

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The Railroads' statement of their position on the threatened strike, as presented to the President of the United States

A strike on all the railroads of the country has been called by the Train Brotherhoods for 7 o'clock Monday morning, September 4.

This strike was ordered from Washington while the President of the United States was making every effort to avert the disaster.

The Final Railroad Proposal

The final proposal made by the railroads for a peaceful settlement of the controversy, but which was rejected by the brotherhoods, was as follows:

(a) The railroads will, effective September 1, 1916, keep the time of all men represented in this movement, upon an 8 hour basis and by separate account, monthly, with each man, maintain a record of the difference between the money actually earned by him on the present basis and the amount that would have been earned upon an 8 hour basis—overtime on each basis to be computed pro rata.

The amounts so shown will be subject to the decision of the Commission, provided for in Paragraph (c) of this memorandum and payable in money, as may be directed by said Commission in its findings and decision.

(b) The Interstate Commerce Commission to supervise the keeping of these accounts and report the increased cost of the 8 hour basis, after such period of

actual experience as their judgment approves or the President may fix, not, however, less than three months.

(c) In view of the far-reaching consequences of the declaration made by the President, accepting the 8 hour day, not only upon the railroads and the classes of labor involved directly in this controversy, but to the public and upon all industry, it seems plain that before the existing conditions are changed, the whole subject in so far as it affects the railroads and their employees, should be investigated and determined by a Commission to be appointed by the President, of such standing as to compel attention and respect to its findings. The judgment of such a Commission would be a helpful basis for adjustments with labor and such legislation as intelligent public opinion, so informed, might demand.

Statement of Executives to the President.

In submitting this proposal to the President, the fifty railroad executives called to Washington and representing all the great arteries of traffic, made this statement to him of their convictions:

The demands in this controversy have not been presented, in our judgment, for the purpose of fixing a definite daily period of labor, nor a reduction in the existing hours of labor or change in methods of operation, but for the real purpose of accomplishing an increase in wages of approximately One Hundred Million Dollars per annum, or 35 per cent. for the men in railroad freight train and yard service represented by the labor organizations in this matter.

After careful examination of the facts and patient and continuous consultation with the Conference Committee of Managers, and among ourselves, we have reached a clear understanding of the magnitude of the questions, and of the serious consequences to the railroads and to the public, involved in the decision of them.

Trustees for the Public

As trustees for the public served by our lines and for the great mass of the less powerful employees (not less than 80 per cent. of the whole number) interested in the railroad wage fund—as trustees also for the millions of people that have invested their savings and capital in the bonds and stock of these properties, and who through the saving banks, trust companies and insurance companies, are vitally interested to the extent of millions of dollars, in the integrity and solvency of the railroads of the country, we cannot in conscience surrender without a hearing, the principle involved, nor undertake to transfer the enormous cost that will result to the transportation of the commerce of the country.

The eight-hour day without punitive overtime involves an annual increase, approximately, in the aggregate of Sixty Millions of Dollars, and an increase of more than 20 per cent. in the pay of the men, already the most highly paid in the transportation service.

The ultimate cost to the railroads of an admission in this manner of the principle under contention cannot now be estimated; the effect upon the efficiency of the transportation of the country now already under severe test under the tide of business now moving, and at a time when more, instead of less,

In good faith we have worked continuously and earnestly in a sincere effort to solve the problem in justice to all the parties at interest. These efforts were still in progress when the issuance of the strike order showed them to be unavailing.

Problem Threatens Democracy Itself

The strike, if it comes, will be forced upon the country by the best paid class of laborers in the world, at a time when the country has the greatest need for transportation efficiency.

The problem presented is not that alone of the railroad or business world, but involving democracy itself, and sharply presents the question whether any group of citizens should be allowed to possess the power to imperil the life of the country by conspiring to block the arteries of commerce.

HALE HOLDEN,
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

R. S. LOVETT,
Union Pacific System

A. H. SMITH,
New York Central Lines.

W. W. ATTERBURY,
Pennsylvania Railroad.

E. P. RIPLEY,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe System.

FRANK TRUMBULL,
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

FAIRFAX HARRISON,
Southern Railway.

DANIEL WILLARD,
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MEN IN LABOR WIN VICTORIES

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS
President of American Federation of Labor

Labor day, 1916, brings to the workers of America firm confidence in the trade union movement!



SAMUEL GOMPERS

Great progress has been made in securing the eight-hour day and better wages and better working conditions in winning legislative victories. The issue of labor now is concerned with the attitude of the political parties toward the questions of human welfare, and with the policy of our government toward Mexico.

The shorter workday produces more energetic, more resourceful workers with keener mentality and greater producing power. Wherever demands for the shorter workday and higher wages have been made by organized workers during the past year, they have met with success.

The record of legislative achievements of the labor movement since 1906 is one of splendid victories. The seaman's act brings freedom and protection to the seamen who are pressing their demands for higher wages and better conditions. The labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust law contain the most advanced concepts of freedom—"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

The greatest thing in both these acts is the advancement of human freedom.

The question that concerns the workers is how to hold their present advantages and how to obtain from the government still greater opportunities for freedom. The party now in power has in its legislative achievements placed the highest valuation upon human life and human attributes that has ever been declared by any political party in power.

The international issue that now comes closest to the labor movement is the policy of our government toward Mexico. Representatives of labor in Mexico have joined with those in America to insure to the workers and the citizens of Mexico the rights of human beings, opportunities for freedom and for independence.

There are capitalists and exploiting interests in the United States who, because they have property in Mexico, desire to maintain governmental agencies by which they can hold the people in subjection and deny to them the opportunity for protecting themselves.

These selfish interests are concentrating their political power in the present campaign to secure a different policy on the part of our government toward Mexico.

Even under the guise of intervention, no matter how unnecessary and unwarrantable, the advocates of that policy really aim at the conquest and annexation of Mexico. To them property and profits are held far more sacred than international honor and human liberty.

GREECE READY TO JOIN ALLIES, GERMANY SAYS

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Greece has accepted all the allies' demands, it was officially announced today.

BERLIN, Sep. 4.—Greece's entry into the war on the side of the allies, possibly within four weeks, is now looked for by the German public.

Under pressure of the British and French military authorities and diplomats, the Zaimis cabinet is expected to declare war on the central powers as soon as the Greek army can be mobilized. It is estimated that it will take at least four weeks to put the Greek military forces in shape to fight.

German military men are not at all perturbed over the probability that they will face still another enemy within a short time. The majority of the Greek soldiers are opposed to warring on the Germans, and it is thought they will not outrank the demoralized Serbs as fighters because of this opposition.

SLAYS WIFE TO KEEP HER PURE

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—"I killed her because I wanted to save her purity," was J. Maurice Pettit's explanation to police today for the murder of his beautiful 20-year-old bride of a month.

Pettit was arrested Saturday afternoon near Detroit, and brought back here yesterday.

He is now a closely guarded patient at the Bridewell hospital as a result of a desperate attempt to escape from a train en route here. He dived thru a window of a coach near Michigan City, Ind. The speed of the train caused him to strike the ground with terrific force, and he lay where he fell until detectives came back and got him.

"She still lives as you and I do," Pettit told the police. "When I killed her I did it materially, not spiritually."

"Other men called at the flat and talked to her," said Pettit. "I was jealous of her. I was wrong in that. She was always good and pure."

Pettit was captured at a farm house near Detroit. A farmer recognized him from a newspaper picture. He admitted he killed his wife, police say. Pettit's condition was still considered serious today. He suffered two punctures of the left lung from the ends of a broken rib when he attempted to escape. Pettit was formerly a bank teller at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MacDougall Southwick

Established 1875
The Best for the Price, No Matter What the Price

Every Section Has Wonderful New Fall Merchandise to Show You

There Are Special Opportunities for Everybody at This Store—This One Is for Misses and Little Women

A Sale of New Fall Serge and Satin Dresses

Special \$14.50

TOTALLY unexpected, for when we bought them we were doubtful as to their delivery; 35 Dresses in all; new styles and at a price that is really very low.

Loose belted models and long-waisted effects, box-pleated skirts; tinsel and colored embroidery is used.

All serge and serge combined with satin.

Sketch shows a Serge Dress with sleeves and belt of satin, elaborately embroidered in silver, \$14.50.



There Is Nothing Newer Than

Billie Burke Dresses

Featured for One Week At \$15.00



THE model that has created such a sensation in New York. A window display features Billie Burke's full-sized Portrait and the Dresses.

The style has been sketched. Note the straight box pleats and graceful lines. The wide belt is hand-embroidered in colors.

Material is French serge in navy blue, and a quality seldom found in a garment sold at this price. Sizes range from Misses' 16 to Women's 42. \$15.00.

New Fall Hats That Will Be Welcomed—\$7.95 and \$10.00

A GALAXY of Millinery so varied as to make selection a very easy matter in our Hat Shop.

We are calling this our formal "At Home"—marking the commencement of the season.

Hats in this group that are copies of some of the best known Paris millinery, MacDougall-Southwick originations, and New York's newest ideas.

Sketched From Actual Models

At the left is a Jockey Hat of black velvet, with top facing of heavy black fallie silk; \$10.00.

In the center is a corbeau blue velvet Tam, finished with a white pearl ornament at the side; \$7.95.

Sketched at the right is a large Sailor of black velvet with facing and flange of white satin. Trimming consists of two gun-metal ornaments; \$10.00.



HUGHES WANTS SPEEDY WORK

BY PERRY ARNOLD
United Press Staff Correspondent

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Republican Nominee Hughes invaded the Solid South today. There were two reasons for his journey south of the Mason and Dixon line, the first because Hughes hopes to win republican votes there, and second, because the republican national committee desired to avoid having Hughes in Kentucky at the same time President Wilson is there.

Complete reticence was manifested by members of the nominee's party today as to the exact course of the discussion which he had with Chairman Wilcox at St. Louis. It is known, however, that Gov. Hughes impressed on Wilcox the necessity for speeding up in the national committee's work.

Hughes, it is known, has encountered in several states which he has visited, pointed complaint over alleged inefficiency in handling of campaign problems.

FOWLER MISSING

Federal officers have been unable to find O. C. Fowler, secretary of the Olympic Trading and Supply company, wanted on a federal warrant in Spokane for alleged use of the mails to defraud. At his home here, 6246 Sycamore ave., it was discovered that the house had been unoccupied for two weeks.

HOME IS DEDICATED

Formal dedication was held Sunday of the Caroline Kline Galland home, at 7500 Wilson ave. The

\$2.75 Woolnap Blankets \$2.35

Heavy grade Blankets with a soft, wool-like finish. Size 66x80 inches. A good range of plaid and color combinations.

80c Seamless Bed Sheets 68c

Made from a fine grade of wide, seamless sheeting, containing no starch or foreign dressing. Size 81x90 inches before hemming. —Third Floor.

75c

Hemstitched Towels 65c

Warranted pure linen plain Huckaback, with hemstitched ends. Size 22x39 1/2 inches. Durable and absorbent.

\$3.50 Table Cloths \$2.85

All pure linen of Irish manufacture. Full bleached and of a good, serviceable weight. Size 68x86 inches, in four floral and spot designs.

25c Shirting Madras 19c

32 inches wide, in all white only. Fine texture with raised cord in various widths and spaces. —Third Floor.

School Supplies

25c Lettercraft Lined Writing Tablets, 10c.

School Crayons, several kinds, box 5c and 10c.

Pencils, many styles and sizes, 2 1/2c to 10c.

Composition Books, several bindings, 5c to 25c.

Pencil Boxes—3 pencils, 2 penholders and an eraser, 25c.

Scratch Pads, perforated tops, 2c to 10c.

Pencil Sharpeners, pocket size, 5c and 10c.

Writing Inks—Sanford's, Carter's and Waterman's—5c to 25c.

Library Paste in tubes or jars, 5c to 25c.

Higgins' Waterproof Drawing Inks, all colors, 25c.

Clutch Pencils, two sizes, with leads, 5c.

Pencil and Ink Erasers, several sizes, 5c and 10c. —First Floor.

ALL READY FOR AD CLUB SHOW

Details have been completed and the Seattle Ad club's advertising show merely awaits the formal words of Gov. Lister Tuesday night and the great show is on. The Arena is highly decorated

and contains many elaborate displays. Wednesday will be Exhibitors' and Grocers' day. On Thursday, there will be a typesetting contest and Friday will be Fraternal day.

The indoor pageant will be given Saturday night. It will be followed by the Ad Masque ball.

MR. AND MRS. LOUIS SCHARSTEIN of Chicago were united in Seattle last Monday night, after a separation of more than eight months.

COUNTY BUDGET UP A MILLION

The 1917 county budget just completed, calling for \$3,212,068, is an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over the amount spent to run the county in 1916.

Ferry slips, extra road work, the government canal and county improvement work are a few of the causes for the increase. The tax levy will not be worked out until October. The rate was 9.36 mills in 1916.

DOCTORS WILL MEET

Semi-monthly meetings of the King County Medical society will be continued Monday night. Medical legislation will be discussed at the first meeting.