

FOR THE CHILDREN ALSO FOR GROWN PERSONS QUICK - SAFE - RELIABLE NO OPIATES - NO NARCOTICS FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND

A COMMON COLD neglected may go quickly into CROUP, BRONCHITIS, or PNEUMONIA which often means a sudden fatality. Keep FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND always in the house and give at first sign of a cold. Refuse substitutes.

John Parsons, Stewart, Ohio, writes "We use Foley's Honey & Tar compound as our best and only cough remedy. It never fails to cure any of my seven children of cough. My 2-months' old baby has had a most severe cough which our doctor said he could not cure and that baby would surely die. Several of our relations and neighbors had gathered to witness the ending of the child's life. Two bottles of Foley's Honey & Tar compound cured the child and he is alive and well today."

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HYOMEI FOR CATARRH.

World's Greatest Remedy Free From Cocaine, Opium and All Habit Forming Drugs.

Start right now, before the cold weather comes, to kill catarrh germs and get rid of catarrh. It's the best time.

Breathe HYOMEI (pronounce it High-o-me). The Newlin Drug company guarantees it. It is made of Australian eucalyptus, thymol and other antiseptics, and besides destroying the germs and soothes and heals the sore, raw membrane and prevents mucus from forming in the air passages.

Breathe it a few times a day. Its an easy and pleasant treatment and results are quick and certain.

HYOMEI is guaranteed for catarrh, asthma and catarrhal deafness, of money back. A complete outfit, including hard rubber inhaler, costs \$1. Extra bottles if afterward needed cost but 50 cents.

FEDERATION MEN GIVE LIGHT ON STRIKE SITUATION

The following communication from Federation men gives some light on the strike situation which is of interest to all readers:

San Francisco, September 11, 1911.—In order to correct misleading statements made by the management of the Harriman lines and given to the public, we deem it necessary that the public at large should be made acquainted with the fact in the case in regard to the requests of our federation. The company officials have seen fit to discuss our proposed agreement articles by articles.

They have laid great stress upon the un-American principles of our apprentice system. Regarding that matter, that which we have requested is at the present time in existence and in defense of our present apprentice system we here to submit the following reasons for its existence, namely:

That it became necessary to establish an apprentice system on account of the abuses that had been practiced by various employers, which were, that a boy could continue his apprenticeship indefinitely and grow gray in the employ of his master without receiving just compensation. We do not deny the right of any boy to acquire a thorough knowledge of our various crafts, but we do insist on the right to judge the moral standing and educational qualifications of men who are to succeed us in our vocations, and thereby increase the intelligence and moral character of our crafts.

It has been customary with various employers to make specialists of their apprentices instead of permitting to acquire a full knowledge of the trade, and thereby placing them at the mercy of unscrupulous and mammoth worshipping employers. We cannot see anything un-American in the stand we have taken for the betterment of the American mechanic and the working class at large.

Another statement made by the company officials is that we object to the physical examination and personal record system. This has been fought out and abolished and we insist that it remain so, that is, in so far as the men employed in the shops are concerned. We do not dispute the right of the company to examine men in various departments where it is absolutely essential for the safety of the general public and in compliance with the law, such as inspectors in the car department. But we do insist that no man shall be made subject to the un-American treatment similar to the days previous to 1861, when a black man was placed upon the block and the teeth, eyesight, mind and muscle examined.

We contend that our employers buy only our labor power and not our persons. They have foremen and bosses to judge whether a man is physically able to do work required of him and they have a right to dismiss the employe if he does not meet the requirements.

Another statement made by the company officials concerns the hospital system. We contend that the men who furnish the money to maintain the hospital should have a voice in the management. One of the causes of the revolutionary war was taxation without representation, and the American people still revolt against that principle.

We are told that the amount contributed by the employes is not sufficient to meet the running expenses. We are told this. We have no means either to prove or disprove this statement. There is not a man in the employ of any of the roads in our jurisdiction who would hesitate for a moment to pay twice the amount he is paying today if he could have a voice in the administration of the money. We believe that men who are hurt or disabled should be accorded the best treatment possible and we are willing to pay for it. If this is unreasonable we have no proper understanding of justice.

There have been instances where men have been discharged from the hospital before a cure has been effected, for the simple reason that the time allowance had expired.

Particular stress has been laid upon

the subject of pensions, as though this was desired by the majority of men. We state for the benefit of the public that there is no guarantee that our old or disabled brothers will receive the benefits of this pension. In most cases when a man becomes old and disabled he is laid off during time of retrenchment and sometimes not re-employed. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the men who are receiving these profits will continue to do so. It is only an act of charity at best. In case of a job on Wall street the management of the roads might change hands. Then what assurance would these old men have that they would be taken care of by the new managers? What the average American wants is not charity, but a fair living wage, whereby he can provide for his declining years and for those depending upon him.

Much has been said regarding the "unreasonable" demands of the men for an eight hour day. Men who have studied the economic questions of the day are forced to admit that the trend of the times is toward a shorter work day. When the eight hour work day is in effect more work and better results have been obtained by the railroad companies.

The company officials speak of the large increase in their shop expense that 7-cent flat increase would make, claiming that in some instances it would be as high as 70 per cent. It can readily be seen that this is absurd. If any men are working in any of the shops on the Harriman system for 10 cents an hour they are certainly entitled to a 70 per cent increase.

The increases we have received during the last five years have not kept pace with the increased cost of living. With data at hand, we are willing to debate with our company officials on that subject of hours and wages, and with that end in view we have asked them to meet us in joint conference as a system federation.

The statement is made by the management that they are paying higher wages than are being paid on competitive lines. This we will not admit. The Hill roads in the northwest are paying a higher rate and allow one hour with pay to all employes at the close of the week, irrespective of the number of hours worked. This is objected to by the management of the Harriman lines. The Gould roads in competitive territory are also paying a higher rate.

We request recognition of the federation because we believe that more can be accomplished in that way with less expense both to the men and to the company. The plan has been tried on other roads with the greatest success to all parties. We believe that all future difficulties can best be adjusted through this medium and therefore we deem it advisable to insist that we meet the company officials as a federation or not at all.

E. L. REGUIN of San Francisco,

President of the Federation.

J. J. JONES of Los Angeles

H. F. BALL of Houston, Tex.

H. B. MILLER of Sacramento.

T. P. GOFF of New Orleans.

JOHN STURTMAN of Sacramento.

JOHN SCOTT of San Luis Obispo.

Levy in Court.

Judge—You saw the prisoner steal the sheet of music. What happened next? Witness—Then he walked out of the store with an abstracted air, your honor.—Boston Transcript.

A STORM ON GALILEE.

Fierce While It Lasted, It Went as Quickly as It Came.

The sea of Galilee is not always calm. The mountains immediately adjoining it are 2,000 feet high, and through their deep gorges the storm winds are sucked into the hollow of the lake, so that sudden squalls come literally out of a blue sky. One charming spring morning we started out to sail from Tiberias to Capernaum. There was not a ripple on the water or a cloud in the heavens. But when we were a quarter of a mile from shore our boatmen noticed a band of rough water rushing toward us from the other side of the lake. In spite of our remonstrances they immediately

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ASH BROS. Clothiers & Furnishers

What "Pa" Says

"Sure we use electric lights. When I go home of an evening, dead tired, I like to flop down in an easy chair, light up my old 'Jimmy pipe,' an' read. An' I want a LIGHT—a REAL light—not a smoky, flickery apology for one.

"An' I'm a fresh air bug too. Say! d'ever try to keep a coal oil lamp goin' with a breeze comin' through the window? Some job, ain't it? An' say! with kids like them of mine, I'd be scared to death that somethin' would happen if I left 'em alone for a minute with a oil lamp. No, they ain't no worse than other kids, I guess, but the way they roughhouse around would sure drive me wild if they was a lamp to explode or git overturned.

"Ma, she didn't like the idea of puttin' in lights at first. Said they would be too darn expensive. Ma's savin', but she found they don't cost much more than her old lamps, an' she don't have to fuss an' bother 'bout fillin' an' cleanin' 'em. Then I got her a electric iron, an' she figures she can do her week's ironin' in jest about half the time, an' actually SAVE money. No, you can't git ma to go back to the old oil lamps.

Electric light is safe, convenient and inexpensive. Call us up for rates. Main 34.

EASTERN OREGON LIGHT & POWER Co.

No Better Than Father Used to Make. Young Husband—Still sitting up, dear? You shouldn't have wanted for me. I was detained downtown by important business, and— Young Wife—Try some other excuse, George. That's the kind father used to make.—Chicago Tribune.

How He Began. "Nevertheless, I cannot begrudge him a cent of his fortune. He began at the foot and got many a kick." "He did?" "Yes; he was a blacksmith."—Judge.

One of the most striking differences between a cat and a life is that a cat has only nine lives.—Mark Twain.



The Gossard corsets. They lace in front, without belts, buckles, bands, straps or other contrivances. They are cut exactly like a surgical bandage. They gently support the organs, impel correct posture, deep breathing, correct position, both sitting and standing, and have beautiful artistic lines.

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ly gave up the plan for making Capernaum, took down the sail with such frantic haste that they nearly upset the boat and then rowed for the land with all their might and with such excited urgings to one another that we thought them a cowardly crew. But hardly had the boat been beached in a sheltered cove when the wind was blowing down on us from the mountains and the heavy breakers were foaming along the shore as far out into the lake as we could see. A quarter of an hour later the sea of Galilee was again as level as a mirror, and only a soft, warm breeze was blowing over the smiling waters.—Travel Magazine.

of sewers, for he will see porters throw big bundles of paper down large openings left in the curb, and even rags and garbage. On Shrove Tuesday there is a carnival along the Paris boulevards. From noon to midnight the crowd throws paper confetti in such quantities that the broad streets are covered with many tinted paper snow when the last revelers leave for home. The visitor wonders how this mess is to be cleared up. In the morning, however, every scrap is gone. If he had stayed out late enough he would have seen the litter swept and washed right into the sewers.

Perhaps that takes him underground to visit them, one of the sights of Paris. There are nearly 2,000 separate channels, some great aqueducts navigated in a boat, with walks on either side. They carry the telephone and telegraph cables, electric light wires, gas mains and pneumatic letter tubes.—Telephone Review.

SEWERS OF PARIS.

How This Great System Swallows Up the Litter of the Streets. The Paris sewer system is said to be the finest in the world. The observant visitor in the French capital soon notices that its people have somewhat different ideas from ours as to the use

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE