

IN THE WIDE WORLD, 1903-1912

QUEEN VICTORIA died and Edward VII ascended to the British throne . . . President McKinley was assassinated and Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States . . . The Panama Canal Treaty was rejected by Colombia; Panama seceded and concluded the Isthmian Treaty with the United States . . . The king and queen of Serbia were assassinated . . . The war between Russia and Japan began, and the latter was the victor . . . An earthquake and fire destroyed two-thirds of San Francisco . . . George V succeeded to the throne of England . . . A revolution in Mexico made Madero president of that country . . . The first Balkan War began, and China, oldest of monarchies, became a republic.

—NARD JONES

Sept. 21, 1904:

Regrade Worries U.S. Treasury Dept.

A special dispatch received by the Post-Intelligencer last night from Washington, D.C., states that the Treasury Department is much concerned over the prospect of the Third Avenue regrade being carried out.

It states further that Acting Secretary Taylor has written a letter to Mayor Ballinger protesting against the regrade on the ground that it will materially affect the government building now in process of construction on Third avenue and Union street.

IT APPEARS from the dispatch that the Treasury Department has been given to understand that the change in grade along the Third Avenue front of the building will be so radical as to necessitate extensive changes in the plans of the building.

Mr. Taylor is quoted as saying in his letter to the mayor that if the grading is done according to the present plan it will probably be necessary to abandon the main entrance to the building on the Third avenue side and establish it at the Union street end of the building instead.

This main entrance is designed to be one of the most attractive features of the building, and Mr. Taylor appears to be of the opinion that the regrade, if made,

will completely destroy the feature.

IN PORTIONS of the letter quoted in the dispatch Mr. Taylor asks the city officials to reconsider their action and abandon the proposed regrade.

The dispatch says the treasury officials consider that the regrading of the street will furnish grounds for a damage suit by the government against the city, though it has not been decided that such a suit shall be filed.

Mayor Ballinger has not yet received the letter from Mr. Taylor, but when shown the dispatch from Washington last night said:

"My attention was called to the possible effect of the regrade upon the government building, and when the ordinance came to me to be signed, I consulted with City Engineer Thomson relative to the matter.

"He assured me that the change in grade along that portion of the street where the building is located will be so slight that it will not necessitate any radical changes in the plans of the building.



Extensive Face-Lifting Of Seattle In 1907

THIS SHOWS WORK BEING done on the regrading of 3rd Avenue in 1907. The street was closed to vehicles, naturally, and cable lines on James and Madison streets crossed the excavation area on trestles. Temporary foot bridges were provided for pedestrians. The 3rd Avenue

Theater is on the left in the background. Large building at the right is the Stander Hotel, where the downtown YMCA is now. To the left of the hotel is the V. B. M. Stacy residence, later converted into the Maison Blanc restaurant, destroyed by fire in 1960.

Sept. 21, 1904:

"There is no cut at the Union street corner, and in front of the main entrance the cut amounts only to about a foot.

"I think the treasury authorities are unnecessarily alarmed, because from what the engineer tells me I do not think the building will be materially affected. When I receive the letter from Mr. Taylor I will have Mr. Thomson write and explain to him the facts in the case."

A tank of water and lots of scrubbing brushes and soap may hereafter be carried by all the teamsters of the city. If Foreman Thomas, of the street department, has his way about things.

Yesterday he submitted a request to the police that Seattle's "finest" busy themselves compelling

Spic, Span Wagons Requested

teamsters on First avenue south to always clean off their wagons before driving on brick pavements. It gets the brick real soiled if their wheels are muddy and dirty when they hit the pavement.

The wagon drivers in the city state that they want to do everything in their power to help Thomas along, but

they scarcely consider his scheme practicable.

WAGONS CANNOT help getting a little dirty in the streets, they state, and after every scrubbing with soap and water it would be necessary to put the wagons in pound for an hour or so to dry them, otherwise the dust will stick to them worse than before.

All this would mean that the drivers would do nothing all day but put their vehicles in a spick and span condition.

It is suggested by one or two of the drivers, however, that big carpet sweepers be hitched on behind every wagon to sweep up the dirt that may fall from the wheels.

March 7, 1910:

Flood Threat Eases

The March freshet in the White River Valley is receding and unless heavy rains or warm winds return the troubles of the inhabitants of the district are over.

Nine of the small communities along the main line of the Puget Sound Electric Railway have been under water. The Meadows, the old racing course, was completely submerged. From the Meadows south to Renton Junction there has been more or less flood.

IN SOME places the water has flooded the lower floors of the houses and come within three inches of covering the interurban tracks.

With a rise of but a few feet more the floods of 1906 would have been equaled.

In Tukwila the homes on the eastern side of the track had several inches of water on the first floors, making it necessary, where it was possible, for the families to remove their household goods to the upper floors.

To get to the buildings, residents had to use boats or rafts.

Between Renton Junction and Renton the lowlands are also under water.

THE CEDAR River at Renton has risen several feet and flooded the lowlands of the district. Not much damage was done, as the city is considerably above the river level even at high water.

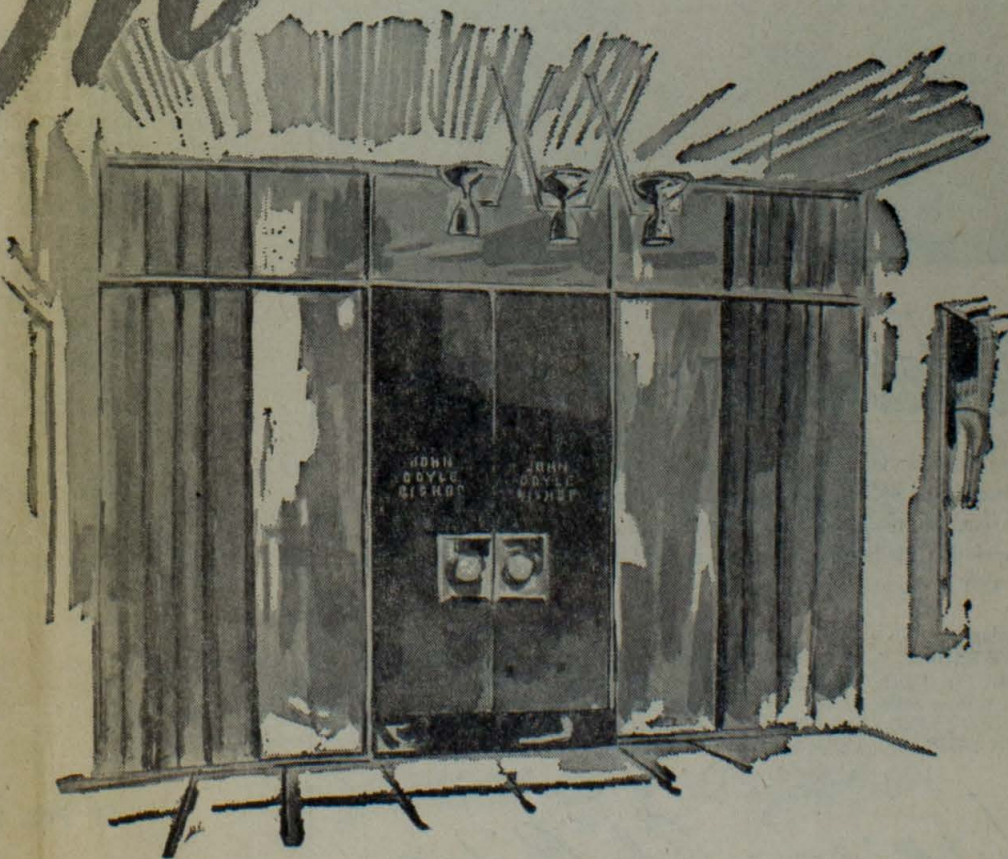
While the lower Duwamish is over its banks at some places, the flood damage between Duwamish and the mouth of the river has been light. Flood water has been confined to the east side of the river, and South Park and Oxbow have not suffered.

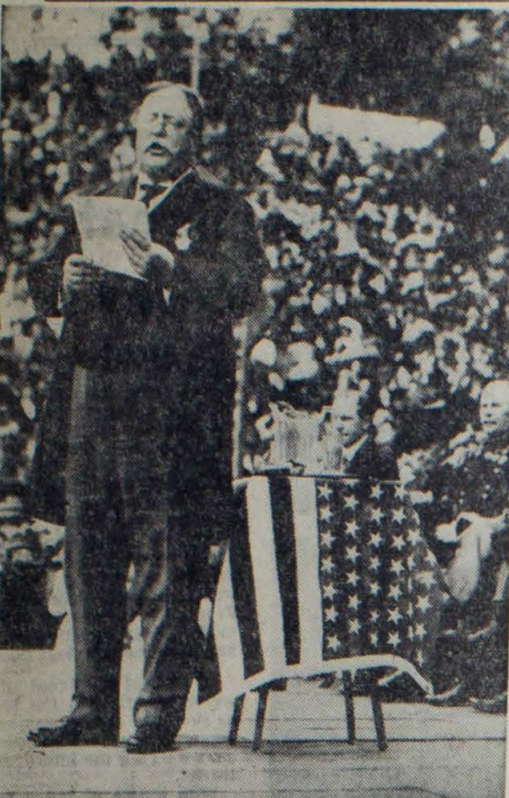
The diversion of the water of the White River into the Stuck River and thence into the Puyallup has decreased the flood waters of the Duwamish.

JOHN
DOYLE
BISHOP

Tasteful

Taste, discernment . . . authority . . .
the ultimate in fine clothes and
fashion.





At A-Y-P In Seattle

PRESIDENT WILLIAM Howard Taft speaks at the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exposition here on Sept. 30, 1909. He was the fourth Chief Executive to visit Seattle.

It was in the P-I

April 27, 1910

Cut Rate to Bellingham and Anacortes

**Single Trip 25c
Round Trip 50c
ON THE SPEEDY STEAMSHIP
CHIPPEWA**

The magnificent steamship Chippewa leaves Seattle daily, at 7:30 a. m., for Anacortes and Bellingham direct. Returning, leaves Bellingham 5:00 p. m., for Anacortes and Seattle direct.

Bellingham, Everett, Anacortes and Blaine

Strs. Utopia and Perdita at 8:00 p. m. daily for Anacortes and Bellingham direct.

Str. Perdita for Blaine on trip leaving Seattle Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Str. Samson leaves daily except Saturday, 7:00 p. m., for Everett, with freight only.

Steamers leave from Colman Dock. For full information call the Inland Navigation Co., Ticket Office, Main 257, Ind. 257; 612 First, or L. H. Gray, Main 87; 103 Yesler way.

President Taft Cheered

President William Howard Taft arrived in Seattle on September 29, 1909, for a two-day visit. As he stepped from the train at the King Street Station he greeted the welcoming committee "with a genial smile." The Post-Intelligencer reported.

"At that instant the crowd that filled the inner inclosure at the station caught sight of him and a cheer burst upon the air like the full tones of a mighty pipe organ." The P-I report added.

"The cheer was taken up by the waiting crowds that packed the street outside the station, and for a minute the air quivered with the enthusiasm of the welcome."

A major event in the Chief Executive's visit was his speech at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition grounds, where he also reviewed a "parade of all nations" and inspected exhibits.

"Although the ceremony of welcoming the President at the station was simple, the scene was impressive," said The P-I.

"The police arrangements were perfect, and the dense crowds that filled the streets about the station, like a field of clover, respected the tautly drawn ropes."

THE NATION'S 27th President was "the picture of health," showing no sign of strain.

Led by a squad of mounted police, the President and his party, together with the reception committee, drove to the Washington Hotel.

President Taft spoke to members of the Yale Club at the hotel, walked through the lobby between "long lines of cheering spectators," and went to his apartments.

The next day, after a second visit to the A-Y-P grounds, a session of golf and luncheon, the President left Colman Dock for Tacoma.

3,750,000 Visit A-Y-P Exposition

A total of 3,750,000 persons visited the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle in 1909.



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

It was in the P-I

April 27, 1910

SANITARY PUBLIC MARKET PRICES

Food quotations at the sanitary public market for tomorrow include special prices on meats as follows:

Steaks—Round, 14c per lb; sirloin, 17c per lb; T-bone, 22c per lb; shoulder, 12c per lb; hamburger, 11c per lb.
Chops—Mutton, loin, 18c per lb; veal veal cutlets, 22c per lb; loin veal chops, 24c per lb; rib veal chops, 18c per lb; shoulder veal chops, 18c per lb.
Pot roasts, 16c per lb; prime rib roasts, 15c per lb; pot roasts, 10c per lb; leg of mutton, 16c per lb; shoulder of mutton, 12c per lb; leg of veal, 18c per lb; shoulder of veal, 16c per lb; corned beef, 10c per lb; chickens, 22c per lb; Eastern hams, 21c per lb; Eastern bacon, 25c per lb; lard, pure leaf, 17c per lb; stew meat, short ribs, 8c per lb; neck pieces, 8c per lb.

Fish specials include—Salmon, 15c per lb; halibut cheeks, 3 lbs for 25c; halibut, 2 lbs for 15c; smelts, 2 lbs for 15c; red snapper, 5c per lb; shad, 10c per lb; ling cod, 2 lbs for 25c; salmon trout, 15c per lb; soles, 2 lbs for 15c; black cod, 3 lbs for 25c; rock cod, 12c per lb; perch, 1 lb for 25c; flounders, 1c per lb; clams, 10c per pall; Puget sound oysters, 15c per pt; Eastern oysters, 25c per doz; crabs, 10c, 15c and 20c each; shrimp, 12c per lb, or 2 lbs for 25c.
Among the fruit booths cherries, the first of the season, are a feature, offering at 25c per lb. Bermuda onions are selling at 10c per lb or 3 lbs for 25c. Rhubarb is quoted at 4 lbs for 10c; potatoes, at 5c per lb; local asparagus, 10c per lb, or 3 lbs for 25c; and tomatoes, at 5c and 10c per lb.

June 5, 1903:

Gas Launch Wins Honors

The new gasoline launch, Dolphin, owned by Vince H. Faben, has won the distinction of being the fastest craft of her kind on Lake Washington.

The Dolphin has been in commission less than a month, and has distanced such boats as the Florence R. and Dorothy, both of which have heretofore been considered the two fastest pleasure launches afloat on those waters. The former until last week held the record against all comers.

THE DOLPHIN is thirty-five feet long over all, has a seven-foot beam and is equipped with a ten horsepower N and S gasoline engine.

On her trial test she developed a speed of twelve miles an hour over an actual

measured course. Later her builder, H. West, made slight changes to increase her speed with the result that on Sunday last she distanced the Florence R. more than three lengths in a quarter-mile brush.

A FEATURE of the Dolphin is that her engine is noiseless, and it is possible to immerse her exhaust, so that the little pleasure craft glides through the water without any noise whatever.

The launch was built for her owner's use between his home, on Mercer Island, and Leschi Park.

237,194 In '10

A United States census sets Seattle's population at 237,194 in 1910.



Horace Greeley's advice fell on responsive ears one day back in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and Samuel Silverman moved his jewelry business to Seattle. Back in 1912, 1st and Madison was a bustling corner of the growing Queen City of the Northwest, and the new store grew and prospered. The specialty was fine watchmaking, and Samuel Silverman's skill at the trade became known far and wide.

The first world war broke out; styles changed—the pocket watch was superseded by the wrist watch. New designs influenced by America's new prominence in the world were introduced—and Ben Bridge returned from Naval service to marry Sally Silverman and to buy into the Silverman store as a partner. Shortly after, the name was changed to Silverman and Bridge, and the business was moved to 3rd and Union to keep pace with the moving of the center of retail trade.

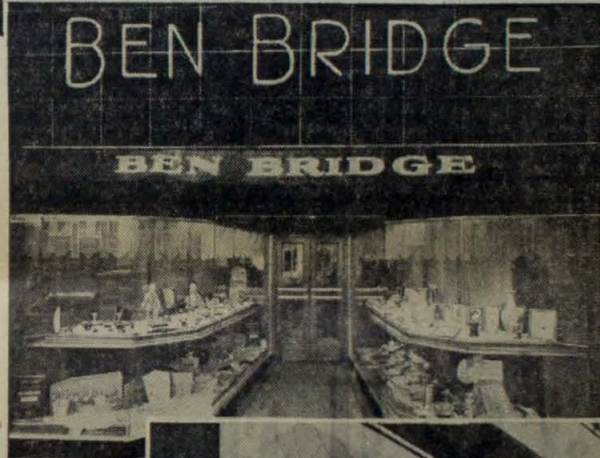
Another move, a constant growth of business and ever-widening circle of loyal customers and friends, and 1928 found the firm name changed to BEN BRIDGE, in its present location. Shortly before, Silverman had been forced to retire because of ill health and moved to California on doctor's advice.

The 30's were depression years, and it was during those years that the foundation of friendship and confidence-building service really paid dividends. The store maintained its growth and increased its circle of loyal customers. It was in the 30's that Ben Bridge's two sons, Herb and Bob, began to earn their allowances and learn the business, from sweeping of the store to a watchmaker's apprenticeship for Herb.

Along came second world war and a wholesale enlistment into the Navy by the Ben Bridge sales force. Four salesmen and Herb Bridge, who was a partner by this time, left for Naval service. After the war and graduation from the University, Herb rejoined Ben Bridge in the active running of the business—and all was calm until the Korean War, when both Herb and Bob were gone, leaving the store to be run by Ben Bridge.

Wars over, Bob and Herb buckled down into the active management of the business with the result that Ben Bridge retired from active participation in 1957. The tradition of professional competence that was laid down by the boy's grandfather years before, was carried out when Herb Bridge received his certificate as a graduate gemologist from the Gemological Institute of America; a recognition that he is an expert in the recognition and evaluation of diamonds and other precious stones.

In 1959 came the doubling of the size of the store and the expansion of the lines that the store carries including Omega watches, quality dinnerware and decorative glassware and enlarging the varieties of the already fine lines established by the store.



Both Herb and Bob are active members of the Naval Reserve, as a Commander and a Lieutenant respectively. Ben Bridge was President of the Washington State Jewelers Association, a post which, following in his father's footsteps, Herb now occupies.

Three generations of active business in Seattle; the foundation for many, many more years of success has been set. It is the hope of the Bridge family that they will continue to merit Seattle's friendship and patronage.



In tribute to our staff

whose conscientious efforts and unfailing loyalty have made it possible to uphold the high standards and traditions of our founders. To them we acknowledge with heartfelt thanks our appreciation for helping us retain and extend the priceless good will that is ours—Ben Bridge Jewelers.

Standing
DAVE BRIDGE, Stock Control
ORLEY SOLOMON, Sales Manager
DON COHN, Salesman
HAROLD CLINE, Comptroller
JOHN DEGG, Master Watchmaker

Seated
POLLY BROESCH, Credit Dept.
LINDA MOORE, Credit Dept.
JANE COVEY, Credit Manager
JACK JENES, Salesman

Herb Bridge Bob Bridge

409 PIKE ST.



MA. 3-8227



Men And Beasts Ready For Service

EVER SINCE THE GREAT fire of 1889, Seattle has been conscious of fire protection and has earned a nation-wide reputation for control of conflagrations and

use of modern equipment. This photograph shows Seattle's latest fire-fighting apparatus—in 1907—ready to answer the call of fire in the city.

—(U. W. Library Photo.)

June 4, 1903:

Husky Crew Winner Over Bears

Amid the shrieks of sirens, the wild waving of flags and handkerchiefs and the frantic cheers of enthusiastic partisans, the University of Washington four raced home yesterday afternoon three lengths ahead of the California crew in their great mile and a half struggle for the intercollegiate championship of the Pacific Coast.

The race was rowed over the Lake Washington course, and the official time was 9:33. Had the Washington crew been pushed harder at the finish they could have clipped several seconds off the record.

AS IT WAS, the bow oar in the California gig steered about fifty yards outside the course at the finish and almost collided with the sea lion tank on the Leschi park grounds. He noticed his mistake too late to over-



Real Cool Job

HANS ROMSTEAD, ice deliveryman, stands beside his wagon and team at 6th Avenue and Pike Street in 1912. The horses look as cool as their load.

take the Washington crew, which had already crossed the line.

The Washington crew pulled a much longer and easier stroke than their op-

ponents, whose stroke was noticeably short and choppy.

This, together with the better steering on the part of the local university, gave

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Sun., Apr. 7, 1963 E 5

May 17, 1911:

Unattached Cows To Bring Fines

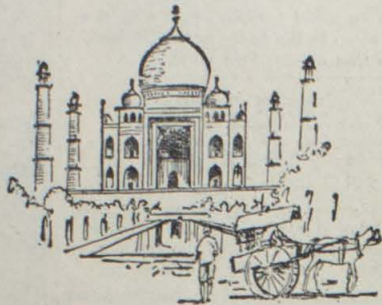
On the complaint of residents and property owners of the district, the board of county commissioners yesterday declared the territory between Orilla and Kent taboo for unattached cattle, and officially declared it a non-herding district.

Residents who have allowed their cattle to run at large will be required to keep them in fields, or pay a fine.

The commissioners were informed that loose cattle were a nuisance to the whole countryside, and that much damage was done to growing crops through their wanderings.

them the race, although the California crew was possibly somewhat handicapped by the fact that they had rowed over the course three hours before the race.

like the
Taj Mahal...

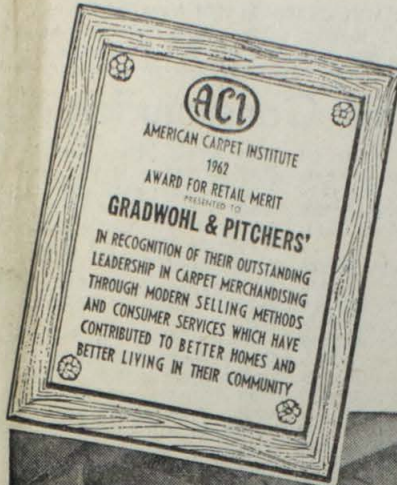
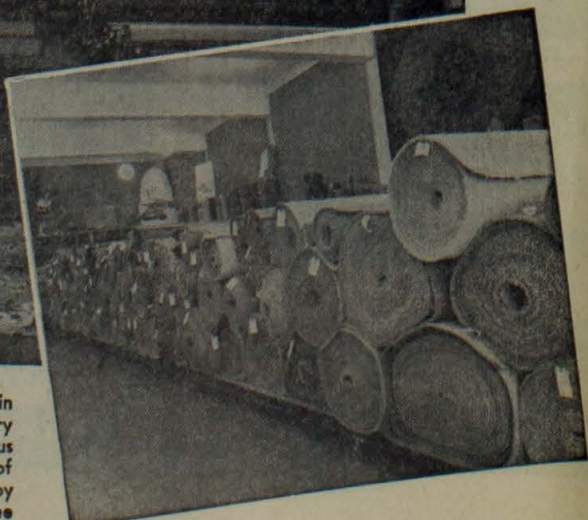


THERE IS ONLY *One* GRADWOHL & PITCHERS' *House of Carpets*

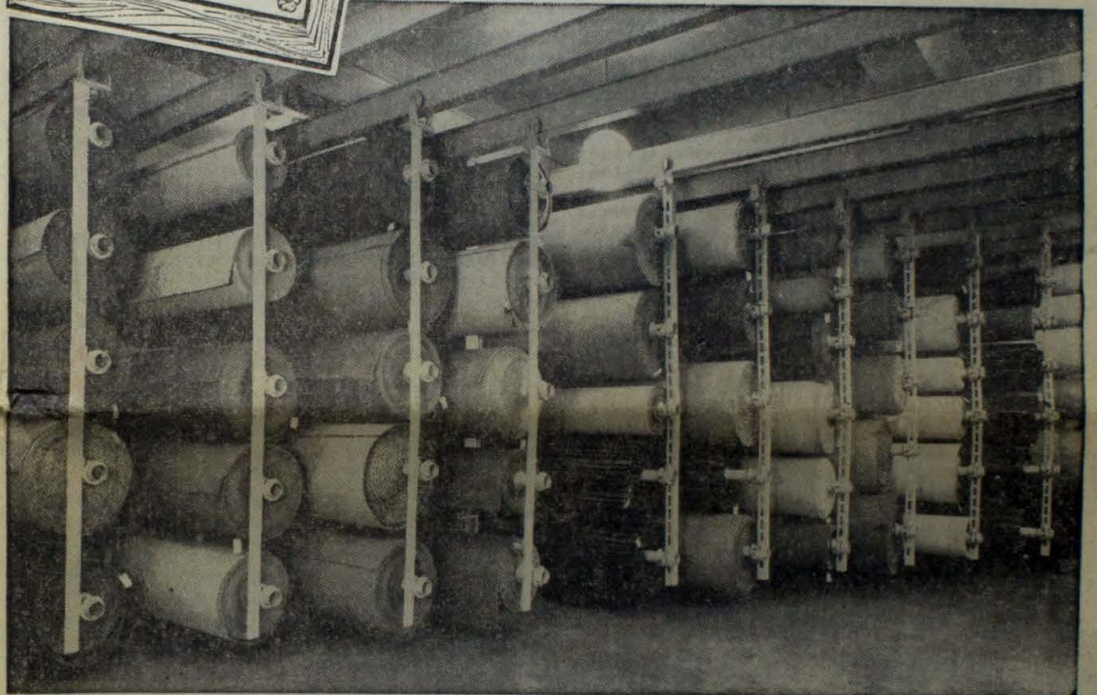
BACK in 1937 We started a modest little rug store founded on a policy of service and dependability, dealing only in Good Carpet that gives lasting satisfaction and makes real friends. We have been actively engaged in buying, selling and laying fine quality carpets and rugs since 1924. That marks 39 years of "know-how" all combined to give you the benefit of our experience. OUR CREED throughout the years has been this: We purchase the finest ALL WOOL carpet from reliable mills who believe in quality and guarantee each yard we sell. Wool for carpets dates back to the 7th Century proving its utility through the test of time. Wool imparts a richness to the eye and springiness underfoot that has not yet, even in this modern age, been duplicated. At Gradwohl & Pitchers' you'll find one of the largest selections of fine, ALL WOOL broadloom on the Pacific Coast. Come in and see the actual rolls... stocked in our daylight salesroom.



TODAY'S vast selection is partially shown here in the main showroom where you can find every texture, color and type of carpeting from luxurious broadloom to classic oriental rugs. Every yard of carpet you buy is cut, sewn and prepared by Gradwohl & Pitchers' employees to guarantee complete satisfaction.



Gradwohl & Pitchers' take pride in announcing their receipt of the 1962 American Carpet Institute Award for Retail Merit. This national recognition for our merchandising integrity is humbly appreciated and we pledge our customers that we will continue to dedicate our retailing activities to fair prices, fair dealings and INTELLIGENT ADVICE WITHOUT OBLIGATION.



This scene chronicles the opening day 25 years ago of Gradwohl & Pitchers' first store at 4755 University Way. With a 24-foot frontage and 60-foot depth the business opened with the same 3 partners who are active today.

WHY ONLY ALL WOOL?

... because the versatility of wool as a carpet fiber has more performance characteristics than any other single fiber. Wool has defied imitation. It is the only fiber that can be beat, crushed, pulled, and washed... and still return to its natural form. NO OTHER FIBER IS SO RESILIENT!



GRADWOHL & PITCHERS' *House of Carpets*

SEATTLE'S "Home Owned Store"

Open Thursday Evening until 9 p.m.

5034 University Way

LA. 2-4611

Wesley L. Jones Elected Senator

OLYMPIA, Jan. 19, 1909.—Wesley L. Jones, of North Yakima, was today chosen on separate ballots in the House and Senate to succeed Levi Ankeny in the Senate of the United States. At a meeting to be held jointly by both houses at noon tomorrow the journals will be read and the election of Mr. Jones will be certified.

The election of a United States senator upon the first ballot, with no lobbying and with the successful candidate at Washington, D.C., attending to his duties in the lower house of Congress, is unique in the history of the state.

LEGISLATORS quietly and with little speech-making fulfilled the pledges made to the people at the primary election. There was handclapping at the mention of the name of Wesley L. Jones when Sen. S. J. Cameron, of Yakima County, placed him in nomination.

There were demonstrations of applause at the brief speeches made in seconding the nomination, but the whole proceeding took less than half an hour and proved the success of the direct primary selection of United States senators.

IN THE Senate, when Lieut. Gov. Hay announced that the order of business was the selection of a United States senator, S. J. Cameron rose and said that the time had come when the Legislature would ratify the decision of the people.

"We are following the

best ideals of government," said Senator Cameron. "It is the dawn of a new era. In placing before the Senate the name of the man who is the choice of the Republican voters of this state, I am but fulfilling part of the duty imposed upon me by the people.

"During the 10 years that Wesley L. Jones has served in the lower house of Congress he has been faithful. We shall also be faithful. I propose Wesley L. Jones to succeed Levi Ankeny in the Senate of the United States."

John D. Bassett, of Adams, Franklin and Walla Walla counties, seconded the nomination.

"The primary law has given us a wise method of choosing United States senators," said he. "His nomination by the people and his confirmation by the Legislature approaches close to the ideal condition. It exerts a good influence on young men; it encourages faithfulness to duty and uprightness in public office."

When the Republican senators had seconded the nomination, Henry S. McGowan, of Pacific and Wahkiakum counties, said that as a Democrat he also had a pledge to fulfill. He nominated George F. Cotterill, of King county, as his party's choice.

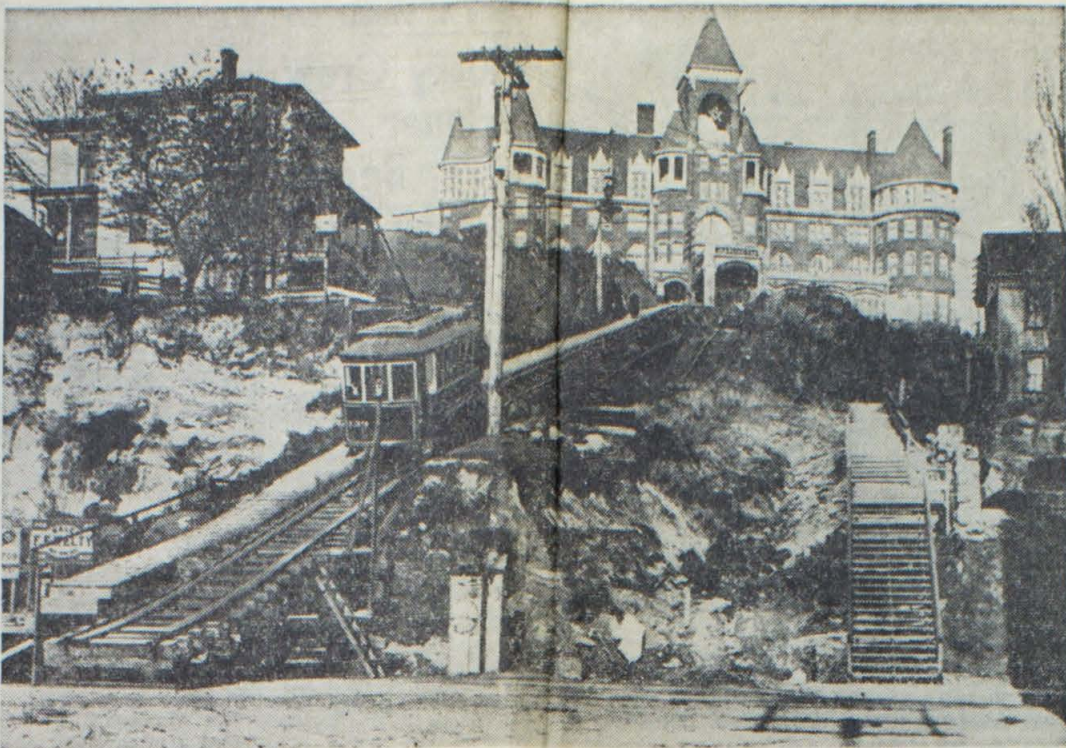
When the vote was taken Mr. Cotterill cast his vote for William Goodyear, of Colfax.

"In this state we have insisted on party nomination," said he. "If the plan was in vogue in this state as it is in Oregon where the Legislature is pledged to elect the choice of the people, and not of a party, I should take pleasure in casting my vote for the selection of the majority of the voters of the state."

"As it is a party nomination, I shall vote for William Goodyear, of Colfax."

The result of the voting in the Senate was as follows: Jones, 39; Cotterill, 1; Goodyear, 1.

The vote in the house stood: Jones, 85; Cotterill, 5.



Shortest Streetcar Line In The World

THIS PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN in 1903 from 3rd Avenue and Pine Street, looking north, shows "the shortest streetcar line in the world." Using a counterbalance,

the line ran two blocks up a hill to the entrance of the old Washington Hotel, shown in the background. Though short, the streetcar line was of standard width.

Submarine Construction Big Secret

The following report on the construction of submarines in Seattle was published in the March 6, 1910, issue of The Post-Intelligencer:

While other naval powers have many secrets which they guard closely, the United States navy has only one feature in the engines of destruction over which it has supervision that is zealously guarded from prying eyes.

THAT RELATES to the construction of the submarine torpedo boats, of which Uncle Sam now has completed and on the ways about twenty-eight, with sixteen of the craft already in commission at various ports on the Atlantic coast.

Four of these submarines are being built on the Pacific coast, the cost of each when completed and ready for service being approximately \$450,000 each.

TWO ARE being built in Seattle at the Moran Com-

June 1, 1911:

Saloons Unlicensed

Secretary Koors of the state tax commission arrived in Seattle yesterday afternoon and promptly appeared at the office of the prosecuting attorney to swear out about 30 complaints against Seattle saloon keepers who, it is alleged, have evaded the payment of their state liquor licenses.

The license is \$25, and it is stated that some have left this unpaid for two years, and some have not paid at all.

The penalty for the evasion is not less than 30 days and not more than six months, or a fine of not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$500, or both.

March 17, 1910:

City Car Riding Ordinance Eyed

If the city council considers favorably a bill which will be introduced by Councilman A. J. Goddard on Monday night, riding in city automobiles which are not labeled will be hereafter a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

April 3, 1910:

Phillies Beat A's

The Philadelphia Nationals this afternoon repeated their victory of yesterday and defeated the Americans by a score of 8 to 5.

There is no Substitute for MASONRY



Howe Building built with brick in 1911

STONE-BRICK BLOCK

It stands the test of time

ECONOMY

- In Construction
- In Upkeep
- In Operation

UNIT MASONRY Association, Inc.
OF SEATTLE
Call AT 4-8710 for information on suppliers and Mason Contractors

Jan. 24, 1909:

Money Orders Total \$3,908,014

The annual statement prepared by the money order division of the Seattle postoffice for the year 1908 shows that the total number of money orders issued amount to \$3,908,014.21, of which \$2,823,633.21 was domestic.

T. H. Mitchell

Laid First Brick

Thomas H. Mitchell, who laid the first brick paving in Seattle, died Jan. 23, 1909, in Seattle. Mr. Mitchell spent seven years as a paving contractor and laid the first brick paving in both Seattle and Tacoma.

Congratulations to
the Post-Intelligencer
on their 100th Anniversary!



Rosaia Bros. is owned and has been under the continuous operation of the Rosaia family for over fifty-six years.

Since 1907
beautiful flowers
have been a
creative specialty
and a
family tradition
with

Rosaia Bros.
FLORISTS

702 PINE STREET

MA. 2-2858

It was in the P-I

April 26, 1910

If It's Correct, Cheasty Has It.

WOMEN'S MOTOR AND DUST COATS

AT \$15.00 EXTRA VALUE

In Gray and Natural Linens

New Motor Hats in straw with draped chiffon veil attached

Motor Scarfs in every shade and material
\$3.00 and more

Cheasty's
HABERDASHERY
CHEASTY BUILDING
SECOND AVE. AT SPRING ST.

If Cheasty Has It, It's Correct.

**CUSTOM
TAILORING
in Steel**



Fabricators and erectors of mild steel, stainless steel, aluminum, nickel and other metal products

HYDRAULIC SUPPLY

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

7500 Eighth South • Seattle 8, Washington

Incorporated 1905

50 years

ago...



The Alaskan Copper Works in 1913

MORRIS ROSEN

Our 50th Anniversary is respectfully dedicated to the memory of our founder. His many friends in the metals industry recall his technical skill and warm personality.

and today...



SEATTLE: 3223 SIXTH AVENUE SOUTH



PORTLAND: 939 SOUTH EAST ALDER

Distributors of:
COPPER • BRASS • BRONZE
STAINLESS STEEL • ALUMINUM

ALASKAN COPPER & BRASS COMPANY
Stainless Steel Aluminum



SEATTLE • 3600 EAST MARGINAL WAY SOUTH

FABRICATORS OF CORROSION-RESISTANT METALS

ALASKAN COPPER
Works

Seattle Is Rocked Once Again By Scandal

Continued from Page 2.)

governor around the state, he kept an eye on P-I affairs.

"Confidentially," he wrote to Brainerd from Colfax, "I would suggest a reorganization of your correspondence service in Eastern Washington. Tom Hart, at Walla Walla, is the only one I have found worth anything at all."

Beefing up the city staff, Brainerd brought in Carlton Fitchett, the Tacoma correspondent, as a reporter. Portus Baxter handled sports, Ed Batwell was the drama critic. Joe Gilbert came from Butte to write politics along with Jay Thomas whose brother, Ed, was the night editor. Karl Anderson was the police reporter.

Brainerd found a kindred soul in the Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews, the fiery, Georgia-born evangelistic preacher who had been the highly successful pastor of Seattle's First Presbyterian Church since 1902. His six-foot-six-inch frame hung in a frock coat and topped by a black slouch hat, Matthews roared into an evening session of the city council in 1905 and charged corruption, graft and payoff to some of its members and members of the police force.

BRAINERD BACKED HIM to the hilt. The city rocked once again with scandal. In the end, not much was changed, but the crusading team of Brainerd and Matthews was in business.

"I love you," Matthews wrote the editor, "and pray for your success and happiness."

In 1908, Mayor William Hickman Moore announced he would run for re-election. He would reappoint his chief of police, Charles Wapenstein, "on his record as a reformer."

This was too much for Brainerd. Seattle was a wide-open town, and everybody knew it. While The Post-Intelligencer thundered on the streets, Matthews thundered in the pulpit. Brainerd searched the record, published Wapenstein's dismissal 22 years earlier as detective chief of the Cincinnati police force. He had taken hush money. In May of 1901, "Wappy" had been fired from the Seattle police force for taking protection money from gamblers.

The P-I backed John F. Miller against Moore. The Times, supporting Moore, charged that in 1904, when Richard F. Ballinger sought support in his mayoralty campaign, Brainerd extracted a signed pledge that he would enforce The P-I's "clean-up" policy. Ballinger, now United States land commissioner, immediately telegraphed a denial.

AND MILLER BLEW THE TIMES' argument to the four winds with the disclosure that that organ itself had offered to support him against Moore if he would promise to retain Wappy, the crooked cop.

At the polls, Miller whipped Moore by 12,049 to 8,109. The next morning, under the caption "Who Did It?" The P-I featured a front-page cartoon by George Hager. It showed Moore's dismembered body lying before a group of men, including Wappy and the gangling Matthews. Each was pointing at the other fellow.

"That cartoon of me this morning is not quite fair," Matthews protested to Brainerd, "and I cannot believe that you suggested it. My friendship for you, your paper, Mr. Wilson, and my loyalty to the campaigns you have conducted have all been too sincere and faithful to have allowed such a cartoon."

Brainerd turned to other matters. Joshua Green, president of the Puget Sound Navigation Co., complimented him on the men he assigned to the waterfront.

"They have always been little gentlemen, and I want to say this especially of Mr. Hill, the present marine man."

This was Robert Hill, a short, energetic veteran of Minneapolis journalism who had come to The P-I from the Tacoma Ledger. Green told Brainerd that "the other night" when his steamer George E. Starr brought in passengers from the damaged steamer Cottage City, he telephoned the paper. It was 2 a.m.

"It occurred to me that unless Hill got this news immediately, his paper would not be able to note it until long after the other papers," Green wrote, "and therefore I lit the gas and called up your waterfront department."

Brainerd summoned young Hill to the front office.

"What," he demanded, "is your ambition?" "To quit working for a morning newspaper," Hill blurted, "as soon as God will allow me."

Shortly after that, Hill found another job—working days—and resigned. A young reporter, Hayes Calkins, was offered the marine beat but hesitated to take it.

"Grab it," Hill told him. "It's the best-paid job

of no one whom I could get that would have more weight with him than yourself."

"I assure you that I will divulge none of the secrets connected with the opening and hold onto every cent of it as long as possible for the good of the common end."

Brainerd's reply is unknown, but inasmuch as Publisher Wilson was planning another comeback attempt in the same election, it isn't likely that Hoge won the account. On the other hand, Brainerd warned the publisher he couldn't possibly win the election. On election night, as the returns showed Wilson hopelessly defeated, the publisher flung himself onto an office couch and snarled at Brainerd, "Well, damn you, you told me I couldn't win, and I didn't!"

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER staff turned out night and day as the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition opened and ran its course, but Brainerd kept a balanced newspaper, nonetheless. Sunday supplements, society coverage, sports reporting, business news, farm and mining columns—all were improved steadily in quantity and quality. He sent Ashmun Brown to Washington, D.C., as correspondent. He wired him congratulations on his first day at the new post.

It wasn't an easy job. Brown had to check with the Associated Press daily to be sure he didn't duplicate what the AP was sending West. Still, an AP editor in the Kansas City bureau had the final decision on what news finally moved to the Coast.

"The only trouble is," Brown explained to Brainerd, "one never can tell what the cheerful idiot at Kansas City will kill."

In his spare time, Brown filled Brainerd's ceaseless requests for government documents—"Am still shy the Army and Navy cook books, but I have a line on them now." He also was charged with sending the editor all the free vegetable and flower seeds the Department of Agriculture would give him.

BROWN ALSO KEPT BRAINERD fully advised of the activities of Publisher Wilson, who spent more time in Washington, D.C., than in Seattle. Wilson frequently dropped into Brown's office, growling about the expense it involved.

"The Oregonian doesn't pay anything like this," he complained. "The Spokesman-Review doesn't; The Ledger doesn't. You fellows all have the idea that I am made of money and can toss it around freely. It's got to stop."

Brainerd took no warning.

On July 14, William W. Chapin, Wilson's son-in-law, was elected a director of The Post-Intelligencer Co., and named vice president and general manager. In Washington, Wilson told Brown:

"You know, Mrs. Wilson is always raising hell about music-page matters. Well, Brainerd wrote to her about some of them and he told her that since Chapin was manager, he didn't know whether he was responsible for the paper, or something like that."

"I'm glad of it. I hope Chapin will rub it into

Seattle Post-Intelligencer Sun., Apr. 7, 1963

E 7

him good and hard. He has rubbed it into me for the last five years."

Wilson, Brown added, insisted he wasn't making any money from the paper, but Chapin would change that.

CHAPIN DID HIS BEST. In February, 1910, Brainerd turned in his resignation, in writing. Chapin filed it for future reference. Independent as ever, the editor ignored Chapin's pleas for economy. Chapin sent him daily memoranda.

"Mr. Brainerd: It seems to be impossible to hold this paper down. I wish that you would take the matter up so there would be no further misunderstanding. This morning you had 72 columns and three inches of reading matter in a 22-page paper. This could easily have been held down to 20 pages, which would have given your department practically 60 columns of space."

"The actual cost per page at the present time is in the neighborhood of \$100."

But Brainerd was off on another campaign, turning the Republican Post-Intelligencer all out for Hiram C. Gill, a criminal lawyer—but a Republican. The voters approved him for mayor and at the same election amended the city charter to make future elections nonpartisan.

Gill, a plain - talking politician, immediately threw Seattle wide open. Brothels ran on a 24-hour basis. Gambling halls had no need to close their doors. Wapenstein, the crooked cop, was chief of police.

Brainerd was aghast. Carefully, he and Mark Matthews laid their plans. A "Committee of One Hundred" organized by the preacher raised a kitty of \$75,000.

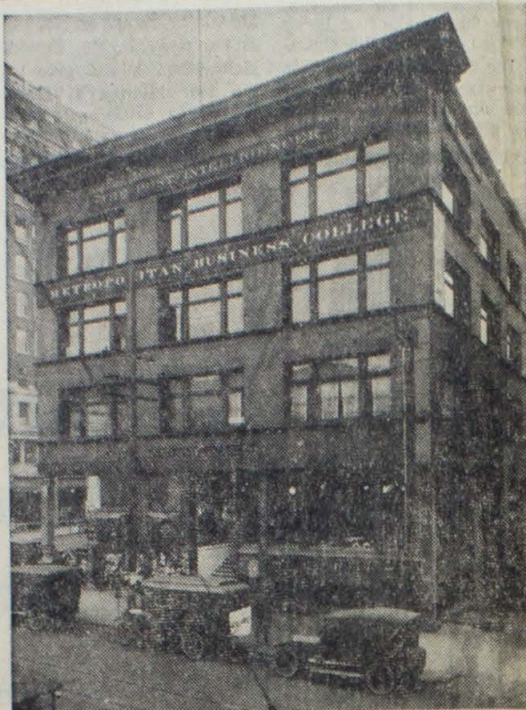
ADDRESSING A WOMEN'S meeting in his church, Matthews suggested that Seattle resort to the recall—vote Hi Gill out of office. For the first time, women would have the right to vote, he pointed out. Eight hundred of them cheered.

"The best single individual influence at present exerted in Seattle," editorialized The P-I, "probably is that of Mark A. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Where else is there a like church with such and so many ardent, constant workers, made so largely by the singleness of purpose of one good man?"

And a free-spending, friendly contractor, J. W. Baxter, with offices in Room 523 of the Alaska Building, walked into Gerald's Restaurant at 3 o'clock one morning and "whispered for wine." He was looking for contacts, he explained, for friends who could help him meet important people in Seattle. He gambled, he drank, and he picked up all the checks. Soon he knew every one in Seattle night life who mattered.

Brainerd, though the next election would be nonpartisan, was looking for a way for the Republican paper to attack the man it had elected. He

(Continued on Page 11.)



Former Home

THIS BUILDING on the southwest corner of 4th Avenue and Union Street housed The P-I between 1904 and 1921. It was on the site of the present Washington Bldg.

on the local staff, \$30 a week, and you're your own boss."

And Calkins, donning the traditional marine editor's nickname of "Skipper," wore it proudly for more than half a century.

JAMES D. HOGE, FORMER owner of The P-I, now president of Union Trust and Savings Co., sought Brainerd's favor when the 1908 senatorial campaign began to shape up. Levi Ankeney was expected to run again.

"Being an ambitious banker and very anxious to build up my business," he wrote Brainerd, "I asked Governor McGraw this morning for the account of the Ankeney barrel, which I am informed from your columns is about to be opened. He tells me I have to have some indorsement and he knows



*As one pioneer
to another...*

The Post-Intelligencer had just reached its 22nd year when the firm which is now the Howard S. Wright Construction Company was founded in Port Townsend. The small but fast-growing newspaper was destined to become a leader in Pacific Northwest journalism... and the Howard S. Wright Company a distinguished builder of some of the area's most imposing structures. One of our most pleasant business associations occurred in 1948 when we erected one of the nation's finer newspaper plants... the Post-Intelligencer building at 6th and Wall. We trust it has played a part of the great and continuing success which the P-I is enjoying as it observes its 100th Anniversary year.

Howard S. Wright Construction Co.
Winston D. Brown, President
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
414 PONTIUS N. MU 2-2333

Public Library Costs \$350,000

On December 19, 1906, the Seattle Public Library, built at a cost of \$350,000, was opened to the public. Andrew Carnegie provided most of the funds, after the Post-Intelligencer spearheaded a drive to erect the building.



URBAN URTON
34 Years



CHARLIE CHESTER
18 Years



CARL "BUD" THOMPSON
15 Years



CHUCK TYSON
26 Years



MORRY NEWELL
17 Years



KEN WATTS
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JOHN DRESSLAR
15 years



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15 years



Not pictured: Rick Thompson — 18 years.

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At the North End of the University Bridge

Equal Suffrage Seekers Were Not Overconfident

In the March 13, 1910, edition of The Post-Intelligencer a news story indicated that members of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association were confident of victory in their fight for votes for women.

The organization wasn't overconfident. Later that year, male voters overwhelmingly approved a votes - for - women amendment submitted by the Legislature. Following is the report of justified confidence:

THAT THE women of Washington have won their fight for votes, and the amendment to the state constitution granting them the ballot will go through with a rousing majority next fall, was announced yesterday as the information obtained by the first poll list of the voters of the state by Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, of Thorpe, president of the

Washington Equal Suffrage Association.

SHE SPOKE before the King County Political Equality Club in the house of the Seattle Federation of Woman's Clubs at Harvard Avenue North and East Thomas Street.

The meeting was attended by over 100 members.

Under the direction of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association, a poll of the voters of the state is being taken.

The state has been divided and opposite each voter's name is set his birthplace, whether or not he will vote for women's suffrage, if not, why, and

remarks. The first district to have the count of the voters completed in the Fourth Ward of Olympia.

THERE ARE 370 voters in that ward. Of that number only 21 are definitely opposed to women voting. Thirty - seven are indifferent and 241 expressed themselves positively for equal suffrage.

This is the first indication of value that the suffragists have had on which to base calculations.

Mrs. DeVoe says the amendment will go through. From the results of her visits about the state and the estimates from the incomplete poll lists, she says the voters stand eight to one in favor of the constitutional amendment.

LETTERS FROM Gov. John F. Shafroth of Colorado, Gov. Bryant B. Brooks of Wyoming, and Gov. William Spry of Utah, accepting places on the suffragists' advisory board were read at the meeting yesterday.

Gov. Brady, of Idaho, is chairman of the advisory board and the other members are Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Col., and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance.

Fifteen thousand new members have been added practically to the Washington Equal Suffrage Association, according to Mrs. DeVoe.

She read a letter from C. B. Kegley, master of the state grange, in which he says that practically every one of the 15,000 members of the grange is in favor of woman's suffrage and is actively working for it.

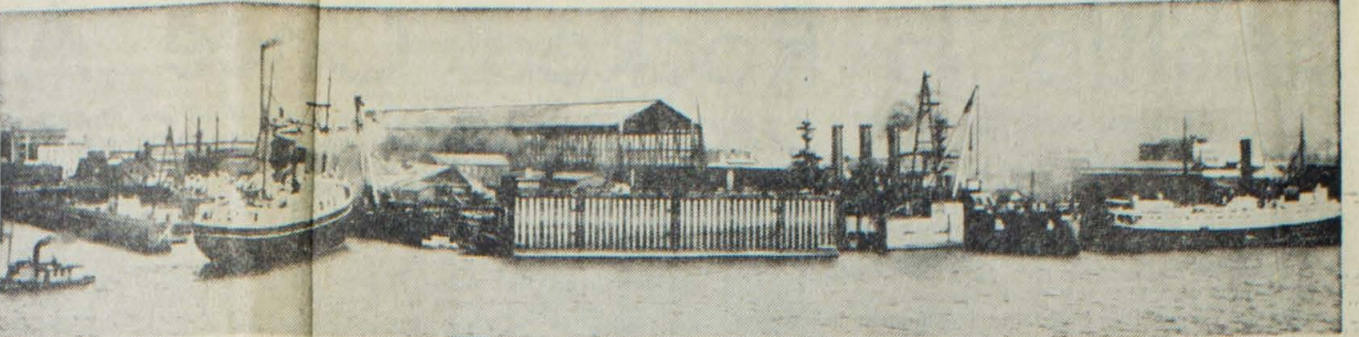
HE SAID that according to action taken, every lodge of the grange is now practically a part of the equal suffrage association.

Mrs. William P. Harper, president of the Seattle Federation of Woman's Clubs, took a former speaker to task for speaking slightly of the school elections.

"I have been chagrined to hear the women don't want to go to the polls and vote in the school elections," she said.

"We must show our husbands and brothers that we want to vote, and that we know how to vote, by going to the school elections. It is a privilege we have now and we ought to use it."

The meeting adjourned and tea and cakes were served.



Important Maritime Center In Early Seattle

THIS IS A VIEW of the Moran Brothers' Shipyard on the Seattle waterfront in 1905, an important segment of the city's economy during that

period. The battleship shed is visible against the horizon near the center of the picture. In front of it is a floating drydock.

April 2, 1910:

Stimson Mill Faces Repairs

Workmen repairing the Stimson fir mill at Ballard found the timbers so badly rotted that nearly the entire under part of the mill will have to be rebuilt. The mill was built new about eight years ago.

4 Clean Up \$50,000 Gold In One Day

DAWSON, May 21, 1903.— Fifty thousand dollars worth of glistening potent, golden wealth was the clean-up from the sluice boxes of No. 28, above on Bonanza, yesterday by the four lucky laymen working the claim.

The run that yielded this sum lasted only three or four days. This is perhaps the biggest sum ever taken

from the sluice boxes of any claim in the country at a single clean-up.

IT IS REPORTED that the winter dumps on No. 28, at the present rate, should yield \$150,000, and give to the four laymen at least \$70,000 to \$75,000 clear money.

The claim is owned by the North American Transportation & Trading Company, which will get a good share of the money, and perhaps will work the claim on its own account after this.

Other upper Bonanza claims also are producing heavily this season.

Kalama Smelt Run Too Heavy

KALAMA, March 3, 1910. — The tremendous run of smelt has completely wiped out the market. Yesterday a fisherman named Vanhoon brought in 1,500 pounds of smelt which he was utterly unable to sell. He then commenced giving the fish away to anyone who would take them.

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Suffrage Workers

MEMBERS OF THE Washington Equal Suffrage Association paste up posters on a Seattle fence in 1910. The organization's campaign attained its goal that year, when male voters overwhelmingly approved a votes-for-women amendment submitted to the state legislature.

Museum Of History Popular

FOR 11 YEARS now, Seattleites have taken their families and visitors to the Museum of History and Industry to see the chapters of Pacific Northwest history which have been exhibited there. More than 1.2 million people have looked at the fragments of the past and the stories of industry.

The Post-Intelligencer was 48 years old when it reported the first event in the history of the Seattle Historical Society, operator of the museum.

MUCH OF the edition for Nov. 14, 1911, was devoted to news of celebrations held the day before in honor of the city's 60th anniversary.

The top story on the society page that day was a report of a women's get-together marking the anniversary. At the Founders' Day party, the women decided to start saving items of history and work toward

obtaining funds for a museum devoted to the history of the Seattle area.

Some 41 years after the 1911 anniversary celebration, the Museum of History and Industry was opened Feb. 15, 1952 at 2161 E. Hamlin St.

FOR THE members of the Historical Society, it was more than just 41 years later. It was countless money-raising projects later.

By 1914 the women of the Historical Society realized their project was too large for a small group to accomplish. The society was reorganized that year and incorporated, with membership enlarged to include men.

The first trustees of the enlarged Historical Society were Judge George Donworth, Judge C. H. Hanford, Judge R. B. Albertson, Lawrence J. Colman, Prof. Edmond S. Meany and Margaret Lenora Denney.

Mrs. Emily G. Carkeek

was president until her death in 1926.

AT THE opening ceremonies in 1952, the Museum of History and Industry was given to the City of Seattle. The city returned the museum to the Historical Society for the "traditional \$1" to operate.

Membership fees and contributions help to pay operating expenses. Many residents donate hundreds of hours of volunteer work each year.

The Historical Society does not have money to purchase collections. It depends upon the generosity of residents who contribute artifacts from other eras.

Victor Denny is completing his third term as president of the Seattle Historical Society. Mrs. Allen P. Green Jr. heads the Women's Museum League.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton Gustison, director of the museum, is assisted by a staff of three full-time employees and four part-time employees, in addition to volunteer workers.



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rests upon the
land...

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1914 Ambush By 'Robbers' One Big Joke

By Laura Emory Gilmore
Post-Intelligencer Women's News Editor

WE'VE ALL READ about the famous ride of Paul Revere. How many of you have read about the 1914 ride of Harry Whitney Treat, dapper New Yorker (and former secretary to John D. Rockefeller) who came to Seattle in 1914.

It was a lovely Spring day according to all reports, when "Kimmy" Treat's tallyho, carrying a half a dozen or more of the town's most prominent belles, was ambushed by "robbers" en route to the Seattle Golf Club.

The story received nationwide coverage in the newspapers because two of the young "victims" were Mrs. George Snowdon, niece of President William Howard Taft, and Mrs. Henry Dickinson, daughter-in-law of Judge McGavock Dickinson, secretary of war in Taft's cabinet, who was visiting the Joshua Greens at the time.

THE WOMEN were dressed in hand-embroidered organdy dresses and large picture hats. For all we know, there was a tea going on that afternoon at the north end clubhouse.

This particular day the party started out from the old Washington Hotel, then headed for Fremont and the new dirt road, which was quite deserted in spots.

According to one of the riders (several are still prominent on the social scene today) they were two-thirds of the way to the clubhouse when two masked men appeared from the woods. They rushed the horses, the animals reared and the wagon swayed.

ONE YOUNG woman became so panicky she swallowed her engagement ring, we are told. Another fainted dead away. When they finally reached the clubhouse Clara Wing (Mrs. C. W. Stimson) ran into the clubhouse shouting "we've been robbed" . . . we've been robbed."

The clerk in the office notified the police and soon the newspapers were hot on the trail. The late Col. Alden Blethen himself rushed to the scene with a corps of newsmen and photographers. About five miles from his destination the colonel had a flat tire and

drove his machine the remainder of the way on the rim.

WHEN HE reached the clubhouse he found Treat and his entire party sitting on the stairs roaring with laughter. Kimmy had just told them the truth about his little "holdup," which was planned as an innocent prank by him and two of the town's prominent bachelors.

The only person who didn't think it was funny was Colonel Blethen, who had ruined a perfectly good tire and rim covering the story. Seattleites who still reminisce about the ride because they were there are Edana Collins Ruhm (Mrs. Thomas), Alma Stewart Ballinger (Mrs. John H.), and Clara Wing Stimson (Mrs. C. W.) who now resides in Portland.

MANY OF the descendants of Seattle pioneers have interesting stories to tell about their illustrious, but human, forebears. When John McGraw was elected territorial governor in 1893, his daughter Mrs. Rollin Sanford relates, he delayed moving the family to Olympia for a year because Mrs. McGraw wanted to take along Pedro her pet dog.

"Later father conceded," Mrs. Sanford recalls with a chuckle, "and we moved lock, stock and Pedro to our new home."

During his term of office Gov. McGraw went to Washington, D. C. with Sen. Sam Piles on business for the Lake Washington ship canal. They were invited to a White House reception and took with them three Seattle girls, Eleanor Nordhoff (now Mrs. Broussais Beck), Emma Baillargeon (Mrs. Thomas Stimson), and Imogene Caraher (Mrs. William Burwell), who were attending National Cathedral School in Washington.

"We were very proud of our Seattle girls," Gov. McGraw wrote his daughter, "but we wonder how they



felt at the reception with one escort without any hair and the other wearing a wig." (Sen. Piles was the wigged one.)

Princess Angeline was a frequent visitor at the McGraw home, Mrs. Sanford remembers.

"I can see her now, squatting in our kitchen with her bucket of clams. Occasionally mother would ask her to stay for luncheon—that is the only thanks she would

first settlers who arrived in Seattle in 1851 on the steamer Exact.

THE KITTINGER girls also recall the riding breakfasts held at Cherry Glen, their home on Lake Washington, and in particular the one given for Edana and Tom Ruhm shortly after their marriage.

They remember too an amusing incident involving two University Club boys,

vowed they would never again wait on that corner for a cable car—or a hearse.

ALSO ON the morbid side was the "Merry Widow" luncheon given by Mrs. Hugh Rood, a wealthy Colorado woman who was a colorful Seattle figure in the early days. Centerpiece for the luncheon (to which only widows were invited) was a miniature grave and tombstone made of white flowers. The late Mrs. John Collins was one of the luncheon guests.

"Mother left the luncheon before it was over," her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Ruhm, recalls. "I remember her saying, 'I was horrified.'"

Mrs. W. H. H. Green, Joshua Green's mother, was the social leader in Seattle for many years. On her daily promenades on First Hill she carried a director's stick tied at the crook with fresh flowers.

FOR THE past 50 years her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Joshua Green, has followed in her footsteps. The Greens have lived in the same charming house on First Hill for over half a century. Their reputation for true southern hospitality started during the Taft administration, when they entertained many of his cabinet in their home, including Secretary of War McGavock Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson.

Mrs. Green and Mrs. John H. Ballinger engineered the

10 E Sun., Apr. 7, 1963 Seattle Post-Intelligencer

first Winter Ball (forerunner of the Christmas Ball) in a hall on Queen Anne Hill.

"In those days we didn't have any florist to do our decorating," Mrs. Green says. "We had to transport the flowers and ferns by carriage or streetcar. Usually we made several trips."

Judge Thomas Burke was one of Seattle's best-loved citizens. He arrived in Seattle in 1875, when Seattle was a straggling village of 1,200.

In 1880 HE married Caroline E. McGilvra, who for years was socially prominent. The house they built on First Hill was constructed in the tradition of the times, with large rooms and high ceilings.

Probably the most interesting feature of their home was the museum, which

Judge Burke built on the north side of the house. The museum housed Judge Burke's remarkable collection of Indian baskets, which are now in the Burke Museum on the University of Washington campus.

Caroline Burke made many trips abroad, and one of her favorite stories about her husband was an experience they had in Paris. Judge Burke couldn't speak French. When he went into a restaurant he put up what he thought was a good bluff.

THE WAITER handed him a menu and also the musical program. Judge Burke considered them carefully and pointed out his choice. After the waiter had gone Mrs. Burke asked what he had ordered, and the judge said he didn't

know, he had selected several different foods.

"Why judge," his wife exclaimed, "do you know what you have done? You have ordered from the musical program!"

"Well," the judge laughed, "I like music anyway."

April 12, 1910:

Denny Park Urged As Museum Site

Denny Park as a location for an art museum was proposed to the park board yesterday afternoon by a committee from the Washington State Art Association.

Without putting the matter to vote, the members expressed the opinion that to give up half of this two-block park would be too great a sacrifice, and the use of either Volunteer Park or Woodland Park was suggested as an alternative.

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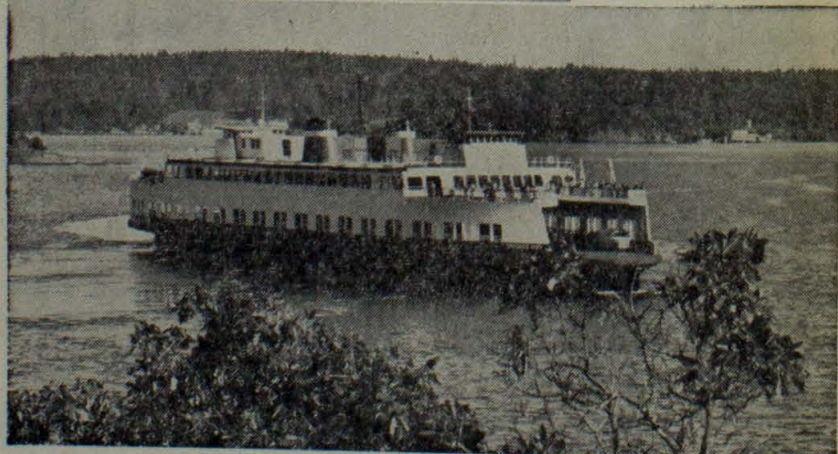
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The old City of Seattle, at West Seattle ferry terminal. Note horse-drawn carriage.



The Evergreen State, typical cruise ship in the State Ferry fleet.

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Sound Country as the cable-cars became to San Francisco. Today, a fleet of swift, modern picture-window ferries serve the everyday business needs of many Puget Sound cities and towns, and open to the vacationer or sportsman the wonders of America's most scenic country.



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Paper Expands Under Editorship Of Bone

(Continued from Page 7.)

wrote an editorial for Page One, and went home to Richmond Beach. Frank Fitts, listening at Wilson's door, heard Chapin trying to persuade Wilson not to run the editorial. Wilson insisted. The next morning, spread across three columns, "The Post-Intelligencer Policy" told subscribers that henceforth the paper would be independent in its Republicanism.

"Candidates for office will be supported by reason of their character and fitness for the positions to which they aspire, and for no other reason."

The ground was laid. Seattle, swollen to a population of 237,194 in 1911—a 194 per cent increase in 10 years—was a city of homes, and the homeowners rallied behind The Post-Intelligencer.

THE LONG, SHRILL MORALITY battle saw The P-I's city circulation jump from 18,649 in April 1910, to 31,000 a year later. Where there had been five newsboys selling 125 copies a day on the downtown streets, by April of 1911 a total of 155 newsboys were selling 9,500 copies daily.

Excitement mounted as the city council set the recall election for February 7, 1911. George W. Dilling was nominated to run against Hi Gill.

"It's not George W. Dilling who wants to be mayor—it's The P-I!" Gill shouted at a rally.

Then Federal Judge C. H. Hanford dealt the recall forces a blow. He issued an injunction sought by a taxpayer on the grounds that tax revenues could not be used to finance a recall election. That night, brandishing a sheaf of copy, Brainerd waved it at Ray Colvin, the AP correspondent, saying, "I may be in jail tomorrow!"

Next morning, his copy splashed across Page One.

"Government By Injunction Is Here!" it shrieked. On Page Three a photograph of Hanford was captioned, "Jurist Who Blocks Fight on Mayor Gill and Vice."

BUT WHAT STIRRED THE CITY to its depths was Brainerd's sensational description of Hanford. In plain English, it would have meant little; in Brainerd's English, it sounded awful—if you didn't have an unabridged dictionary handy.

"Venerable and aged man, austere and inexorable character, respected professionally, learned and studious in the law, Judge Hanford is one of the last men in the community with whom we would ever wish to disagree or differ, one of the last men of whom we would say that he showed rancor in opinion, one of the last men of whom it might be said that one of his decisions is anile and caduke."

Anile and caduke! The phrase flashed across the city. Few readers realized that the sinister sounding words meant only that the Hanford decision was that of a feeble old woman.

Two days later, William B. Gilbert, presiding circuit court judge at Portland, reversed Hanford.

"The court should be very slow in tying the hands of the officers of the city in a case of this kind," he ruled as he stayed Hanford's injunction.

And at the election, the downtown Gill supporters were swamped, 2 to 1, by the voters in the suburbs.

"It was the home people and the fathers and mothers voting for a clean city government that won yesterday's election," The P-I exulted. "Gillism is gone from this city. It is now as a bad dream."

THE DREAM TURNED INTO a nightmare for the Wapenstein gang. Matthews strode into Brainerd's office with W. J. Burns, the famous detective, and a stack of evidence. For three months, Burns had been busy trailing Wapenstein and his cronies. The erstwhile contractor, J. W. Baxter, was a Burns operative; he had spent \$5,000 winning the confidence of the gang.

"Get Murphy up here!" Brainerd told Fitts. Up came J. F. Murphy, prosecuting attorney. Brainerd told him the story, demanded a grand jury. Murphy objected. It would cost \$10,000 and he did not want to ask the county commissioners for the money.

"What do you mean?" Brainerd snapped. "I elected you!"

Splashed on Page One, the story sent the ring members into panic. Most of them rushed to turn state's evidence.

"Members of the vice syndicate, their henchmen, women who enjoyed police protection under Wapenstein's regime, cafe men, saloon men . . . all sat in the courthouse hallway kicking their heels and waiting for a chance to tell all they knew," The P-I gloated.

Burns, "a plump, rosy cheeked man who weaves his snares with a smile," announced publicly that no evidence against Gill had been uncovered.

"I don't think Gill ever got a cent," he said. Addressing the first annual banquet of the Seattle chapter of the American Institute of Banking, he added:

"Seattle has emerged from a rotten condition and in some respects it won't take long to show up the conditions that existed."

The P-I, privy to every move of the prosecutor, reported: "Since the big explosion, the vice syndicate has been checking up on itself. And it has found that by some unanimity of circumstance J. W. Baxter is the man to whom each of the syndicate has bared his business secrets."

The jig was up. In the end, Wapenstein and others went to the penitentiary.

BUT BRAINERD'S TROUBLES weren't over. Instead, Chapin clamped down on his crusades.

"While this paper supported and elected Lloyer Dilling," Chapin told him, "we will in a short time be held up to ridicule. I do not propose that The Post-Intelligencer shall foster the kind of laws that were made in our forefathers' time."

"This is the Twentieth Century. We must abide by conditions as we find them. I desire that we have a more liberal policy in this paper with more encouragement and general boost."

Brainerd's days were numbered. Vacationing at Powell River, he received a telegram from Frank Fitts.

"Something here is not to your interest," Fitts wired. "Get to a telephone and call me as quickly as possible."

The editor hurried to Vancouver and called his loyal secretary.

Fitts had seen Chapin bring a stranger into the editorial offices, open Brainerd's door, and heard his say: "And this is where you'll sit."

The stranger was Scott C. Bone, 51, a brilliant editor who founded and owned the Washington, D.C., Herald. For months, Chapin secretly has been negotiating with him. For \$569.30, half of his moving expense, and a guaranteed salary of \$7,000 a year, Bone became editor of The Post-Intelligencer on September 1, 1911.

BRAINERD RETIRED TO HIS Richmond Beach ranch. His successor launched himself into civic



Alki Water Sport

BATHING WAS popular at Seattle's Alki Point Beach in 1912, but swimming was another matter. If this photograph is representative. Driving also was popular, judging from the well-filled parking area.

activities, struck a quick friendship with Alden J. Blethen, owner of The Times — much to Chapin's delight. The general manager wanted peace. Beriah (Ton of Gold) Brown, still writing editorials, wrote to his brother, Ashmun, in Washington:

"Bone is breeding a large scab on his nose by becoming popular and taking a prominent part in all doings, posing and fraternizing with Blethen in public. Wilson will get crazy jealous if the people get to thinking that Bone is the big noise on The P-I. That was one of the things he had it in for Brainerd for . . ."

Bone, however, was much more capable than Beriah Brown believed. The editor enlarged the paper, gave it "a dignified tone," and banned from its advertising columns all dubious material which newspapers of the period were inclined to carry.

SUNDAY CIRCULATION jumped when he be-

Seattle Post-Intelligencer Sun., Apr. 7, 1963 E 11

gan publishing The Post-Intelligencer Sunday Magazine, "The Best Printed Magazine in the West." It featured full-page pictures, such as a drawing by Stuart Morris of the L. C. Smith Building under construction. Will Hudson, the photographer, was given a full page for his beautiful marine shot, "Beating the Tug."

Seattle and The P-I prospered together. Bank clearings in 1912 were \$602,430,000, more than \$50 million more than in 1911. All this came without either important real estate transactions or Alaskan gold; the golden flood from the north had slowed to a trickle. Seattle's prosperity, said N. H. Latimer of Dexter Horton National Bank, was merely "the healthy, natural growth of the city's retail, manufacturing and jobbing interests."


April 2, 1910:

Letter Carriers Band To Play

The Seattle Letter Carriers' band, recently formed among the postoffice employees, will give its first concert at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium next Thursday evening.

The object is the accumulation of a fund to send the band to the national convention of letter carriers at Rochester, N.Y., in September, 1911.

In preparing the programme the committee has obtained as additional attractions Prof. Kantner, director of the Y.M.C.A. orchestra; Prof. F. L. Delgan, banjo instructor; J. W. Davies, of the Cambrian quartet, and Miss Temple G. Burr, violinist.



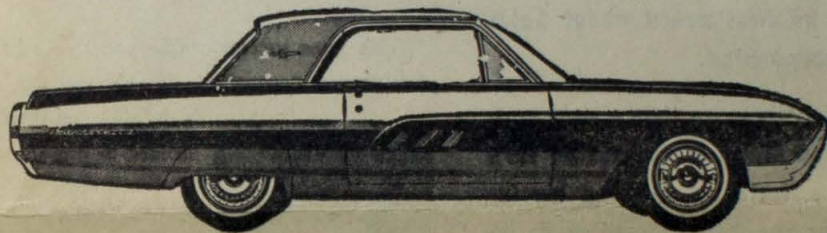
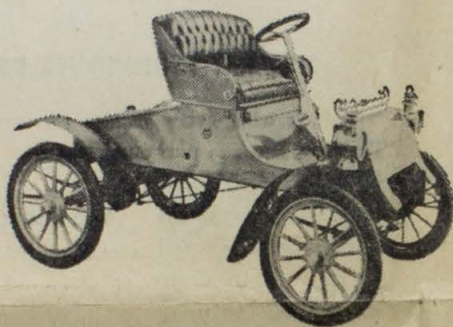
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For Diversification in
Creating some of the
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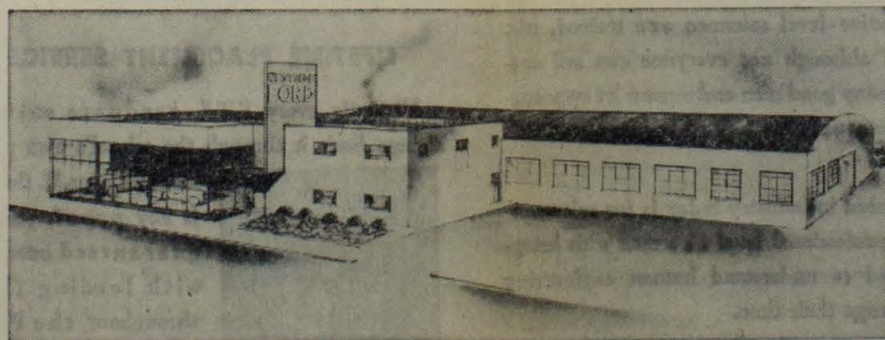
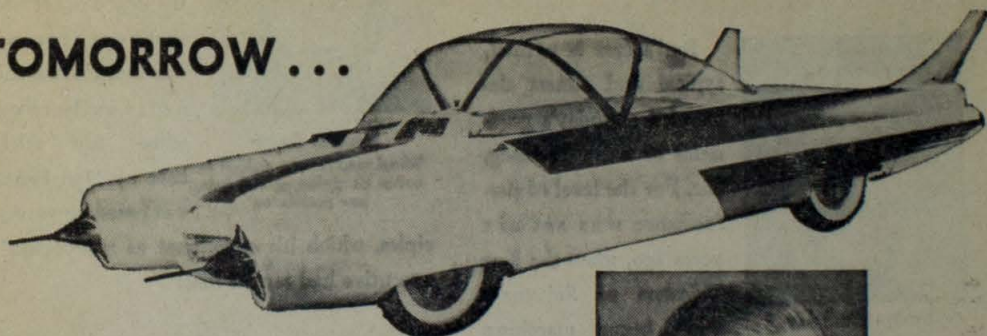
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Westside Ford was the world's first Space Age Super Auto Market—selling new Ford cars and trucks in addition to a wide and varied selection of fine used automobiles. Quality—in product and service—have meant quantity for Westside, a factor that means a better buy all ways.

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"It's a lie! Salesmen are not born...They are trained."



These words, which have brought success to thousands of men like yourself, are the foundation upon which Seattleite Don Bennett six years ago began Sales Training, Inc. —today the fastest growing organization of its kind in America . . . Read how S. T. I. opens doors of opportunity for other men . . . and could for you!

Merlyn Owen was working in a warehouse when he first heard about Sales Training, Incorporated.

That was hardly more than a year ago, and today Bud Owen is successful. He's no millionaire, but he's boosted his income and has reached several goals he set for himself.



Merlyn (Bud) Owen
now with
AIR-MAC, INC.
(materials handling equip.)

Bud's case is normal, typical and almost demanded of today's graduates of Sales Training, Inc. For the level of performance was set six years ago, when the first "Masters of Salesmanship" began marching out of S. T. I.

During those six years the hundreds of men and women graduated developed such a record that better than nine out of ten found a new career, improved their income substantially or fulfilled a desire for a richer, more interesting life. And they accomplished it all in their spare time . . . most while holding another job.

WHAT IS S.T.I.'S SECRET?

This same success can be yours — whatever your present occupation—if only you can make a decision and then keep headed in one direction.



Douglas Boyce
School teacher, who trained to better his profession and gain new confidence

It is for people like yourself — if you have the desire to get ahead—that Sales Training, Inc. was born. When this now nationally recognized school was originated here by Don Bennett, it was based upon two principles, which his experience as a successful sales executive had taught him:

1. Executive-level salesmen are trained, not born. And although not everyone can sell successfully, many good men and women let opportunity slip away only for lack of training.

2. The need in industry today is for salesmanship on a professional level . . . men with integrity, trained to understand human engineering and to manage their time.

MODERN TECHNIQUES USED

This is what every trainee receives at Sales Training, Inc. . . . plus much more:



Howard Sharp, Jr.
Former salesman, who moved ahead rapidly in the Home Oil Co.

You learn to prospect a market, how to speak effectively, how to demonstrate products, ways to overcome natural objections and profitable methods of closing sales.

Personality development strengthens individual attitudes and provides you with a sense of accomplishment and purpose.

LIFETIME PLACEMENT SERVICE

Virtually every S.T.I. graduate seeking a change finds it through the school's own placement director. If the past is any proof, you are guaranteed interviews with leading firms throughout the Pacific Northwest. Over 2,000 firms have standing requests to interview S.T.I. graduates. All types of firms are represented, paying attractive salaries or salaries plus commission. Some include company cars, retirement plans and many plus benefits.



Walter P. Carmichael, Jr.
Retired Colonel, who found new career with Rittenberg Sales & Service

If you would like to find a new road to success, then YOU MUST TAKE THE INITIAL STEP. If you want to increase your income THIS YEAR . . . enjoy greater opportunity and security, increase your self-respect . . . then you should look into this growing phenomenon called Sales Training, Inc. You need to have a high school education or better to qualify, and you must be 21 to 49 years old.

THE FIRST MOVE IS YOURS

In order to help you make this decision, S. T. I. makes available a Psychological Aptitude Test that helps reveal basic salesmanship potential. It is simple yet authoritative. You take it free with-

SEATTLE'S SALES TRAINING, INC. MAKES NEWS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

S. T. I. Notes Progress on P-I's 100th Anniversary

Earlier this year Robert Coulson of Denver received the highest award made annually by the Denver Sales and Marketing Executives.

When Colorado's Governor John Love presented Coulson his trophy, solid confirmation was added to the growing respect being won by Sales Training, Inc., across the country. For Bob Coulson, who once owned his own business, is today Director of Registration for the Denver Branch of S. T. I.

Sales Training, Inc., now offers its unique course in salesmanship in 8 major cities, including the home office in Seattle. The others are: Denver, Detroit, Dallas, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles and Portland.

Several more branch schools are being readied for opening this year, and it can be safely said Sales Training, Inc., is the fastest growing organization of its kind in America

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These handsome quarters of S.T.I.'s resident school on Denny Way illustrate the successful growth enjoyed by the organization across the nation. In Seattle new divisions of specialized training and service to industry have been added, including sales aptitude testing, sales clinics, speakers bureau, industrial sales aids.