

Non-Political Church Paper Endorses 8-Hour Day Law



PRESIDENT WILSON

(Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 7.)
A great deal of nonsense, some of it of a miscellaneous nature, has been written and talked in connection with the demand of the trainmen for an eight-hour day, and especially in relation to the means employed by President Wilson for averting what practically the whole nation was desirous of averting at any reasonable cost, a tie-up of the transportation lines. Had the president failed to avert this disturbance, it is unnecessary to say he would have been severely criticised in certain quarters as he is now for the methods to which he resorted in order to compel a truce. The trainmen refused to arbitrate the eight-hour demand on the logical ground that an economic question already settled should not be reopened and again subjected to arbitral adjudication. The eight-hour question has long been settled, practically by a majority of the states, by the federal government, and by thousands of private concerns. Eight hours as a day's work holds good not only in states for the union, but in possession of the nation. A day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who are employed by the United States, or by any contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, is limited to eight hours.

President Wilson, from the first, held to the point that there was no need of arbitrating the eight-hour claim. The managers' demand that it be submitted to arbitration had as little force as would a contention on the part that the scale of wages obtained before the great railway strike of 1877 should be restored. In almost every instance where the demand for a day's wages for eight hours' labor has been made in the last twenty-five years the concessions have been granted. An eight-hour day does not mean, and never has meant, that an employe may throw down his working tools, leave his bar or abandon his engine at the end of eight hours, but, rather, that having served for eight hours, one day is completed and another has begun. There is nothing more revolutionary in the establishment of an eight-hour day for the railroads than there was for the establishment of the ten-hour day to which the managers have recently been so much attached.

There has been no "precipitate action" or "perilous haste" in the enactment of the legislation necessary to avert the strike. Congress has been for years fully aware of the necessity, even the urgent necessity, of just such a measure as that which President Wilson has succeeded in obtaining. The emergency that confronted the country during the past week could not have surprised any well-informed representative or senator. For years the eight-hour question and the advisability of congressional action anticipatory of the contingency which has forced the passage of the strike-preventive bill, have been commonly discussed.

MT. PLEASANT NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Ray, Edna Ray and Mrs. Roxie Shank motored to Salem Tuesday.
Chester Boyer of Albany was a week-end visitor at G. H. Ray's.
H. R. Shank made a business trip to Mill City Monday.
Miss Hazel Downing visited at the Lee Downing home Sunday.
Frank Flanagan and wife of Jordan made a pleasant call at the Mrs. Roxie Shank home Friday.
Frank Mosier called at W. R. Ray's Sunday.
Fred Smith and Ernest Knapp spent Sunday with Melvin Shank.
Miss Anna Miles of Salem came Friday to assume her duties as teacher of the Mt. Pleasant school. Several new pupils have enrolled, which makes a very good showing for the coming year.
Ed Smith and wife and Mrs. Howard Montgomery and daughter and Miss Wilson were Sunday visitors at H. R. Shank's.
Frank Habberman motored to Jefferson Sunday.
A large crowd of young people gathered at the Floyd Shelton's Sunday eve. The time was very pleasantly spent in singing.
Miss Edna Bovee was a Sunday guest of Mrs. Roxana Shank.
Marguerite and Will Ryan, Bessie and Verna Shank and Ernest Agertky are attending Stayton High school—Stayton Mail.

\$30,000 PAID FOR FARM.

One of the biggest realty deals that has taken place here for some time was consummated when Ira White, of Perrydale, purchased the 165-acre farm belonging to C. H. Reilig, and which is located two miles south of this city. The price was \$30,000 cash. The deal included the implements and all farm equipment. This is one of the finest farms in this section and Mr. White is to be congratulated upon acquiring it. The place is well stocked and this goes with the sale.—Amity Standard.

It is one thing to put a man in his place, but quite another matter to make him fit.

Europe Is Rapidly Selling American Securities There

New York, Sept. 30.—While there have been evidences of substantial profit-taking by large interests in the financial markets this week, new investments and speculative buying has been sufficiently effective to more than maintain the Stock Exchange price level. On Saturday last the sales during the short session exceeded the 1,000,000 mark. Monday full day's session contributed a total of 2,300,000 shares. To duplicate such figures we must go back to the exciting times of 1907. They are suggestive of the enthusiasm and public interest that at present are prevailing.

The main features in the general financial situation may be considered to include, (1) the impression that has become so widespread that European liquidation of American securities has approached close to the point of completion; (2) that the termination of the War of Europe, devoutly as it is to be desired, does not promise to be one of the immediate probabilities; (3) the unmistakable evidence of inflation in which all of our national activities are so freely participating; (4) the phenomenal earnings that are appearing in the official statements of our great railway systems and equally great industrial combinations; and (5) the remarkable ease in the money situation and the fact that the financial requirements for making the crops have been completed for the season.

Have American Securities.
As to the culmination of the selling by foreign holders, an interesting statement compiled under the direction of President Loree of the Delaware & Hudson company, which was published early in the week, is not antagonistic to this conclusion. Mr. Loree shows that there were still held abroad on July 31, 1916, American railroad securities of a par value of \$1,415,628,592, but having a market value of only \$1,109,999,000. One year previous—on July 31, 1915—the par value of the securities held abroad was \$2,225,510,229, showing a reduction of substantially \$800,000,000, while comparing with a similar statement on January 1, 1915, the reduction is close to \$1,500,000,000. When we consider the large volume of securities returned to us during the Balkan wars, as well as the fact that Mr. Loree's compilation refers only to railroad securities and does not include industrials, it is possible to appreciate the tremendous power of absorption that has been displayed by American investors during the last few years. As to the \$1,109,999,000 market value of railroad stocks and bonds yet in foreign hands, there is apt to be some misapprehension as to the volume available for further sales. In the first place Holland and other neutral countries are participating in a scale quite in keeping with conditions at home in prosperity and inflation as a direct result of the opportunities furnished by the war.

England Controls Large Sums.
Dutch holdings are not likely to be further reduced, and unless the New York Stock Exchange price level becomes irresistibly attractive the holdings of American securities in other neutral countries will not probably be fully maintained if indeed not substantially increased. It is an easy matter to question motives; it is an easy matter to question the motives of the president in seeming to yield rather toward the men than toward the managers in his conduct of the negotiations, and in his formulated plan of congressional action. The whole country was looking to him for the accomplishment primarily of one thing. He was expected to prevent a nationwide strike just as he has been expected during the last four years to avert a war. In accomplishing what the people expected of him, whether they know it or not, he has proved himself as good a friend of the railroads as he has of their employes.

The prevention of a nationwide strike has insured practically a satisfactory adjustment of the differences between the corporations and the brotherhoods. The railroads should realize, if they do not, that President Wilson's intervention has given them a longer lease upon the privileges they enjoy than if the strike had occurred. Instead of instigating or encouraging the rancorous abuse that is now being heaped upon the president by his representatives and some newspapers, they should employ the further respite granted them in an effort to justify the continuance of private ownership. There may well be an honest difference of opinion with regard to the wisdom of the step finally taken to avert a strike that would have been disastrous to the railroads and to the trainmen and calamitous to the public, but we all to discover in any of the criticism before us an alternative to that step worthy of serious consideration. (Paid Adv.)

Absorption About Completed.
If it may be accepted as conclusive that foreign selling is diminishing, an important point in railroad finance has been reached. Our great transportation lines are severely in need of new capital for improvements, for extension and adequate equipment in order to place themselves in proper position to conduct their business as common carriers. There has been no serious attempt by them to appeal to the capital market during the period of European liquidation. Any action of this kind would obviously have been unwise since it would have meant competition with the cream of railroad investments, such as were so distinctly the feature of foreign holdings. As matters now stand, however, if this competition for the funds of investors is ending, railroad managers will find inducement to take advantage of the phenomenally favorable revenue statements that are being presented in the annual as well as the monthly traffic and financial statements. Recent annual reports show, for instance, such magnificent results as about 11 per cent earned on the common stock of the Southern Pacific, the Atchafalpa and the Reading roads. These figures may be accepted as representative of the railroad business of the country.

Market Well Lost.
The probability of the continuance of the war into 1917 removes as an immediate factor of the general market the after-war conditions which many thoughtful persons are awaiting with apprehension. A contract for nearly 500,000 pounds of copper, which has recently been arranged with American producers for delivery abroad during the first six months of 1917 does not tend to encourage the view that an early peace is being expected in official circles abroad. It, too, seems fair to assume that other purchases of war materials and other war material will continue upon an equally liberal scale. They will serve to preserve the same unex-

ampled industrial and export activity that has heretofore resulted primarily from this source. We are now experiencing not alone a demand from foreign countries for both war and peace supplies, but we have added to that an almost equal volume of domestic purchasing power which has closely followed the free spending of the profits that have accrued so generally following the war's opportunities. Labor, never so fully and profitably employed, is buying luxuries and necessities at high prices. Speculators who have made large profits are even more prolific in spending class, while manufacturers and traders are participating quite fully in this active circulation of funds. This is an economic feature that is usually quite as backward in ending as it is in developing. Hence it may be considered as likely to occupy a position in market considerations for some time to come. There should, for some time, be ample funds for buying securities as well as commodities. Bank credit, too, promises to occupy a similarly ample position.

Check Must Come.
Not unusually, such considerations as these divert attention from considerations that present themselves so clearly in a more distant view of financial prospects. Everybody knows that sooner or later a severe check must come, and that the war, which so completely upset conditions in this country when it began, will have an important influence when it ends. Countries that are now so freely sending us gold will use their best efforts to secure a return of the precious metal in payment for their products that will then be delivered in competition not alone in our own country but in the export markets that we have been able to secure when belligerent countries were forced by the war to abandon them. There has in the last two years necessarily been a tremendous curtailment of European production, but this is a feature that is not unlikely to be exaggerated, since recoveries from modern gun fire are so much more general than were the case years ago. Meanwhile, we should not forget that manufacturing plants of England and Germany have not been as yet disabled by the war. As has been the case at home here, many of them have for the time been turned into arsenals. Nevertheless, they are available for prompt production as soon as the tremendous energy that is now so fiercely conducting warfare is turned to the channel of restoring the ravages of war. When that period arrives American manufacturers will be called upon to face competition of an exceedingly strenuous character. At that time the demand for American made munitions will necessarily have ended. With the completion of this demand will be a corresponding curtailment of the transportation demand connected with export business.

That extent of this general reactionary movement is something that may not be decided on in advance in definite measure. It will, however, be important. Still, there are considerations for the future. The present market is one of enthusiasm, and is affording favorable opportunities for alert traders to take advantage of intelligent interpretations of day to day developments.

HENRY CLEWS.

These Three Generals Are Leaders of Roumania's War



ROUMANIAN GENERALS—TOP TO BOTTOM GEORGESCU, AVERESCU AND CULCA

These three generals are the leaders of the Roumanian forces in the defense of the Dobruja and the invasion of Transylvania. From top to bottom they are General Georgescu, General Averescu and General Culca. Recently it was reported that the chief commander of the Roumanian armies would be entrusted to General Averescu.

Few Changes Were Made In Football Rules This Year

The football rules for the 1916 season have undergone few changes, and those that have been made are not radical.

The rule governing the delay of the game at the intermission between the halves makes clear that the offended side, in addition to gaining the distance penalty of 25 yards, shall also have the choice of goals.

For years the football rule book has carried a section in the rule covering a safety, to the effect that a player carrying the ball being forced back over his own goal line was guilty of making a safety. As a rule covering the forward progress of the ball has been made clear to the effect that the referee shall blow his whistle when the forward point of progress is reached, in all cases it will be impossible to score a safety by this method, and the clause in regard to forcing a player back has been stricken from the rules.

All fouls committed by players behind the goal line have been ruled upon specifically in order to make the point clear that a foul of this kind, which would deprive an opponent of an opportunity to recover the ball and make a touchdown, will give a touchdown to the offended side.

Last year, under the rules, if a player was not one yard back, and still was not on the line of scrimmage, it produced an illegal formation. This rule this year makes such a formation legal, but states specifically that the quarterback, so called, is not eligible to receive a forward pass unless he is at least one yard back.

It is also made clear this year that a guard or tackle dropping back from the line must go at least five yards in order to be eligible to recover a forward pass, to run with the ball or to act as an interferer.

The rule covering a puntout has been made clear, to the effect that players defending the goal may not run into the player catching the puntout except in a bona fide attempt to catch or bat the ball. This last permission, namely, to bat the ball, is an addition, for players defending the goal on a puntout may bat the ball in any direction.

The rule covering the restrictions of linemen breaking through and striking with locked hands has been changed to cover any player breaking through. A set of approved ground rules has been added to cover the conduct of championship games. The ground rules may be changed, however, by consent of the two competing teams and of officials previous to the start of a game.—Eugene Guard.

What is your occupation Rastus?
"I'm manager of a laundry, sah, an' I makes a right com'f'able livin'."
"What's the name of your laund'ry?"
"Hannah Maria Johnson, sah."

EXPERT COMMENTS

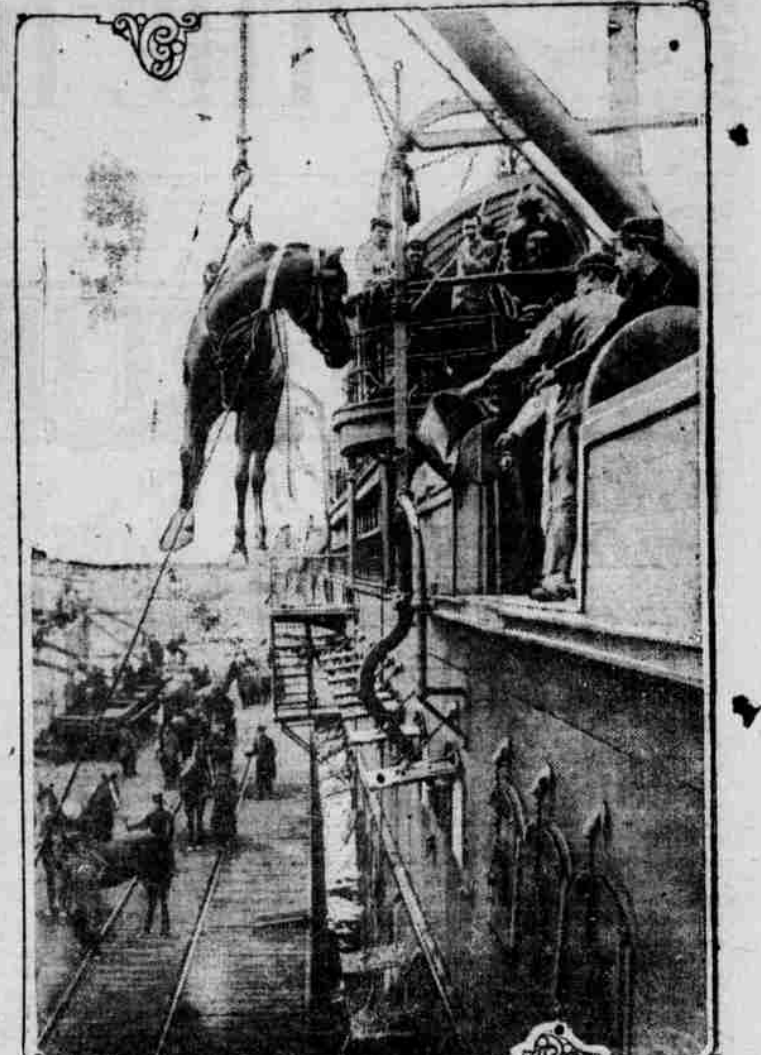
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defense second to none, the Red Sox probably will, with the aid of their classy pitching staff, hold Dodger scoring to a minimum.

In the catching department the Red Sox have the edge. In Agnew, Cady, Carrigan and Thomas, they have four excellent receivers. Cady probably will get to do all the big series work, unless Carrigan himself elects to take a hand. Brooklyn must depend upon Chief Meyers and Otto Miller, neither of whom compares favorably with the Boston wind paddlers.

Each of the competing clubs has two

SEA POWER ENABLES THE ALLIES TO LAND SUPPLIES AT SALONIKA



UNLOADING HORSES AT SALONIKA FOR ALLIES' ATTACK

In the possession of uninterrupted sea access to Saloniki the allies have a decided advantage over the Teuton-Bulgarian powers, since they are enabled thereby to land men and munitions at will at the Greek port occupied by them. The picture shows the unloading at Saloniki of horses to take part in the allies' attack on the forces defending Monastir.

first basemen. Merkle and Daubert are the Dodgers' doorkeepers and Hoblitzell and Gainer do the same duties for the Red Sox. In spite of Daubert's fame as a hitting and fielding first baseman, it is doubtful if he has much of an edge over his American league rivals. He is not a hitter of the clean-up type, while both American leaguers are.

Strong In the Field.
George Cutschaw and Jack Barry at second both are great fielders and fine generals. Barry, however, because of his experience is given the edge in usefulness in a world's series conflict, if he is able to play.

There is no way to compare Scott and Olson at short. Scott is a more brilliant fielder and is much faster. Olson's greatest value lies in his fighting spirit and his quick thinking. He is a much better hitter than Scott.

Both clubs are well fortified at third base. Mike Mowrey's steady fielding and his nifty hitting in the pinches has been a big factor in the Brooklyn success. He fields just as well as Larry Gardner, his Red Sox rival, but his average at batting is not so high. Gardner has consistently hit .300 or better all season.

Wheat of the Dodgers is an outfielder who compares favorably with most of the high class outfielders in either circuit. He is a slugger and his hitting is consistent. Wheat, however, is the only one of the Brooklyn gardeners who compare favorably with the Boston trio.

Hooper, Walker and Lewis of the Red Sox are acknowledged everywhere to be the essence of defense. They cover every spot in the outfield with marvelous efficiency and every one of them wields a bat that carries fear to the hearts of opposing slammers.

McGraw in Bad.
New York, Oct. 5.—John McGraw, disgruntled manager of the Giants, may yet have to explain his action in declaring his players did not give him their best efforts in the game with Brooklyn Tuesday.

Members of the National commission have come to view his assertion with some feeling, it developed today. McGraw was not present to see his team win from the Dodgers yesterday, but instead occupied a seat at the Polo grounds, where the Yankees won two games from the Senators. He refused to modify his declaration in any way.

Members of the New York club are highly indignant over the outburst and some of them intimate they will not again play under the leadership of McGraw.

Facts That Show When and Where Progress Has Been Made in Developing U. S. Navy

Increase in Officers.

Showing by comparison the number of midshipmen appointed at the Naval Academy under the Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson administrations.

Roosevelt	4 yrs. 978
Taft	4 " 945
Wilson	3 " 1473

Increase in Enlisted Men.

Showing the enlisted personnel of the Navy, as authorized by law.

Roosevelt	Auth. 1905 57,000
Taft	" 1908 44,500
Taft	" 1909 44,500
Wilson	" 1912 51,500
Wilson	" 1916 79,064

Showing increase under each administration.

Roosevelt	7,500
Taft	7,000
Wilson	27,564

The act of 1916 permits the President at his discretion "in an emergency, to increase the Navy to 87,000 which would be an increase of 35,500 over the Taft administration.

Navy Yard Increase.

Number of Men—Showing the total number of employees in the principal navy yards in the United States as of date, June 1, 1913 and July 1, 1916.

1913	16,898
1916	24,383
Increase	7,485

Daily Pay—Showing the total daily pay of such employees in 1912 and in 1916.

1912	\$462,735
1916	730,912
Increase	270,637

Comparison of Pay—Showing the average daily pay of such employees in 1912 and in 1916.

1912	\$2.723
1916	2.997
Increase	0.274

Enlisted Men Promoted

Showing the number of Warrant Officers of the Navy, appointed Ensigns, under the Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson administrations.

Roosevelt	4 yrs. 10
Taft	4 " 3
Wilson	3 1/2 " 17

Showing the number of Asst. Paymasters appointed from among enlisted men, under the Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson administrations.

Roosevelt	4 yrs. 1
Taft	4 " 3
Wilson	3 1/2 " 15

Prior to the act of March 3, 1915, Pay Clerks were selected by individual Paymasters from any source within or without the navy. Under the new law, all Pay Clerks are appointed by the Navy Department from the enlisted personnel.

Increase in Aeronautics

Showing the expenditures for aeronautic purposes under the Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson administrations.

Roosevelt	fsc. yr. no expdt. \$24,532.79
Taft	" " '12 56,032.90
Wilson	" " '13 194,492.26
Wilson	" " '15 219,429.20
Wilson	" " '16 884,679.28
Wilson	" " '17 3,900,000.00

\$3,500,000 for aviation. 400,000 for aeronautic station Pensacola Fla.

Showing the total expenditures under the Taft and Wilson administrations.

Taft	\$6,888.06
Wilson	5,217,278.57

Reproduced from advance proofs of Democratic Text Book chapter on the administration of the Navy Department, to be issued Sept. 2.