

and offered him the support of his entire staff.

Dickson, after ordering his Ninth regiment troops to the First regiment armory in Michigan avenue for the night, and accompanied by Sheriff Traeger, hurried to the Fort Dearborn hotel, where the peace crowd is domiciled. He looked over the situation briefly and then departed for his headquarters at the Hotel La Salle. No arrests were made.

Whether the state forces will begin taking into custody those who defied the governor's orders yesterday and those in high authority who abetted them Gen. Dickson would not say at nearly hour this morning.

MOBILIZE 1,000 POLICE.

Chief of Police Schuettler, who decided that Mayor Thompson and not Gov. Lowden was his commanding officer, said to be based on an opinion given him by Corporation Counsel Samuel A. Eitelson, also mobilized 1,000 police reserves last night. He said the situation had reached such a tense state that trouble might break out any time and he wanted to be prepared to meet it promptly.

The mobilizing of the police was said not to be in opposition to the state troops, but merely a preventive move in case rioting should break out between the mayor's backers and the supporters of the government.

JEER AT LOWDEN.

The anti-government forces, however, got away with their "convention," with the mayor's aid, and last night were openly jeering at the state government and praising the mayor to the skies.

It was held in the West Side auditorium, from which the pacifists, led by the Socialists and some who are said to be in sympathy with the I. W. W. organization, were ousted by the city police on Saturday, and resounded with attacks on the government, Gov. Lowden by inference, and all the forces now supporting the war program of President Wilson.

MASON WHACKS AT WILSON.

Aside from the "wild-eyed" orators, who have been speaking through the three states they were driven out, Congressman at Large William E. Mason of Chicago was the chief attraction.

He denounced the draft law, declared it unconstitutional, satirized America's entrance into the war, demanded that the troops be withdrawn from France, and, in a burst of pathos, declared that enough mothers' tears were being shed in Illinois "to float a battleship."

He was wildly cheered as he lambasted the government and the war policy of President Wilson.

While these inflammatory and anti-war orations were being delivered the troop train, bearing Gen. Dickson, was speeding over the prairies more than sixty miles an hour.

This information was communicated to the convention leaders and they roared and laughed.

A MATTER OF MOMENTS.

Only by a few moments were connections missed that might have spoiled the anti-war forces' program, for plans had been laid to have Gen. Carter in

ILLINOIS RIOT TROOPS HERE TO STOP PACIFISTS

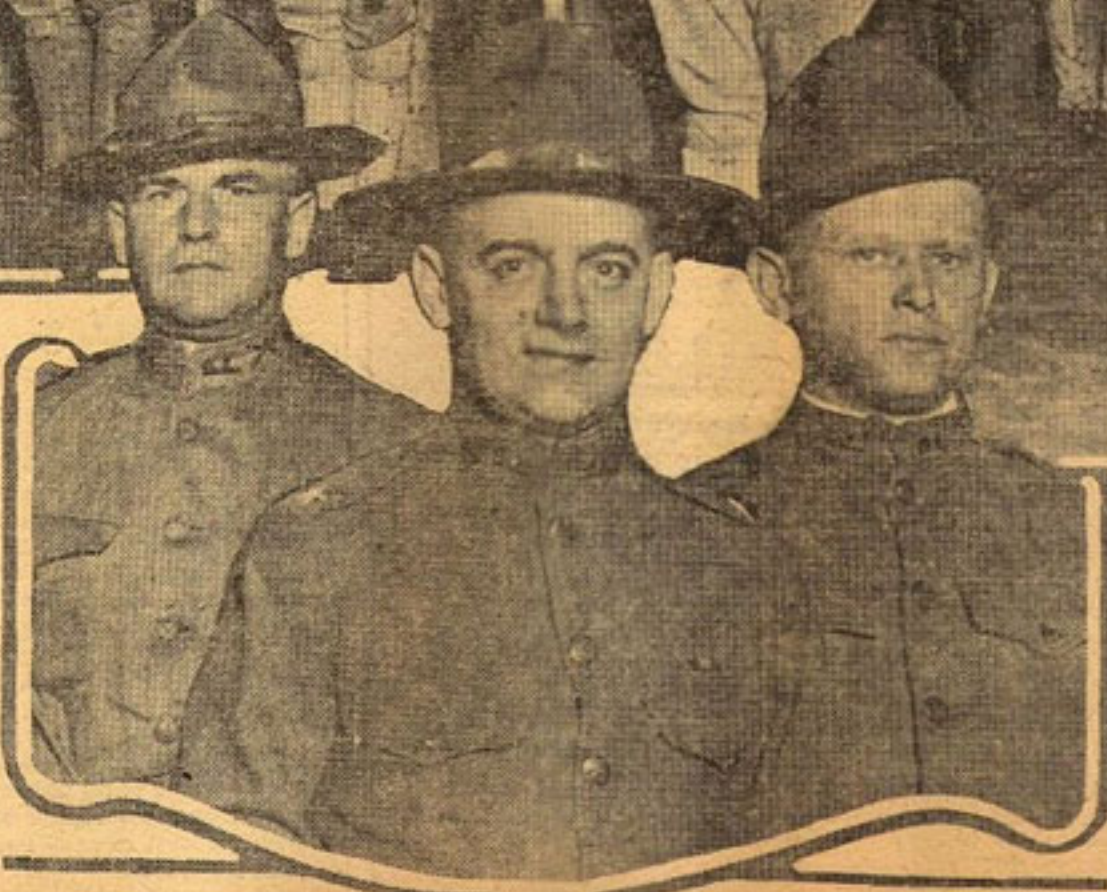
Officers and Men of the Ninth Infantry, Rushed to Chicago Last Night by Gov. Lowden, Under Personal Command of Adj. Gen. Dickson.



SECURITY

Merrick of League Keeps Governor Informed on Movements of Pacifists.

H. H. MERRICK, chairman of the Chicago branch of the National Security league, spent a busy twelve hours in rounding up resistance to the efforts of the pacifists. The news the mayor had given permission to hold the peace convention was telephoned to Mr. Merrick at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, whereupon he immediately communicated with Adj. Gen. Dickson in Springfield. Later, when it was announced the meeting was to be held at 2:30 Mr. Merrick again telephoned to the governor's office. After going thoroughly over the situation he held another telephone conference with the governor, who said he had full information on the movements of the pacifists and already had ordered four companies to Chicago. Mr. Merrick again communicated



Left to right—Maj. Charles Russell, Adj. Gen. Frank S. Dickson, Capt. A. R. Simmons.

SOCIALISTS PUT BLAME OF WAR UP TO GERMANY

PARIS, Sept. 2.—A declaration signed by the Belgian, British, French, Greek, and Italian representatives at the recent Socialist conference in London is published today by Humanite, the Socialist organ.

The European conflict, says the declaration, began through the antagonism of the capitalistic group, through imperialistic policies and the deliberate aggression of Germany toward its neighbors.

CHICAGO TURNED INTO A GARRISON, U. S. BACKS STATE

Regulars and Militia Confront the Pacifists.

Chicago last evening became a garrisoned camp with three regiments of federal infantry, one of federal artillery, a battalion of state troops, and 1,000 reserve policemen bivouacked about the city to prevent possible rioting.

Adj. Gen. Frank S. Dickson, in command of the four companies of state troops, sent post haste from Springfield directly represented Gov. Lowden in orders to permit no meetings which might result in disorder. Gen. Dickson was received in Chicago by Sheriff Traeger who placed several dozen deputies at his disposal and proclaimed himself ready to carry out any orders of the governor.

Gen. Dickson immediately informed the governor of his arrival and asked for orders. He declined to say what his orders were, but, accompanied by Sheriff Traeger, entered a taxicab and drove to the West Side Auditorium, 1010 South Racine avenue, where the afternoon meeting was held. Deputies summoned J. Bass, agent of the building.

"Do you intend to rent this hall for pacifist meetings in the future?" the general inquired.

"Not me," said Bass. "I heard about the troops being called out, and I don't want any trouble here. I'll not have them in here again."

The general and the sheriff then drove to the Fort Dearborn hotel, where Edward Denahy, manager, explained he had refused rooms to the pacifists for meetings. In the lobby was Miss Mary O'Reilly of the Women's Trade Union league. It was said she had invited the pacifists to meet in Riverview park today, whereupon Gen. Dickson took steps to have soldiers in the park to prevent any such gathering.

Next, a rumor was heard that pacifists were meeting in the Hotel La Salle. A party drove there and found a conference of twenty-five pacifists was in progress.

"Well, I won't bother them," said the general. He then set about preparing for quarters for the soldiers in the First Regiment armory.

ORDER STRIKE OF 4,000 OREGON SHIPBUILDERS

Portland, Ore., Sept. 2.—All workmen in Portland shipbuilding yards affiliated with the Metal Trades council were ordered at a meeting of that body today to strike on Sept. 7 unless their pending demands for higher wages are granted. The order affects 4,000 men.

The strike order, if carried into effect will tie up five shipyards, where two steamships are now in course of construction for the government.

The shipyards affected are those of the Northwest Steel company, the Columbia River Shipbuilding company, the Albin Shipbuilding and Machine company, the Willamette Iron and Steel works,