

**WHAT THE PRESIDENT ACTUALLY DID TO AVERT STRIKE DISASTER**

Before I consulted with them (the railway executives and the representatives of the employees) I made myself acquainted with the points at controversy.

The first thing I told both sides was that I stood for the eight-hour day. We believe in the eight-hour day because a man does better work within eight hours than he does in a more extended day. I said to the railroad executives: "You are asking that the result of the eight-hour day be predicted and the prediction be arbitrated. The reasonable thing to do is to grant the eight-hour day not because the men demand it, but because it is right and let me get authority from Congress to appoint a commission to observe the results and report in order that justice may be done the railroads in respect of the cost of the experiment."

That was the proposal which they rejected and which Congress put into law, a proposal which I made to them before I conferred with it, which I urged upon them at every conference, and which when the one side rejected and the other accepted I went to Congress and asked Congress to enact. I did not ask either side whether it suited them, and I requested my friends in Congress not to ask either side whether it suited them. I learned before the controversy began that the whole temper of the legislative body was in favor of the eight-hour day.

In the House of Representatives the plan was passed, was sanctioned, by a vote which included seventy Republicans as against fifty-four Republicans. In the Senate the Republican members held a conference in which they determined to put no obstacle in the way of the passage of the bill. Now, this was because the proposal was reasonable and was based upon right.—From President Wilson's speech to New Jersey business men at Shadow Lawn, N. J., Sept. 23.

**EIGHT-HOUR ATTACK  
IGNOBLE, SAYS OLNEY**

Hughes "Hadn't the Nerve" to Demand Filibuster in the Senate Against the Law.

**WILSON'S ACT COURAGEOUS**

Member of Cleveland's Cabinet Praises President's Domestic Achievements and Policy of Averting War.

No American can speak with higher authority on the issues of this campaign than Richard Olney, who was President Cleveland's Attorney General during the railroad strike of 1894, and President Cleveland's Secretary of State when the Venezuelan message was sent to the British Government. He should know whether President Wilson's action in averting the railroad strike was a "surrender to force"; whether the Wilson foreign policy has been "timid and vacillating".

Mr. Olney seeks no political preferment; his interest is that of a retired statesman, of a wise, experienced, dispassionate patriot, who is concerned only with the welfare of his country. Mr. Olney has written for the New York World a signed article in which he warns the American people against the danger sure to result from turning over their affairs to Mr. Hughes and the interests which would dictate his policies, foreign and domestic.

Where Was Hughes' Nerve? Discussing the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law, Mr. Olney points out that the Republicans of the Senate, if they had really wished more time for consideration of the bill, could have obtained it by means of a filibuster, as a recognized Senatorial weapon, and adds:

"Why did not the Republican Senators resort to it and get all the time for deliberation they wanted? What was Candidate Hughes doing that he did not make the wires hot with messages to Washington—warning against the law the seventy-four Republican Representatives who voted for it and urging the twenty-eight Republican Senators to filibuster to the last ditch?"

"But neither he nor the Republican leaders generally had the nerve to face the situation. With ample means in their hands to prevent legislation until after its due consideration, they deliberately elected that it should appear to be enacted under coercion in order that, after the great national deliverance had been effected, they might object to the mode of its accomplishment."

"A pettier and more ignoble game of politics never was conceived. In comparison, and in view of the sudden and extraordinary exigency sprung upon the country, President Wilson's course was characterized by both courage and common sense."

Of Candidate Hughes' conduct in the campaign, Mr. Olney remarks: "No sooner was the nomination assured than the robes and ermine of the Judge fell from the candidate as if by magic, and there appeared in their place the motley wear of the ordinary office seeker—a transformation as sudden as that made by the wand of Harlequin in the pantomime, and a transformation showing how thin is the judicial veneer, and forever discrediting the United States Supreme Court as a training camp for high political office."

Has Kept Rudder True In its conduct of foreign relations the Wilson Administration, Mr. Olney says, "has kept its rudder true and has won and deserved the respect and gratitude of the country."

The principles and objects of the Wilson foreign policy as stated by Mr. Olney have been:

First—To keep the country out of the great European war.

Second—To insist upon the existence and vitality of international law as determining its own status as a neutral, and defining its rights and obligations as such.

Third—To deal with the Mexican situation in a spirit of perfect fairness and friendliness to the Mexican people, now suffering from civil dissensions and revolution to an extent which leaves a large part of the country in a state of anarchy.

Mr. Olney shows that all these objects have been attained through the wise, patient and courageous diplomacy of Woodrow Wilson; that the President has kept the country at peace without dishonor; that under his leadership "the United States has rendered an inestimable service to belligerents and neutrals and to all mankind" in "steadily bearing aloft the banner of international law as the standard under which all civilized peoples must eventually gather."

Mr. Olney finds particular cause to commend President Wilson's Mexican policy. He stands with the President in declaring that the Mexicans have the right to work out their own destiny even through revolution.

Closing by asking what is likely to happen if the "Presidential fillet passes into new hands," Mr. Olney says that Hughes' inducement to change the existing foreign policies of the country will be very great.

"The American people can hardly fail to realize the danger and to refuse to put at risk the continuance of a foreign policy which, as a whole, must have their hearty approval."



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**DEMOCRATIC LAWS  
THAT HELP FARMERS**

General Employment Bureau  
But One of Many Achievements of the Wilson Administration.

**FINANCIAL CREDITS FOR CROP MOVING**

Federal Credits, Federal Reserve Act,  
Good Roads, Grain Standards  
and Many Other Benefits.

By FRANK G. ODELL.

Editor of the Nebraska Farm Magazine

Do you know that your post office now an employment bureau? That one of the new things Uncle Sam started during the present Administration, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor has tackled the task of bringing the jobless man and womanless job together, and now your post office is an agency of the United States employment service. The postmaster is equipped with books for listing applications for labor or for employment and is instructed to help get the worker and the job contact.

While this might appear to be principally in the interest of the worker, it is really one of the numerous far-reaching things started for the benefit of the farmer by the Administration of President Wilson. The increasing scarcity of farm labor has become a problem to the farmer, especially the wheat-growing and fruit-growing sections. This labor, which is of a seasonal character, necessarily must be performed largely by itinerant workers. Some agency which will meet this demand and relieve the laborer of the craft of employment agencies is necessary. Uncle Sam has started it.

A single illustration will show how the system works: In the Willamette valley of Oregon thousands of temporary workers are needed in the hop-picking time. On August 20 the Oregon Journal of Portland printed a news article about the new government employment agency, stating that six hundred families could obtain immediate employment in the hop yards by applying at the Portland office of the Federal employment service.

This is another item added to the mass of accumulating evidence which shows that the Wilson Administration has tried to give both labor and the farmer a square deal. For the first time in history, this Administration has placed the needs of rural districts squarely before Congress as of equal importance with the interests of financial centers.

And why not? Financial centers should not amount to much without the billion-dollar crop of the American farmer. But the interests of the farmer have not always been so prominently and favorably considered by Congress as they have during the past few years. The record of Democratic claims for farmer support is a record of accomplishment. It reads like the passage of laws and administrative acts.

**What Has Been Done for the Farmer.**  
**CURRENCY REFORM:** The Federal Reserve Act under which the farmer's paper is given special consideration, including permission to National Banks to loan on the security of farm lands.

**RURAL CREDITS:** An epoch-making legislative measure which will relieve the farmer of the incubus of the short-time loan at extortionate interest. This measure alone, when in full force, will save the farmers of the

**For a Muddy Complexion.**

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United States one hundred and fifty million dollars annually in interest charges.

**GOOD ROADS:** Seventy-five million dollars made available for the development of roads from the farm to the market under conditions which will prevent wasteful use of the money.

**AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION:** The passage of the Smith-Lever Act brings to every American farm, through the joint co-operation of the Federal Government and the States, the help of these agencies in solving the business problems of the farmer.

**COTTON FUTURES ACT:** Deals a death blow to gambling in this great staple.

**UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT:** Enables owners of stored products to obtain loans on warehouse receipts more nearly approximating the full value of the product.

**GRAIN STANDARDS:** A law enacted last August authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish official grain standards. This law is working. The farmer who has been robbed through juggled grain grades for years will appreciate its value.

**CROP MOVING:** The surplus funds of the Treasury Department have been placed directly in the banks of the South and West to aid in moving crops during the customary season of money shortage.

**INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS:** Banks holding government deposits are now required to pay two per cent interest. This cuts off a big graft which formerly came from the free use of huge sums of the people's money. More than one million dollars revenue annually is now derived from this source alone.

**IMPROVED MARKETING SYSTEM:** The farmer has for years felt the power of the market combine, with its waste, inefficiency and dishonesty. The office of Markets and the Rural Organization Service, established in the Department of Agriculture during this Administration, are working on scientific lines to promote better marketing and co-operative business organization among farmers.

These beneficent measures, with many others, show why the farmer is pretty well satisfied with the Wilson Administration.

**Shingle Roof a Menace.**

The ordinary shingle roof is a tremendous fire hazard which is not fully appreciated by most persons. After a shingle has been exposed to the weather for a time it becomes so inflammable that it will burn as quickly as paper, and they are so light that an ordinary wind will carry these burning brands from one building to another some distance away. This was clearly demonstrated at the conflagration which took place a short time ago at Paris, Ky. Of the total number of 1,440 buildings destroyed, over 1,000 had shingle roofs. Perhaps no more convincing example of the danger in the use of untreated wooden shingles in a closely built up community could be found than that furnished by this latest conflagration. Practically the only residence in the path of the flames which was but little damaged was roofed with incombustible material. In the reconstruction of the city the use of wooden shingles without fire-retardant treatment should be absolutely prohibited.

**Unforeseen.**

Helen was attending her first party. When refreshments were served she refused a second helping to ice cream with a polite "No, thank you," although her look was wistful.

"Oh, do have some more ice cream, dear," the hostess urged.

"Mother told me I must say, 'No, thank you,'" explained the little girl, "but I don't believe she knew the dishes were going to be so small."

**When You Take Cold.**

With the average man a cold is a serious matter and should not be trifled with, as some of the most dangerous diseases start with a common cold; take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and get rid of your cold as quickly as possible. You are not experimenting when you use this remedy, as it has been in use for many years and has an established reputation. It contains no opium or other narcotic. For sale by E. G. Hettinger, Salmon Druggist.