

TALCOTT BROS.

The Oldest Jewelry House in Washington, Established 1872.

Dealers in

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVER-WARE, CUT GLASS, LEATHER GOODS, CUTLERY, NOVELTIES, SEWING MACHINE SUNDRIES.

Manufacturers of

NOTARY AND LODGE SEALS AND UMBRELLAS

REPAIRING IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

424 and 426 Main Street.

Olympia, Wash.

Baked clean and sold clean

Fresh every day

Blue Ribbon Bread

is the best you can buy
Try it once—you will always use it

Bolster & Barnes

Phones 48 and 49

FOURTH AND COLUMBIA STS. — OLYMPIA, WASH.

Don't Send Your Money Out of Town

When you can buy cheaper from us

Best Fruit Sugar, 16 lbs. for.....	\$1.00
Per cwt.	\$6.00
Best Standard Grades Flour, per sack.....	\$1.35
Per barrel.....	\$5.25

Yours for business,

Scott & Marshall

The Thrice-A-Week Edition of The New York World

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly. No other Newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.

There has never been a time when a newspaper was more needed in the household. The great war in Europe has now entered its second year, with no promise of an end for a long time. These are world-shaking events, in which the United States, willing or unwilling, has been compelled to take a part. No intelligent person can ignore such issues.

The presidential contest also will soon be at hand. Already candidates for the nomination are in the field, and the campaign, owing to the extraordinary character of the times, will be of supreme interest. No other newspaper will inform you with the promptness and cheapness of the Thrice-a-Week edition of the New York World.

THE THIRCE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE WASHINGTON STANDARD together for one year for

\$1.75

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.50.

BABIES DON'T CRY



when you entertain them with one of our talking machines. The sweet melodious music is soothing as well as entertaining. That rasping sound is entirely eliminated in our machines. They are really marvels of the age and are deserving of your consideration. We are pleased to demonstrate them.

E. E. TAYLOR & CO.

TEL. 379

309 EAST FOURTH STREET

HANDING IT TO THE PUBLISHER.

(Mansfield News.)

Every once in a while a country publisher will receive one of those manilla post cards in use at postoffices that notifies him that a subscriber has "removed to," "removed—left no address," "not found," "refused," or "unclaimed." Not infrequently the mark placed by the postmaster is in front of the word "refused," and when the publisher looks up the name of the subscriber on his mailing list the chances are 10 to 1 that the subscriber is in arrears. It is a most contemptible way of repudiating a debt, and the man who resorts to this means to beat the printer is guilty of petit larceny. Of course, under the law, the publisher could collect the debt through legal process, but few publishers care to go to that trouble, preferring to stand the loss. If newspaper men would combine and publish the names of subscribers who follow this practice it might have a salutary effect in eliminating the evil. Few publishers have any desire to force their paper upon any individual, and a notification to discontinue a paper will, as a rule, be promptly complied with. The publisher makes no protest against the cancellation of a subscription, all he asks is fair treatment and payment for the goods he has delivered.

WILSON TELLS DEFENSE PLANS--BRYAN DISAGREES

President Outlines Preparedness Program in New York Speech, Urging Larger Citizen Soldierly and Definite System of Naval Construction—Former Secretary of State Takes Issue and Formally Announces Opposition.

The President's Plan.

Speaking to a thousand men gathered at the Manhattan club in New York city last Friday night, but in reality speaking to the people of the nation, President Wilson opened his campaign for the adoption by congress of his program for national defense and, "merely to make sure of our own security," called for an increase in the standing army and the development within the next three years of 400,000 citizen soldiery, 133,000 of this number to be enlisted annually. This force of fighting men, taken away from their civilian pursuits for only a brief training each year, would supplement and work in co-operation with, he said, the regular army and National Guard. And likewise, calling the navy the first line of defense, he argued for a speeding of its growth, but made a particular point of the need of sufficient arms and munitions and, above all, a mobilization of the country's resources.

Adopting anything but an imperious tone, the president called upon men "of all shades of political opinion" to assist him in preparing America—he called it "our own dear country"—not for war, "but only for defense." Applause greeted nearly every sentence of his speech, but cheers and flag waving interrupted this passage:

"If men differ with me in this vital matter I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance."

The real demonstration, however, came when in treating of a subject annoying to him—the outcropping of the hyphenated Americans—Mr. Wilson solemnly declared that if occasion required, the real voice of America—a united America—would speak in "tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist."

Toward the end of his address, when the president asserted that "men who love other countries better than they love America" should be "called to a reckoning," the entire assemblage arose and with cheering and applause and hand waving indicated its vociferous approval. This demonstration was almost outwitted by that which followed his plea for a doing away with "racial and religious feeling."

Asserting that "if we have had aggressive purposes and covetous ambitions, they were the fruit of our thoughtless youth as a nation and we have put them aside," the president declared:

No More Conquests.

"We shall, I confidently believe, never again take another foot of territory by conquest. We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion; because we believe, we passionately believe, in the right of every people to choose their own allegiance and be free of masters altogether."

Then, launching into a discussion of his defense program, he said: "Within a year we have witnessed what we did not believe possible—a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of a great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is embattled. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of governments, and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development."

"In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even raised the question of the willful use of force on our part against any nation or any people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security."

"Not for War but Defense."

"We have it in mind to be prepared, not for war, but only for defense; and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace, and not by the use of hostile force. The mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men. She has become the home and asylum of men of all creeds

Bryan's Opposing Argument.

The day following President Wilson's presentation of his defense program, former Secretary of State Bryan came out squarely against the plan in a formal statement in which he took issue with the president and declared Wilson's proposals to be "a departure from our traditions; a reversal of our national policy, a menace to our peace and safety, and a challenge to the spirit of Christianity, which teaches us to influence others by example, rather than by exciting fear."

The former secretary of state's statement, which reiterates views he has previously expressed on the subject of preparedness for war, was regarded as the opening gun in the fight which administration leaders expect in congress against adoption of the plan. Bryan's position was known by the president before he made his speech in New York. The president's present plan is not to make any answer to Bryan's criticism.

Cannot Criticise Motives.

"I have read the president's speech at New York with sorrow and concern," Bryan said in his formal statement. "He is doing what he believes to be his duty and so long as a man follows his conscience and judgment we cannot criticise his motives, but we may be compelled to dissent from his conclusions. I feel it my duty to dissent, and as he has given his views with clearness and emphasis those who differ from him are under a like obligation to express themselves with equal clearness."

"He has announced a policy which has never before been adopted in this country and never indorsed by any party in the country, and he has no way of knowing, until he hears from the people whether he has correctly interpreted the will of the public. His appeal is not to any party, but as he says, to men of 'all shades of opinion.'"

"If we're not threatened by any nation, if our relations with all nations are friendly, if everybody knows that we're able to defend ourselves of necessity, and if there is no fear among us, why is this time chosen to revolutionize our national theories and to exchange our policy for the policy of Europe?"

"There has not been a time in fifty years when there was less reason to add to the expenses of the army and navy, for we are not only without an enemy, but our preparedness is increasing relatively as other nations exhaust themselves. And there never has been a time in our whole history when our duty to the world more imperatively demanded self-restraint and the counsels of peace."

Resents Charges of Disloyalty.

Some of the Eastern newspapers immediately charged Bryan with being a traitor to his party and disloyal to the president, which prompted another statement from the Nebraskan a day or so later, in which he said:

"The president's appeal was not to the members of his party, but to people of 'all shades of opinion.' When," he asked, "did it become unpatriotic for a citizen to differ from a president? When did it become disloyal for a Democrat to differ from a Democratic president on an issue which the president declares to be non-partisan?"

"I am doing what I believe is the duty of every citizen to do," he added. "How can the president know what people think unless individuals express themselves? Why should those who disapprove his plans be silent? The editors of metropolitan papers who daily swing incense before the special interests do not hesitate to express an opinion as to what the country needs. Why should a country editor like myself be denied the privilege? And why should a Democrat's friendship for the president be questioned because he differs from him on an issue like this, which has nothing in the history of the country or the party to commend it?"

and races. Within her hospitable borders they have found homes and congenial associations and freedom and a wide and cordial welcome, and they have become part of the bone and sinew and spirit of America itself. America has been made up out of the nations of the world and is the friend of the nations of the world.

"But we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion."

"And we know that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American tradi-

tions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation; and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action.

"We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits."

Only Regular Army Needs.

"It is with this idea, with this conception in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required for the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications and at the military posts of the interior."

"For the rest, it calls for the training within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000, who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, but who during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force, but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year."

"Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army. It would have no touch of the amateur about it, neither would it exact of the volunteers more than they could give in any one year from their civilian pursuits."

Definite Naval Policy.

Then, turning to the navy, he pointed out that "not rapidly, but slowly, with careful attention, our naval force has been developed until the navy of the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the modern time," and added: "All that is needed in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and that chief of all we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planning for a definite consummation." To this he added his approval of the plans already proposed by the navy department.

Summing up his program, the president said:

"No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear among us. Under the new-world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence. That is all."

"Is the plan we propose sane and reasonable and suited to the needs of the hour? Does it not conform to the ancient traditions of America? Has any better plan been proposed than this program that we now place before the country? In it there is no pride of opinion. It represents the best professional and expert judgment of the country."

Concluding his address, the president urged that Americans of alien sympathies be brought to a reckoning and that national allegiance should be renewed and revived and spoke against divided allegiance, manifestations of racial feeling in America and manifestations of sectarian or religious antagonisms, and closed with this stirring appeal:

"Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and interested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve our strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good will and the might of invincible justice and right."

BUSINESS IN STATE SEES NOTABLE GAIN

383 NEW FIRMS LISTED BY INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE BOARD IN OCTOBER.

A notable resumption of business activity in Washington is indicated by the October statement of the industrial insurance commission, which shows 383 new employers, firms or individuals, listed during that month. From the rate at which new employers' accounts have come in during the early days of November, it is likely that the record for this month will exceed October, although work ordinarily falls off as winter approaches. During the fiscal year ending September 30 the department listed an average of 258 new employers a month. The fact that several new industries were taken under the act, however, explained a considerable portion of the increase during the year. This is not the case with the 383 new employers listed during October. A considerable number are engaging in logging enterprises.

Annual reports for the year ending June 30, 1915, filed by the Northern Pacific, O-W. R. & N. and S. P. & S. railroads with the public service commission, indicate a falling off of about 10 per cent in gross revenues during the year, operating expenses being reduced, in most cases, however, so that the actual net income of the railroads shows little decrease.

The Northern Pacific, largest employer of labor in this state, indicates in its reports that conditions in the state have been mending rapidly since last spring. Its report shows 7,834 employes in Washington February 15, 8,876 on April 15 and 9,959 on June 15.

NEARLY 43,000 MILES OF ROADS IN STATE

OFFICIALLY LOCATED HIGHWAYS IN WASHINGTON WOULD EN-CIRCLE GLOBE TWICE.

The most accurate statistics yet compiled in regard to Washington roads just completed by the state highway department, show a total of 42,529 miles of officially located roads in this state, nearly enough to encircle the globe twice.

However, two-thirds of this mileage, 28,049 miles to be exact, consists of unimproved dirt roads. Another 9,634 miles are improved dirt, sand or clay roads, with proper provision for draining, crowned and having easy grades. There are 4,845 miles of surfaced roads, including 3,923 miles of gravel, 503 miles of macadam, 134 miles of oil or tar surfaced macadam, 105 miles of plank, 41 miles of corduroy, 23 miles of patent paving, 9 miles of asphalt, 79 miles of concrete and 26 miles of brick.

Lincoln county, with 3,100 miles of officially located roads, or enough to stretch across the continent, has the greatest road mileage. Whitman and Spokane counties follow in the order named.

King county, with 1,489 miles of improved roads, has the best highway system, Pierce and Spokane counties following in the order named in the mileage of improved highways.

The highway department statistics show that total revenues raised for road work by all the counties and by the state this year were \$7,534,940.80.

A dispatch gives the following review of conditions in the Pittsburgh district: Edgar Thomson Works is rushed to capacity. All the large blast furnaces are in operation and also the open hearth furnaces. Mills at Homestead, Duquesne, Braddock, Rankin and East Pittsburgh are working night and day. Pay at the Westinghouse Air Brake company at Wilmerding equaled some of the large pays during 1907. Other plants that distributed large pays were Westinghouse Machine company, Pittsburgh Meter Works, Westinghouse Foundry, Standard Chain company, Sterling Steel Foundry company, Columbia Steel company, Nicholson Chain company, Union Switch & Signal company, and the American Steel & Wire company. It is estimated that the payrolls amounted to more than \$1,350,000. The chain manufacturers are exceedingly busy. Mammoth orders for automobile chains have been received from the warring nations.

In 15 years since 1900 wealth of nited States has increased 100 per cent, or from \$94,000,000,000 to \$188,000,000,000.

Negotiations have been closed by American Car & Foundry for between \$15,000,000 and \$25,000,000 additional war orders.