

the Macy award, and to refuse to work for the Macy scale.

The employer in this case was practically the Government, as all contracts were governmental contracts and the wages were fixed by a governmental body. Everywhere—on the street cars, at work, at home—the agitators told of the fabulous receipts of the shipyard owners, nothing being said of the great overhead, or of the men in the yards who did no more than half a day's work for a full day's pay. Nothing was said either of the great war taxes imposed by the Government. The shipyard owners had no interest in holding down the pay of the men. Under their contract with the Government, any increase in the cost of labour meant a consequent increase in the prices paid them by the Government for their ships. Without the Government's sanction, no raise in wages could be made. Agitators everywhere talked of taking over industries and "firing" the bosses, but condemnation of governmental action was their main theme.

This state of unrest, of hatred, of lies and suspicion was fanned every day by a newspaper called the *Seattle Union Record*. This paper had formerly been a weekly, but upon the influx of the workers and the consequent increase in the labour unions it was transformed into a daily. It is not a union paper, but a sheet which sometimes by clever insinuation, and sometimes openly, preaches internationalism, hatred of government, and revolution.

Its editor, A. B. Ault, at one time worked for a living, but now heads one of the most radical newspapers in