### PRESIDENT RESISTS PRESSURE FOR WAR ON WEAK NEIGHBOR

In His Dealings With Mexico Wilson Has Been Moved for Higher Considerations.

### MUST CLEAN OWN HOUSE

Strong Government Will Come Only When Mexico Herself Can Set Her Affairs In Order.

Washington, Sept. 9.-President Wilson's faith in democracy, and the unselfishness of the United States in international dealings have been so strikingly expressed in his Mexican policy that they may be said to constitute the greatest contribution which the country has made in many years to the progressive thought of man-

Two considerations have animated the president in the formulation of his Mexican policy and have compelled his adherence in it throughout his administration, namely:

The firm conviction that all na-tions, both the weak and the powerful, have the inviolable right to control their internal alfairs.

The belief, established upon the history of the world, that Mexico will never become a peaceful and law-abiding neighbor of the United States ntil she has been permitted to achieve a permanent and basic settlement of her troubles without outside The Wilson Mexican policy is in

tune with the new statesmanship which will regulate the international affairs of the world when the lessons of the European war have been learned and applied. One of the safeguards which civilization is sure to set up against a recurrence of such a war as is now being waged, is an instrumentality to protect the sovereign rights of weak nations.

Latin America Looked On.

All Latin America looked on intentas the United States dealt with Mexico. Suspicion, which had been understanding and distrust, preceding Mr. Wilson's administration, made the neighbors a real test of the sincerity of the friendly protestations the United States was making to all the ment. conviction that they could expect no United States could not rely

naugurated. The Mexican problem in to pursue since our frontier was extended to the bands. . Rio Grande. There had been peaceful periods, in which for the most part order had been maintained and inter- war-a terrible war-by a well-armed national obligations fulfilled, but in- powerful nation against an unarmed, termittently there had arisen provoca- bankrupt people, exhausted by five tive circumstances similar in charac- years of civil strife, but who still reter to those with which President tained enough of patriotic feeling to Wilson has had to deal. The peace unify them against an invader. It and order which was thus capable of was the old, old question whether the being interrupted was a superimposed United States should impose a peace peace and order, and not the normal ex- on Mexico; whether, for the sake of pression of the contentment of a sell- the interests of a few of its citizens, When the people it maintained the peace it was because Mexico's upreaching toward freedom they were forced to do so, and not and self-government. because justice reigned in the land,

A Larger Consideration. Wilson's consideration the truth that no permanent good relations could of us until she had been left free to little nations of the world. . . . her house in order, however painful that process might be and what-ever the demands it might make upon Elopement Plan Is the forbearance of the United States. It should be remembered that al-

ways in the president's mind there had been reservations as to the extent of the sacrifices which the United States Boy Had Unpacked Mother's Grips and government could make in order to avoid armed clashes with one of the offending Mexican factions. The pur-pose behind the Vera (Siz expedition was much the same as that in the president's mind later when he ordered General Pershing to lead an expeditionary force into northern Mexico to break up the Villista faction which was behind the Columbus raid. In engaged in the commission of intoler-

The American forces were not sent the expedition was to break the waning power of the dictator Huerta and to bring his bloody reign to an end, since in no other way would normal international relations be restored. . . Villa, hopeless of making headway

against Carranza as things stood, adopted Huerta's policy of attempting | \* to provoke American intervention. He \* hoped by arousing their national pride \* to raily to his standard many of \* Carranza's soldiers and to present \* himself to the ignorant Mexican people in the guise of their would-be \* savior from a foreign invader. The \* bandit leader went about his work \* with deadly earnestness. January 12, 1916, he caused the murder of 17 1916, he caused the murder of American citizens near Pledras Negras, Mexico. March 9, he personally led a raiding band across the border and attacked the town of Columbus, New Mexico, which was guarded by a detachment of American cavalry.

The Pursuit of Villa. The conscience of the American people demanded that the perpetrators of this outrage be given swift punish- \*

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### HIGH IN POSTAL SERVICE



John C. Koons, recently nominated by the president as first assistant postmaster general to succeed Daniel C. Roper. Koons entered the postal service 20 years ago as a railway mail clerk at a salary of \$1000 a year. His rise to his present position has been a series of promotions made in both Republican and Democratic administrations. He is a native of Carroll county, Maryland.

Villa's conspiracy to provoke governments of America. The more intervention had fallen short of its fortunate republics of Central and goal, but he had brought about a situ-South America clearly were of the atlon wherein it was evident that the better treatment for themselves in Carranza's soldiers, who were few in less fortunate circumstances than the number along the international boun-'nited States would mete out to dary, to suppress the brigands of northern Mexico. The president dealt It is impossible to grasp the vital with this situation in the same firm significance of President Wilson's manner in which he had dealt with policy without a broad knowledge of Muerta's offenses against American conditions which had prevailed in sovereignty. He ordered an adequate Mexico before President Wilson was armed force, under General Pershing Manuscrated The Mexican problem in to pursue Villa into Mexico and its present form had existed ever to crush or disperse his lawless

> Pressure for War. There was a powerful pressure for should permanently suppress

President Wilson contemplating this prospect, said: "No. There will be no Thus it was that the history of Mexico, like the history of every aspiring people, pressed upon President prospect for a pan-American understanding with all our neighbors, the Latin-Americans, and of its message exist between this great northern re- of peace to Europe by an agreement public and the one immediately south not to intervene in and exploit the

# Spoiled by the Son

Delay in Getting Started Gives the Chance to Sheriff.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 9 .- Because the son became aware of their plans to elope and unpacked his mother's grips and substituted old rags and gunnysacks for her clothing. William Win-iski and Mrs. Mary Nicholson, both York city in December, 1912, by W. L. of Steelton, are in the county jail here. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Mineminently justified in utilizing the power of the United States in crushing the faction of Mexicans who were a train for Pennsylvania. The delay and with colors as the second of the Colors of the Co deliberately and with sinister designs in getting suitable clothing caused the couple to be detained long enough for tries to which the act was applicable, able wrongs against the United States, the sheriff to overtake them,

### into Vera Cruz to compel a salute to Many Odd Requests Of Hotel Managers Contained in Record

New York, Sept. 9 .- (I. N. S.) -Copeland Townsend, owner of the Hotel Majestic and former ord of unusual requests made by his guests. Here are a few \* cases:

A woman in mourning who refused to ride on the elevators \* with any one else save the operator A man who wanted the same \* thing for lunch every day in the 🐐

year and who wanted it on the # table at 2 o'clock whether he # A woman who wanted all parcels delivered under a wax seal placed there by the hotel.

A southerner who always in-

sisted on having seven blankets on his bed. Six would not suf-A man with a family of two boys and a girl who insisted on his children having the freedom of the men's writing room for

have his request \* A woman who demanded to aste every article of food before it was fed to her poodle

an hour every afternoon. He

A Spaniard who was afflicted with insomnia and always wanted a regular bed and one made on the floor so he could

alternate between the two. A stage star who had a bellboy bring her a bouquet of flowers each evening at dinner which she had purchased her- \* self and which bore the name \*

# SUCCESSFUL IN WORK OF AVERTING STRIKES

Dominion Statute Provides for Boards of Inquiry to Investigate Disputes,

aced the possibility of a nation-wide railroad strike, the Canadian govern-ment would be in a position, under the laws of that country, to compel the submission of the dispute to a legally constituted board of inquiry. President Eliot of Harvard has styled

the Canadian compulsory investigation act "the best piece of legislation ever adopted to promote industrial peace." Because of the recent strike crisis in this country, the Canadian laws are of peculiar interest. The law is called in Canada "The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," and was first enacted by the dominion parliament in 1907 and amended in 1910.

The law applies to employes "in any mining property, agency of transportation or communication, public service utility, whether operated by steam, electricity, or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, etc., and is made applicable to questions in dispute involving wages, hours of work, conditions of employment, and, in fact, every possible question that might be a matter of controversy and lead to a strike is taken into consideration.

Ex-Labor Minister Explains Law. The Canadian labor laws were the

Mr. King discussed the obligatory investigation feature of the law.

"The provisions of the act," he said, 'are very simple. The act provides that where a strike or lockout is threatened in any one of these industries, before such a strike or lockout can legally take place the parties must refer their differences to a board for settlement. The act provides the machinery by which they make this reference. Each party, the party about to strike or the party about to lockout, must serve a notice informing the govmanager of the Palmer house in \* ernment that unless a board is ap-Chicago, has kept a curious rec- \* pointed a strike or lockout will take place; that they have exhausted al! possible means of arriving at a settlement between themselves, and that they ask the government to appoint a

"The notice served on the government contains a statement of the differences and a copy of that statement is required by the act to be sent to the other party to the dispute. Then the minister of labor calls upon each of the parties to the dispute to name a member for the board. The men who are applying, or the company that is applying, in the first instance are called upon to name a member, and the two chosen in this way meet together and are given an opportunity to agree upon a chairman,

"If they are unable to agree upon a chairman within a specified time then the minister of labor himself appoints a chairman, or if either party fails to name a member of a themselves, the minister of labor appoints some one to act in the place of the party not making the appointment.

Powers of the Board.

"This board, when it is appointed, has almost the powers of a court. It may compel the production of documents; it may subpena witnesses; it may take evidence under oath; but its duty is primarily that of a concilia-\* tion board in the first instance; and a board of mediation, and only secondarily that of a court.

"Once the parties have been brought before the board in this fashion, if the board, through its good offices, can

bring about a settlement by concilla- the public knows what the trouble is board and abide by them. Under the tion, it prepares its report and sends about, and what, in the opinion of Canadian act the compulsion is con-it to the government. If, however, men who have been appointed to look fined to the matter of investigation they are unable to effect any settlement, then the board prepares a report, which is given to the public, and announced through one of the government organs, given to the press, and sent broadcast throughout the land, and that report sets out what, in the

ought to be done in justice to prevent There the function of the governshall take place, they may do just as teen instances. they please about it, but the act has

opinion of the board, is the real trou-

ble at issue and what, in its opinion,

into it, appears the right and the fair

"Now, as to the workings of the act and its effect. It has been on the statutes for over five and a half -so that the experiment has run long enough to enable us to see whether there is any virtue in the measure. The Porce of Publicity.

"During that time, from the official records, there have been altogether bringing about a remedy to a situament ends. There is nothing in the 132 applications for boards under the tion is to frame it up, if you can, in act which compels the acceptance of act. Forty of these had to do with such a fashion that the light of public can business houses set this particular award. It is not com- coal mining, fifty-three with rail- opinion may be brought to bear upon the southern continent. pulsory arbitration. It is simply compulsory investigation. There is no restraint upon the parties. Once they have had this inquiry in the cording to the statistical records. matter of whether a strike or lockout strikes were averted in all but fif- cannot afford to let their action ap-"The distinction between the Cana-

this feature about it, that if the public dian act and compulsory arbitration is a Canadian board the questions at the trust evil. is subjected to the inconvenience of that under compulsory arbitration you issue are settled, the settlement is still uninvaded the cessation of operation in mines, compel the parties, under pains and ratified by the board and made bindon railways, or any of the utilities, penalties, to accept the findings of a ing on all parties concerned.

You restrain the parties from striking or locking out until the investigation has taken place."

Referring to the publicity feature of he Canadian investigation laws, Mr. King described it as being "in some respects more effective as a means of remedy than penalty.

"Penalty," he added, "is a last resort, but a more effective means of pear in that light.'

### South America Is Afraid of 'Trusts'

They Are Interested in the Subject and Relieve Individual Effort America's Best Way in Trade Extension.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 9 .- (U. P. south Americans are deeply interested in the suggestion, referred to in dis-patches from Washington and New York, that the Sherman law ought not to be enforced against North American business houses seeking trade on

They believe, literally, the very strong-If in the course of a hearing before est things they have read concerning would regard a German incursion with any more pleasurable anticipations making life miserable for the masses,

than South Americans feel at the hint that the North American trusts get a grip on them.

This apprehension of trusts, in fa s a considerable obstacle in the way of American trades progress here. Consequently this latest suggestion has not been well received.

South American business men y think closer pan-American trade re lations would be a good thing express the opinion that the field is so wide methods are unnecessary at present. Their view is that North American firms would do better to gain a foothold by individual effort, before the European struggle is over, resorting to combinations later if they are com-

Food Speculators Denounced, Petrograd, Sept. 9. - (I. N. S.) Many papers throughout Russia have It is doubtful if the united in the demand that the govern-

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A hearty welcome awaits you at the new location; many pieces of furniture must be closed out at great reduction in prices to make room for the Fall samples. We retain our old store at First and Washington as a stock room and Exchange Department. We shall make special effort to sell every customer something nex t week to get them acquainted with our new place of business.

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Bagdad Wiltons, 9x12\$38.	.50
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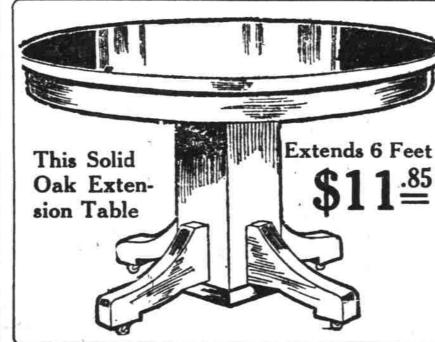
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\$35.00 Suites, consisting of sofa, arm chair and rocker, solid oak spring seats, upholstered in leatherette .....\$25.00 \$35.00 Morris Chairs, oak, automatic, upholstered in genuine leather, priced at .....\$17.50 \$25.00 Morris Chair, oak, automatic, upholstered in leatherette, priced special at .....\$12.50 \$18.00 Morris Chair, adjustable back, loose cushions, Competition Sale price, special ......\$9.00 \$18.00 Overstuffed Rockers, large, upholstered in leatherette, Competition Sale price ......\$9.50 \$4.00 Rockers, high-back T, bolted arms .....\$2.00 \$15.00 Library Tables, tops 24x38, fumed oak, with bookshelves on end and lower shelves .....\$8.75 \$10.00 Round Pedestal Table, 24 inches in diameter, Colonial design, solid oak, at ......\$5.00 \$7.50 Round Center Table, quartered oak, 24x24 tops, Competition Sale price .....\$3.56 \$18.00 Couches, mission design, portable spring cushions, in brown Spanish leatherette, waxed oak frame ......\$9.00 \$7.00 Library Tables, solid oak, Early English finish, size 36x20 inches. Competition Sale price.....\$3.50 \$45.00 Bookcases, double door, Colonial design, waxed or fumed oak, 65 inches high, 44 inches wide, four shelves.....\$22.50 \$25.00 Combination Bookcase and Desk ......\$15.00 \$12.00 small Ladies' Desks in waxed oak ......\$7.50 \$25.00 Home Desks in birdseye maple, mahogany or oak, Competition Sale price ......\$12.50 \$7.50 Denim Flat Couches ......\$5.50 \$18.00 Couches, oak frames, spring edges, covered in heavy green \$60.00 Parlor Suite, three pieces, upholstered in genuine leather, sofa armchair and rocker, mahogany-finished frames, Competition Sale price .....\$35.00 \$125.00 Club Suite, very massive, Circassian walnut frames, Colonial, 



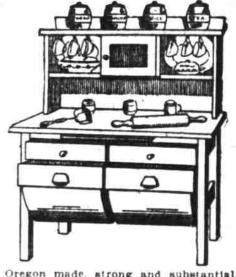
### \$20.00 Mission Rockers, mahogany-finished frames, upholstered backs and seats ......\$7.75 \$90.00 Davenette mahogany, beautifully carved frame, upholstered in silk plush .....\$31.00 \$2.50 Dining-room Chairs, strictly up to date, square stock, solid oak, waxed or fumed ......\$1.75 \$4.50 Dining Chairs, solid oak, Colonial, full-leather seat, waxed or fumed, priced at .....\$2.90 \$2.00 Dining Chairs, turned stock, brace arm, long continuous back posts, priced at ......\$1.25 \$12.00 Dining Tables, solid oak, tops 45 Inches, extend 6 feet \$6.75 \$20.00 Dining Tables, square top, 45-inch, extend 10 feet, round legs, 5-inch diameter .....\$12.50 \$18.00 Dining Tables, solid oak, pedestal base, claw feet, 45-inch, 6 feet extension ......\$9.00 \$25.00 Sideboards, oak ......\$12.50 \$18.00 Sideboards, oak, drawers lined for silver, plate mirror in back, 45 inches wide, 72 inches high......\$9.00 \$20.00 Side Tables, oak ......\$9.50 \$25.00 Buffets, solid oak, top 42x18 inches, plate mirror, one drawer lined for silver, large and small linen drawers and cabinet, Competition Sale price ......\$19.50 \$200.00 Mahogany Dining Suite, Sheraton design, buffet, china closet, table, 8 feet; 6 chairs, leather .....\$125.00 \$45.00 Mahogany China Closet, round front ......\$27.50 \$35.00 China Closet, oak, mirrors, top and top shelf, round-front glass, Competition Sale price ......\$17.50 \$25.00 China Closet, oak, round front, no mirrors ..... \$12.50 \$50.00 Mahogany Dining Table, 48-inch top, 8 feet extension, pedestal base, Colonial .....\$38.50

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KITCHEN
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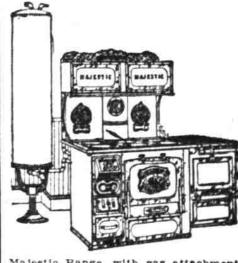
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