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Migliore Luce  
E' La Piu' Economica  
Perche' l'olio Rayolight da'  
piu' luce, migliore luce e luce  
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Non affumica o puzza e le  
vostre lampade non diveran-  
no sudice e fulgginose. Chie-  
detelo a nome. Quasi tutti i  
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Noi raccomandiamo le Stufe da Cucina  
New Perfection, i Caloriferi a Petrolio senza  
fumo Perfection, le Lampade Rayo e le  
Lanterne Rayo per l'uso del Rayolight  
Oil.

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## HUGHES DODGES ISSUE ON EIGHT HOUR LAW

Attacks Wilson's Plan, but Won't  
Say What He Would Have Done.

ONLY WAY TO AVERT STRIKE.

Republican Nominee Is Asked to De-  
clare if He Would Have Vetted the  
Bill With the Certain Assurance of  
Industrial Disaster to the Country.

So busy has been Charles E. Hughes  
criticizing the deeds of the Wilson ad-  
ministration that he has had little  
time to tell or has purposely evaded  
telling the public what he would have  
done had he been president under sim-  
ilar circumstances.

Lately Mr. Hughes has turned his  
attacks upon President Wilson's suc-  
cessful settlement of the crisis in the  
railroad world by causing to be passed  
by congress the Adamson eight hour  
bill. Mr. Hughes has characterized  
this action as a "surrender to force,"  
he is "opposed to being dictated to by  
any power on earth before the facts  
are known," and he would not act un-  
less he had a "fair investigation and  
candid treatment."

Taking issue with the Republican  
candidate's attitude, the New York  
Times in an editorial asks: "What  
would Mr. Hughes have done?"

"Well, what way would Mr. Hughes  
have taken?" continues the Times.  
"What would he have done? Here  
was Mr. Wilson's position: The broth-  
erhoods refused arbitration; the rail-  
road presidents would not accept the  
settlement Mr. Wilson proposed, grant-  
ing the eight hour standard day, with  
provision for an impartial inquiry into  
its working. There was no law on the  
statute books to enforce arbitration.

"The president knew, knew with cer-  
tainty and beyond question, that he  
could not get such a law from the  
congress now in session. The sure  
and inevitable alternative to his ac-  
ceptance of the eight hour standard  
day measure was a strike, the suspen-  
sion of railway service, freight and  
passenger, all over the country, begin-  
ning on the morning of Sept. 4.

Would Hughes Have Done It?

"Mr. Hughes would not surrender  
to anybody in the country. Then he  
would have surrendered the country to  
the disturbance, immeasurable loss and  
peril of a strike. Would he, in fact,  
have done that? Had he been presi-  
dent, confronted by that situation,  
would Mr. Hughes have brought on a  
strike by refusing to sign the bill  
granting a wage increase?"

"There was the strike in plain sight,  
a few hours away, sure to come.  
Would Mr. Hughes have vetoed the  
bill? On the contrary, would he not  
have done just what Mr. Wilson did,  
sign it?"

"The Republican candidate stands  
for two things—first, for the principle  
of fair, impartial, thorough, candid  
arbitration, and, second, for legislation  
on facts according to the necessities  
of the case. Mr. Wilson stands for  
those two things and, much more, has  
pledged himself to use all his influence  
to secure them.

"What more could Mr. Hughes do?  
Would it be too much to ask the Re-  
publican candidate to put a little com-  
mon fairness into his speeches? Is he  
afraid to tell his audiences what the  
president actually did urge upon con-  
gress?"

"As a true champion of arbitration  
President Wilson recommended that  
arbitration judgments be made records  
of a court of law in order that their  
interpretation and enforcement may  
not lie with the parties to the dispute,  
but 'with an impartial and authorita-  
tive tribunal.' It was his purpose to  
provide against future emergencies to  
what he nearly succeeded in doing in  
the White House conferences would  
put such a face upon the matter that  
prevent the recurrence of such dangers  
as then confronted him and the coun-  
try.

"The people of the United States are  
not going to be put off with the mis-  
information as to what the president  
did to avert a strike and to prevent the  
threat of future strikes. We have rea-  
son to believe that the full revelation  
of what he did, what he tried to do and

Republican efforts to make an issue of  
it would fall entirely flat.

Advice to Railroads.

"But the people do know, for it was  
before them in the president's address  
to congress, that he proposed, not a  
single emergency act, but a broad pro-  
gram of legislation to meet a public  
need and permanently remove a public  
danger. It was a program which we  
are convinced the railroads would be  
very wise to accept in its entirety.

"Certainly it seems to us that they  
are ill advised to pray for the election  
of Mr. Hughes, who, if we take him at  
his word, would have brought on the  
strike, with all its irreparable injuries  
to the country's business and peril for  
the country's peace."

"WATCHFUL WAITING" HAS  
SAVED A NATION'S LIFE

Mexican Envoy's Tribute to President  
Wilson's Policy.

Convincing testimony to the wisdom  
and justice of President Wilson's Mex-  
ican policy is given by Luis Cabrera,  
one of Mexico's commissioners at the  
Joint Mexican-American conference in  
session at New London, Conn.

# Facts Versus Fallacies

**FACT is a real state of things. FALLACY is an appar-  
ently genuine but really illogical statement or argument.**

QUITE frequently there appears in newspapers and magazines the statement that the warring nations have abolished the use of alcoholic beverages, holding that Prohibition makes for efficiency. To contradict this FALLACY the following FACTS, as brought out in a letter to the "New York Sun", are pertinent. Extracts from this letter follow:

"TO The Editor of The Sun—Sir: In an editorial article you say: 'The Sun has spoken of one beneficent feature of the present most stupendous war in history—the practical abolition of alcohol by most of the warring nations.' I should like to ask if by 'alcohol' you mean 'alcoholic drinks'? If so, the statement is very far from being in accordance with the facts.

"ENGLAND, in spite of the protest of some prohibition or-  
ganizations, continues the ancient custom of giving the  
men in the army and navy rum and bitter beer. . . . The  
French Government has prohibited the sale of absinthe. Accord-  
ing to the British Medical Journal, the French soldier daily re-  
ceive fifty grams of rum containing twenty grams of alcohol, and  
the daily wine ration has been increased. . . .




"ITALY . . . made no new restrictions on drink. . . .  
The commission on alcohol appointed by the Norwegian  
Government recently reported adversely to Prohibition, and in  
favor of giving the sale of beer a 'freer' position. . . .

"GERMANY has curtailed the amount of grain used in brew-  
ing and distilling in order to conserve its stock of cereals,  
but no drink regulations have been made for the army. German  
soldiers may receive by parcel post any kind of food or drink that  
is addressed to them. . . . The German Bundestag  
adopted a resolution remitting certain taxes on beer which Ger-  
man brewers send gratis to the soldiers in the field and to the  
Red Cross Society, demonstrating by this act that the Govern-  
ment, far from prohibiting, really favors the consumption of  
beer by its soldiers. And on July 16th the 'Intendantur' of the  
Third Army Corps, which has been entrusted with the purchase of  
beer for the German army, made arrangements with the German  
Brewers' Association to requisition 20 per cent of the total output  
of the breweries to be used by the soldiers at the front. . . .

"THE assertion that most of the warring nations have practi-  
cally abolished alcohol has often been made by the pro-  
hibitionists in order to show that European nations are beginning  
to agree with American prohibitionists in their views as to alco-  
holic beverages. As a matter of fact the whole trend of European  
legislation is the very opposite of that obtaining in our country."

THE FALLACY respecting Prohibition edicts obtaining among  
the soldiery of Europe is here met, fairly and squarely, by  
FACTS that are pertinent and provable.

Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association

"I do not care to discuss political or  
international questions of any kind."



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LUIS CABRERA.

said Senor Cabrera in a recent inter-  
view, "but I will say that in official  
circles of Mexico President Wilson is  
looked upon as one of the greatest men  
the United States ever has had as a  
leader. He is calm and considerate,  
and his much abused 'watchful wait-  
ing' policy has probably saved the life  
of my nation and prevented your coun-  
try from entering into a needless strug-  
gle."

DEMOCRATIC PROMISES  
TO FARMERS FULFILLED.

Benefits Under Wilson Set Forth In  
Official Pamphlet.

The Democratic platform of 1912  
made this promise to the farmers of  
America:

"Of equal importance with the ques-  
tion of currency reform is the question  
of rural credits or agricultural finance.  
Therefore we recommend that an in-  
vestigation of agricultural credit soci-  
eties in foreign countries be made, so  
that it may be ascertained whether a  
system of rural credits may be devised  
suitable to conditions in the United  
States, and we also favor legislation  
permitting national banks to loan a  
reasonable proportion of their funds  
on real estate security.

"We recognize the value of voca-  
tional education and urge federal ap-  
propriations for such training and ex-  
tension teaching in agriculture in co-  
operation with the several states."

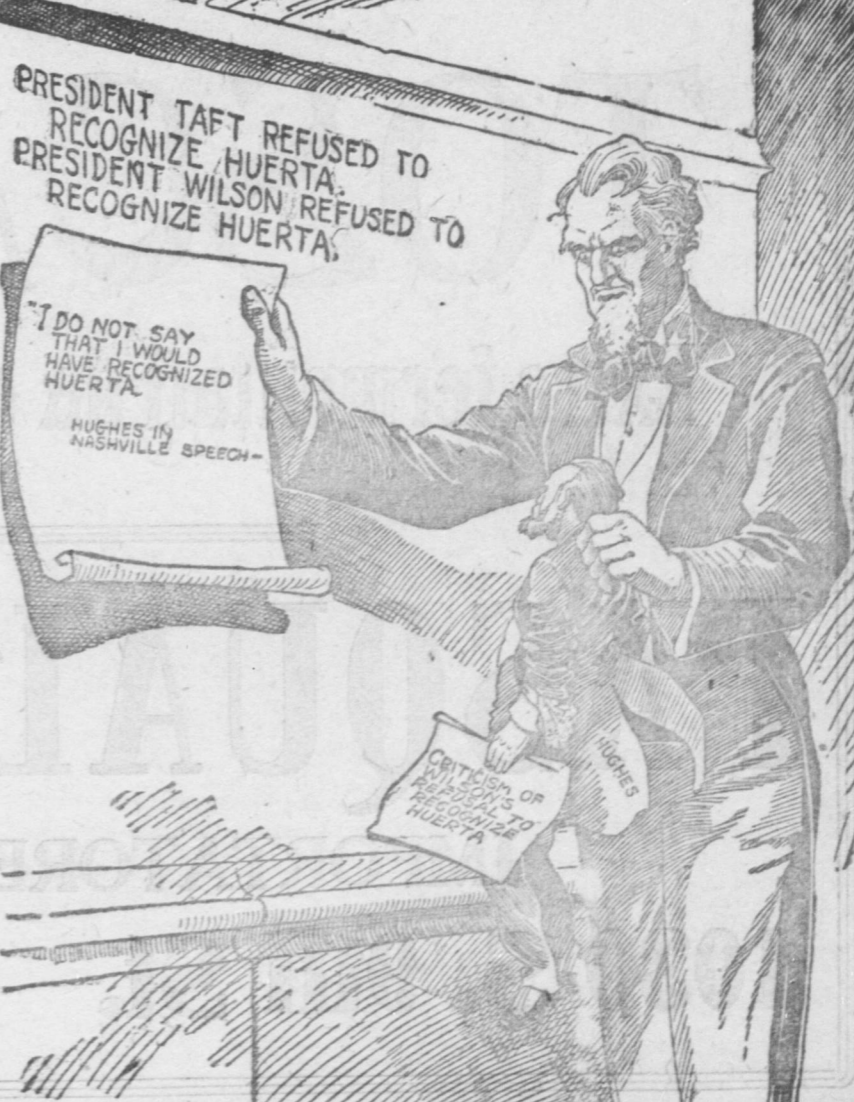
These pledges, with many other ser-  
vices to the farmer, have been com-  
pletely fulfilled in the legislation of  
the present administration. The record  
of Democratic performance is offered  
in comparison with the Republican  
record of broken promises to the far-  
mer in an attractive pamphlet issued by  
the Democratic national committee.  
Copies have been furnished to every  
Democratic state committee for free  
distribution.

## Notice to Owners of Dogs

The tax on dogs for 1917 has been fixed at \$1.00 for  
males and \$2.00 for females. The assessors will call on all  
owners of dogs within the next few months of 1916 for the  
collection of taxes for 1917, which must be paid prior to  
December 31st, 1916. Should the assessor not see you, hunt  
him up and secure a tag for your dog, for there will be no  
extension of time, and dogs not provided with tags are out-  
lawed and will be killed on and after January 1st, 1917.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

## "What Would You Have Done? The People Have a Right to Know"



PRESIDENT TAFT REFUSED TO  
RECOGNIZE HUERTA.  
PRESIDENT WILSON REFUSED TO  
RECOGNIZE HUERTA.

"I DO NOT SAY  
THAT I WOULD  
HAVE RECOGNIZED  
HUERTA."  
HUGHES IN  
NASHVILLE SPEECH.

GET THE TRUTH  
ON  
HUERTA  
HUGHES

—Dayton News.



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ielli finissimi di grande effetto.  
Si riparano orologi gioielli ed  
altro garantendo il lavoro.

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726 Philadelphia Street  
INDIANA, PA.

John F. Steving  
S. C. Streams

## Steving & Streams

UNDERTAKERS e  
BALSAMATORI

Vasta Linea  
di Mobilia!

Con Telefoni in Ufficio e  
Residenza

721-23 Philadelphia Street  
Indiana, Pa.

SMOKE  
**ZIRA**  
CIGARETTES  
PLAIN-END

Yarmouth's Naval History.  
Yarmouth has never been a naval  
base, but played a strange part in a  
sort of civil war with the barons of the  
Cinque ports during the middle ages.  
The barons attempted to annex the  
great herring metropolis, but Yar-  
mouth, with characteristic independ-  
ence, fiercely and continuously resisted  
their control by force of arms. A des-  
perate sea fight took place off the har-  
bor between a Yarmouth squadron and  
a fleet from the Cinque ports, in which  
twenty-five ships were sunk and thirty-  
seven damaged.—London Mail.

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