, and prepared for war. Upon the establishment of this camp, immediate friction arose between army officials and Seattle's city officials. Mayor Gill, since dead, was in office. He was attacked by the army officials for not "keeping the town clean" and because "sedition and treason were not suppressed"; because the "I. W. W. still continued their activities," and because "no soldier could visit Seattle without being handed anti-war literature and hearing speeches against the Government." It was also openly charged that "Seattle was infested with itinerant women who, reeking with disease, were spreading the same amongst the soldiery." Army officials said that "the I. W. W. propaganda was German propaganda and that the women were oftentimes German agents, paid with German money to destroy the health of the soldiers, and that the whole thing was a conspiracy against Uncle Sam and not just a 'happenance.'" Notice was given to Mayor Gill to remove his chief of police and clean up. Gill told them to go to — and insisted that the town was clean. It was not clean, but so far as morality was concerned, it was certainly as clean as Tacoma. The Mayor of Tacoma, however, agreed to coöperate, and as I understand it Gill did not.

One morning Seattle awoke to find that a "ban" had been placed on the city of Seattle and no soldier or officer or any one connected with the army could enter our city except on army business. This was by order of General Greene in charge of Camp Lewis. It was a