

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1916.

WHAT HUGHES WOULD NOT DO.

Desperate for an answer to Mr. Hughes' exposure of the blunders, weakness, bloodshed and humiliation which have attended the Wilson Administration, Democrats cry with iteration, "What would Hughes have done?" The Oregonian does not profess to know what Mr. Hughes would have done in any particular case, but we know that President Wilson has been called upon to deal. It doubts whether Mr. Hughes himself would undertake to say precisely what he would have done, but he has stated very plainly what he would have done, and we would have been guided. We know from his public acts that he would have adhered in office to the principles which he advocated when seeking office. Hence we would not pretty accurately what he would not have done.

He would not have countenanced as Secretary of State a man who proclaimed that there would be no war while he held office, and who, as a trustee for another nation, who toured the country with vaudeville performances and who gave the impression of foreign Ambassador that his demands upon another nation were for home consumption only.

He would not have retained as Secretary of the Navy a man who rejected the advice of experts and insisted that the Navy was efficient when he knew it was not, who murdered or removed officers who told the truth, but who rapidly changed front when public opinion gave voice and who had later admitted the truth of all that he had formerly denied.

He would not have kept as Secretary of Commerce a man who smoothed all inquiries and complaints against and who shielded from punishment the inspectors who had pronounced safe a ship that drowned nearly a thousand people.

He would not have refused recognition to Hitler, when he had ground that the latter attained power by assassination and afterwards have recognized Benavides in Peru, though he became President by the same means. He would not have interfered with the interests of Mexico by demanding that Huerta be not a candidate for President, nor would he have occupied Vera Cruz on the pretext of exacting a salute to the American flag when his real purpose was to drive out Huerta. He would not have put the arms embargo off again, on again, for the purpose of aiding or injuring first one faction, then another, in Mexico, who would not abandon the American troops employed to be rescued from a mob by foreign warships. He would not have run for President on a platform promising protection to Americans abroad and then have refused recognition to American territory was invaded, he would not have permitted the activities of his pursuing army to be limited by denial of use of railroads or by orders that they must move in only one direction, or that they must not be attacked at Panama. He would not have been content with return of prisoners against the opinion of the world, when the principle that Mexico had a right to settle its troubles without foreign interference, and yet have violated that principle by armed intervention in Haiti.

He would not have informed Germany that it would be held strict accountability for the sinking of the Lusitania and yet have permitted similar deeds to be committed for a year before sending an ultimatum.

He would not have accepted the platform pledge on Panama Canal tolls and then have demanded that Congress repudiate it.

At the insistence that the Government waste \$50,000,000 in buying merchant ships to compete with private owners, especially when every shipyard is swamped with contracts for new ships.

He would not have approved the many bills containing provisions for breaking down the civil service system, to the support of which Mr. Wilson is pledged by his platform.

He would not have trained and experienced diplomats to make room for political office-seekers.

He would not have run for President on a platform pledging him to the single-term principle unless he intended to abide by the pledge, nor would he have schemed to defeat that principle before he took office and have violated the pledge by accepting nomination for a second term.

He would not have approved Portland harbor and harbor and pension laws.

He would not have driven a bogus eight-hour law through Congress in two days under threat of a National railroad strike.

He is not too proud to fight. He fought the bosses when he was Governor of New York and beat them. He opposed the labor unions when he tried to demand unjust or unreasonable demands. He was the spokesman of labor as "the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the Governor's chair." In the words of one of his veto messages, he was "irrepressible in his demand for justice to all—even at the risk of loss of votes." He is not only an able man, but he is a brave, upright man who, seeing his duty, will do it without fear of consequences to himself.

So delicate and so accurate are modern instruments for the measurement of energy that it is possible to calculate the motive force expended in the performance of any task, and a writer in the Popular Science Monthly points out that a simple air played on

the violinello requires as much "work" as is done by an average laborer in an entire day, although the artist is employed only five minutes. The test made recently, a virtuoso exerted pressure with his forefinger equal to three pounds in weight, and the pressure required to produce a Bach aria averaged two and three-quarter pounds to the note. The total energy expended on the aria was 941.5 pounds, or nearly five tons. Thus no significance is given to the phrase "It's all in a day's work," especially when reference is made to the labor of a professional musician.

MAARTHUR. Mr. McArthur has completed a part of his first term in Congress with credit, and it may be hoped, with an alert and aggressive man, with our right methods of speech and conduct, and with none of the arts of the politician, then he would be a true stateside. He has unquestionably "made good" in the short time he has been at Washington, but he returns to find, nevertheless, a somewhat formidable contest under way for his seat.

The opposition to Mr. McArthur surrounds again the indefatigable and versatile Lafferty. This time Mr. Lafferty, as a Republican, then a Progressive, then he is an independent, who purposes to support Woodrow Wilson and who has sought to combine in one grand ensemble the Democrats, the labor unions, the prohibitionists, and others. He has man- Americans and others for his own benefit. A stupendous combination under the Lafferty tent—if it is there, which it is not.

Lafferty is everything in turn and nothing long. The amazing game he now seeks to play would be undertaken only by a political adventurer of his great daring and known unscrupulousness. He will do nothing for any of these elements, and he can do nothing. Nor will they be delivered to him by those self-elected agents of political artifice and convenience who have sought to turn over their posterities to the Lafferty family. They are in by far the greatest part citizens who own their own votes.

It is said that McArthur's vote on the wage bill alone in Congress will cost him his seat, and it might not be so. Particularly should it not be so if they are to be lost to such a candidate as Lafferty.

On average, Congressman is a coward. That is the reason there is no other reason—why the so-called eight-hour bill passed without the slightest pretense of consideration or investigation. But he ought not to be afraid of the Lafferty. The bill should be rewarded by an approving constituency for standing up to his convictions for the noble qualities of courage, candor, manliness and straightforwardness.

It is a lesson to be drawn from the defeat of Mr. Arthur and the election of Lafferty.

LA FOLLETTE'S PLURALITY. The statement, originating in a Portland "independent" newspaper with wholly unique sources of misinformation, that Senator La Follette was nominated by the Wisconsin Republican primary with a majority of 75,000 has been going the rounds of the parrot press of Oregon. For example, this from a McMinnville "nonpartisan":

By a majority of 75,000 Senator La Follette has been renominated by the Republicans of Wisconsin. Not much comfort money has gone to the voters who voted with Wilson on almost all important bills, and not much to the voters who voted with Wilson on the Meeker tariff bill, with Wilson on the Meeker tariff bill, and who were the sole Republican Senator to vote against the Meeker tariff bill, the strike legislation. It is evidence to the effect that thousands of Republicans share the same opinion.

The majority of Senator La Follette was not 75,000, nor one-half that total. To be exact, it was 32,596, the final figures being: La Follette, 99,043; Jeffries, 66,447.

The contradictory statement that Senator La Follette won a signal personal victory, but it is significant that at the same primary Governor Philipp, a conservative and a political foe of La Follette and La Folletteism, was renominated by a plurality of 36,322. Undoubtedly, Governor Philipp is an able executive, will be re-elected. Doubtless, La Follette also will be re-elected.

If the La Follette triumph was a victory for radicalism, what was the Philipp victory? It is a sign, unquestionably, that the voters of Wisconsin are weary of the vagaries and uncertainties of La Folletteism and desire a return to a safe ground.

The contradictory statement in Wisconsin would seem to indicate both the confusion of the public mind and the weakening of the La Follette hold upon the organization. The La Follette was renominated by a plurality of 36,322 Governor Philipp was nominated and elected two years ago and again in the divided delegation at the Chicago convention. Sentiment and habit save La Follette himself; but he is a survivor, and his opponents, other purposes, other conditions.

TO UNDO A DECADE'S WORK. We have been fussing around since 1907 over the Oregon & California railroad land grant. It has been the subject of legislative resolutions and references of Congress, and it has attracted the attention of the courts from the district to the United States Supreme. It has served as political campaign fodder and has brought together a large, solemn but ineffective conference of distinguished citizens. It has inspired newspaper articles by the column, produced consultations with railroad officials, invited wholesale frauds for which men are on the road to the penitentiary, has caused a disturbance in Congress and has seriously retarded the development of Oregon.

Now when the whole issue is apparently settled, to the liking of some of the dislike of others, along comes Mr. U'Ren with a wholly collateral constitutional amendment, which if adopted would set the question back where it was a decade ago.

The Legislature proposes that every landowner shall pay to the state the full market rent of his land in the form of taxes. The Government owns the land grant, if the law recently passed by Congress is any good. The state would then be a landlord, and it would seize the land and offer it to the highest bidder. No more will buy and pay rent on it too.

Some persons, it is true, might be willing to take a member's share of the timber which is to be sold separately from the land, provided the

Government made the minimum price attractive enough. But the Government would doubtless rather hold the timber than sacrifice it. It cannot possibly be determined from the reading of the amendment whether privately owned timber is to be relieved of taxation or confiscated.

In this grant are more than 2,000,000 acres of land, all of which is unimproved. Under a full and complete tax unimproved land will be put to use and will be sold. It is a good thing, for the future will do well to fortify himself with a working knowledge of higher chemistry, as well as the rudiments of metallurgy with which heretofore he has been content.

Reported repressive measures in Bohemia indicate that there is a state of feeling in that country about which the world at large may not be fully informed. The Bohemians, or Czechs, represent perhaps the highest state of culture to be found among the many races that have been amalgamated into the so-called dual monarchy. Their pride is a factor to be considered in any undertaking. Bohemia is highly developed as to its manufacturing industries, and its farmers are among the most advanced in central Europe, as a natural consequence of which its people are inclined to a certain aloofness from neighbors whom they regard as their intellectual inferiors. There have been ambitious boys in Bohemia, and one of them, even talk of a republic, which are reported to have been sternly kept within bounds by the authorities deriving their power from the Austrian king.

Bohemia is contributing her full quota to the prosecution of the war, but with less enthusiasm than some others who do not have national longings of their own.

If new inventions are to be fairly judged, the board which is to investigate new types of machine guns for the Army should include business men accustomed to decide similar questions in manufacturing, as well as Army officers. The official mind is too prone to conservatism, to consider that untried fields are unsafe and that what is known is good enough without launching into the unknown. That is the reason that the Lewis machine gun war vessels long after its success in merchant ships had been proved. It is why the Lewis machine gun was rejected by the War Department, only to be adopted by the British army.

The United States Army has not experienced the reduction in the cost of living which was promised by the Democrats in 1912. The ration has not been changed since 1909. In 1913, when the Democrats began to rule, it cost 23 cents a man. Its cost has increased to 40 cents a man. The Quartermaster General Sharpe told the House military committee that for 1917 it would cost 30 cents. For the regular Army and National Guard this is an annual increase of \$6,320,000 over the cost under Republican control. The higher cost of living for the civil population is at least as great as that for the Army.

CANDOR GOES A LONG WAY TOWARD OBVIATING MISUNDERSTANDINGS. The hypocrisy and dishonesty of the New York workmen who propose a sympathetic strike but would disguise it as a refusal to risk their lives on "trains run by green motormen and guarded by police," is a disgrace. It is a disgrace to their cause any more than is President Shontz, of the Interborough, when he puts his concern for the employes now at work at the head of his reasons for refusing to meet the strikers. Telling us that "the strikers are doing us a good way to begin restoring the era of good feeling."

The man who buys fruit at a stand and does not discover until at home that part is decayed, has little respect for the honesty of the fruit dealer. To be sure, he might gather his friends and wreck the place before the police could respond, but that is unlawful and risky, although heartening.

Here's a hullabaloo indeed! A woman alleges as reason for seeking her divorce that her husband contracted the habit of smoking after marriage and strikes matches on the baby's carriage. Instead of suing, she should sue for a divorce, as she would be the husband to his senses.

EDUCATION PUTS A SLINSTER VENEER ON THE ABORIGINAL. The buck who caused an Indian girl to commit suicide from grief at Cello last Spring has been arrested for eloping with another Indian girl. The girl he eloped with was a young girl, and she was a good Indian qualifying to become a "good" one.

Parallel with the announcement that Colonel Roosevelt will not visit the Coast, The Oregonian published news that four bears had been killed recently near Whelan. If the Colonel sees that, he will not be able to stay away.

The exploit of the man who saved himself from drowning by excluding the water with a big hunk of tobacco was that the other fellow who grabbed the cake of soap and washed ashore from the wreck.

Wives are not so plenty in Alaska that men can afford to lose them by divorce; but when a husband uses the argument of child, there is nothing left for a wife but recourse to a pistol.

General Trevino may have been hurt physically in his encounter with Villa, but his deepest wound is in his vanity.

Paper bags are among the goods that cost more, and the lunch brigade squanders money unknowingly.

Another widow has forfeited millions to remarry. Isn't that just like a woman?

All the Wilson men have registered. It is Republicans only who are careless.

Substitution of "condemned" for "damn" is polite, but lacks vigor.

A higher city tax is likely to affect the vote next year.

Six weeks to election day. Where's your button?

Make a date for the State Fair grounds.

ing incidentally have been opened up. Formerly we have been accustomed to look upon the miner as a delver for the commoner metals. In future he will be a man who extracts from the earth the great mass of our necessary chemicals as well. This brings to view vast possibilities for the hitherto "waste places" of the land, for chemicals may be found without reference to the accessibility or the ability of the surface soil. But higher skill will be required, and the prospector of the future will do well to fortify himself with a working knowledge of higher chemistry, as well as the rudiments of metallurgy with which heretofore he has been content.

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Ghosts of a Bloodstained Peace.

By Dean Collins.

The master of words and doubtful deeds
Heard the voice of his people rise,
And he muttered hastily: "I must needs
Some message for them devise.
That will quiet them for a little term
Till my place on my seat is made more
firm,
And the threatening wave recedes."

The master of words called forth
those
Who came with their question stern:
"To know how I've served ye, ye propose?
Then listen and ye shall learn!"
And he spread his cloak as a screen
before
Where his broken pledges lay,
As the people gathered to hear once
more.

What the master of words might say,
The master of words cried: "Know you
then,
I have given ye wealth untold—"
(And the blood of old Europe's fighting
men)
Flowed west in a flood of gold.)
Cried the master of words, "I have
given you
All things that ye asked me for,
And hearken further my bounties too—
I have kept you out of war!"

Then laughed the ghosts of a score of
men
Who had died at Vera Cruz,
They laughed in the hearts of the
people then:
"Give us the master's news,
We followed a quest at his behest
But that which he sent us for
To the winds he threw—yet he tells
you true,
He hath kept us out of war."

And up spoke the ghosts of a score of
men
From the sands of Carrizal:
"Twas the master of words who sent
us, when
We went out to fight and fall;
Yet though we were slain, 'twas all in
vain
For that which he sent us for
He hath never won—yet this he hath
done:
He hath kept us out of war."

Then cried the ghosts of the weary
hosts
That had died in a foreign land;
Women and men and children then:
"We are here and understand
Our flag no more is the shield of yore
And we looked to it vainly for
Protection due—yet he tells you true,
He hath kept us out of war."
And the master of words and doubtful
deeds
He smiled with a smile benign;
"From triumph to triumph thus pro-
ceeded
This beneficent rule of mine."
And laughed the hosts of the blood-
stained ghosts
As they snarled in mist away,
While the master spoke, as he spread
his cloak
Where the broken pledges lay.

WHO IS REAL FRIEND OF LABOR?
Mr. Wilson Showed No Sympathy Until He Needed Votes.
PORTLAND, Sept. 25.—(To the Editor.)—Now is the time to take an inventory of his real friends. When did Wilson ever show any sympathy with labor until he became a puller? He showed his sympathy for labor at Princeton June 3, 1909, he condemned the "standard" of labor, declaring it to be the best and most profitable for wages and hours. Now as a voice of the class he is filling the country with unprofitable servants. At a dinner in the Waldorf Hotel, New York, March 15, 1916, he said "we speak for exclusively of the capitalistic class. There is another formidable enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as in this or any other state. But he is the labor organizations and leaders of the country." His "History of the American People" is full of similar sentiments. Now as a voice of the class he is filling the country with unprofitable servants. At a dinner in the Waldorf Hotel, New York, March 15, 1916, he said "we speak for exclusively of the capitalistic class. There is another formidable enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as in this or any other state. But he is the labor organizations and leaders of the country." His "History of the American People" is full of similar sentiments. Now as a voice of the class he is filling the country with unprofitable servants.

CEMENT BRAND IS EXPLAINED.

"Bitulithic" Kind Is "D" Grade Asphalt, Says Claude T. Rice, Editor.
PORTLAND, Sept. 25.—(To the Editor.)—Last week I noticed in The Oregonian that Commissioner Dieck insisted that Joplin unless they complete the paving of East Tenth from Going to the Sun to Broadway without further delay. This is practically the only mention that The Oregonian has made of this contract, yet it is one in connection with which much of importance to Portland taxpayers has taken place.

The insertion of the word "bitulithic" in specifying the asphaltic cement that must be used has cost the property owners of Portland much money, for it has enabled the Warren people not only to get their royalty upon the asphaltic cement, but also to increase the price which the contractors must pay for the asphaltic cement used, as only Warren Bros. Company can sell, bitulithic cement, for heavy jobs, they say what is and what is not bitulithic cement. Bitulithic cement is merely a name, it is a name given to a certain grade of asphaltic cement, whatever binder it finds it expedient to use in laying bitulithic pavement. In some parts of the East it is nothing but a name, and in other parts it is something else. Here in the Pacific Northwest it appears to be nothing but a name.

The so-called bitulithic cement from the Richmond City refinery of the Standard Oil Company, as well as independent independent engineers frequently claim that bitulithic cement is nothing but "D" grade asphalt, as shown by the fact that in all specifications the bitulithic cement is given identical results; moreover in connection with this East Tenth street paving contract, Warren Bros. Company clearly that neither he nor his engineers can tell so-called bitulithic cement from any other asphaltic cement.

From the middle of June to the middle of August Warren people kept the Public Works Department of Portland in a turmoil in regard to this Tenth-street contract. They asserted that bitulithic cement and Joplin were about to do the property owners along this street irreparable injury by using inferior material, and they asserted that their miraculous bitulithic cement in the paving mixture, Gieslich & Joplin asserted that they had bitulithic cement for the work, and Warren Bros. Company asserted the contrary. The bureau of standards reported that the cement in all physical and chemical tests applied to bitulithic cement, and Commissioner Dieck backed and forth, stopped the work, ordered it to go on, and then ordered it to stop. Warren Bros. Company asserted that they had bitulithic cement for the work, and Warren Bros. Company asserted the contrary. The bureau of standards reported that the cement in all physical and chemical tests applied to bitulithic cement, and Commissioner Dieck backed and forth, stopped the work, ordered it to go on, and then ordered it to stop.

It is estimated that the yearly income of the Atlantic cable will be nearly \$4,500,000.

The ball at Oro Fino hall, given by the Washington Guards last night, is called as the most attractive affair of the season.

RAILROAD MANAGERS DISTRICTED
Printer Says They Are Not as Craftable as Employers of His Craft.

BAKER, Or., Sept. 24.—(To the Editor.)—I have read the editorial entitled "An Example to Labor Unions" in The Oregonian. I am a printer—a union printer—and as such cannot restrain a feeling of pride at your laudations of the members of the International Typographical Union, individually and collectively.

However, I don't think the comparison of railroad and printing conditions is fair. In January, 1906, to be exact, the union printers throughout the United States went on strike. The eight hours constitute a day's work. A large proportion of the members of the I. T. U. were then enjoying that boon, and many employers, who erroneously believed the union was "trying to run things better," and so they were ready, and it became necessary, in a number of cases, to call strikes in order to enforce the demand.

I am a printer—a small union, which found it necessary to strike. We lost, as did many other small locals, but in the main it was possible to reason with the employers, and many of us were found their way up from the ranks, which eventually resulted in the adoption of the eight-hour day. In practically all of the master printers within the jurisdiction of the I. T. U., the exceptions in most instances being those who are not union printers, are the employers, as to the ability of unorganized printers, who did not and would not understand the meaning and principles of unionism in general and as applied to printers in particular.

However, had the employing printers been as craftable as are the railroad managers, not only to their employes, but to the general public, I am sure there would be a fair and equitable adjustment of differences, but who can honestly state, basing his opinion upon the facts, that any of the railroad managers, who have been called at the hands of railroad managers, who believe the managers would even consider arbitration if they had any money? And even if they receive all the benefits? A railroad official's idea of a square deal is 99 per cent advantage on his side, and the other 1 per cent he divides between the other fellow and the devil.

A railroad magnate respects only power, he is polite to the weak, and is a financial and a superiority in any of these is the only club with which he can be subdued.

He is a hard of a railroad magnate conceding anything to anyone without coercion? And does anyone believe that had the brotherhood consented to arbitration, the magnate would have stood by the decision of the arbitration board had that body conceded the eight-hour day? No. The eight-hour work day in the march of progress is bound to become universal, but like all other great strides which civilization has made, it will encounter obstructions placed by our "leading citizens," who ought in reality to be pushing ahead of the pulling back.

W. J. McCULLY.

SLOGAN NOT FOUNDED ON FACTS

Peace Due to Will of People, Not to Deeds of President.
PORTLAND, Sept. 25.—(To the Editor.)—Under our form of government all powers are vested in either the executive, legislative or judicial departments. It is the duty of each of these departments to execute the laws made by Congress. The duties of each are measured and limited by the Constitution, in which Congress is vested with the authority to enact laws, the judiciary to construe and the President to enforce them. Among other things, the Federal Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to declare war, "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a Navy."

Under the Constitution the power to declare war is vested in Congress, and it is the duty of Congress to exercise that power. Why then should anyone vote for President Wilson under the claim or pretense that "he has kept us out of war?" The people of this Nation did not want war and it is for such reason and for such reason only that Congress has not declared war. Wherever the people of this Nation want war Congress and not the President will declare war. It is our form of government, and not the President Wilson that should have any credit for keeping this Nation out of war. No person should be misled or deceived into voting for President Wilson on the theory that "he has kept us out of war."

We are living under a republican form of government.

CHARLES A. JONES.

Dr. S. F. Smith Wrote "America,"
ST. JOHNS, Or., Sept. 24.—(To the Editor.)—I notice the question: "Who wrote 'America'?" Dr. Samuel F. Smith wrote.

MRS. PEARL LASKEY.

Wound to Her Pride.
Attorney Globe and Attorney Globe.

Just Keep Smiling.
A cheerfulness is the greatest aggravation to a grouch.