President Wilson's Address to Congress

(Continued from page one.)

ommendations the congress immediately acted on: it established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the Interstate Commerce commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and a recommendation by the congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

The other suggestions,—the increase in the Interstate Commerce commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the executive of the power to control and operate the railways when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity,—I now very earnestly renew.

The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have entrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

Concerning Arbitration

Not only does the Interstate Commerce commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

The country cannot and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation whenever they are needed and wherever they are needed.

This is a programme of regulation, prevention, and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce commission, the house of representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the senate.

Affects All the People

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any rate before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

To Extend Foreign Trade

Three matters of capital importance await the action of the senate which have already been acted upon by the house of representatives: the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the Corrupt Practices Act. I need not offer my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopard the interests of the country and of the government.

Election Expenditures

Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

To Help Exporters

I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, will immediately assume, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privileges which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would hardly remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

"At the last session of the congress a bill was passed by the senate which provides for the promotion of vocational and industrial education which is of vital importance to the whole country because it concerns a matter, too long neglected, upon which the thorough industrial preparation of the country for the critical years of economic development immediately ahead of us in very large measure depends. May I not urge its early and favorable consideration by the house of representatives and its early enactment into law? It contains plans which affect all interests and all parts of the country and I am sure that there is legislation now pending before the congress whose passage the country awaits with more thoughtful approval or greater impatience to see a great and admirable thing set in the way of being done."

There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practical basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

Inasmuch as this is, Gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the sixty-fourth congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have cooperated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labour in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction.

GOVERNOR TOUCHY ON FLAX QUESTION

Flax Not Spoiled but Governor Thinks Crawford's Salary Too High

Although some of the flax was found to be inclined to mould and the bundles were wet and lying on the ground, there was none of it actually spoiled, according to the findings of the board of control in the investigations of the flax condition Saturday afternoon after a controversy at a meeting of the board of control between Governor Withycombe and Superintendent Crawford.

Governor Withycombe declared the flax was soaking wet and rotten in the center of the bundles. Crawford insisted that the flax was all right and that it was not harmed, that he was taking good care of it, and invited the governor to inspect it. Saturday afternoon the Governor and Treasurer Kay and Superintendent Crawford went over the field with the result that some of it was found to be mouldy.

With proper care the flax can be saved and Superintendent Crawford will be given a chance to make good on the proposition. Governor Withycombe does not wish to retain Mr. Crawford at the salary of $200 a month when he thinks a $60 a month man could handle it. Whatever damage comes to the flax the governor lays on the shoulders of the expert.

Crawford declares he was not in favor of putting out the flax this winter as he believes in tank retting and not in dew-retting. The flax was put out over his protest, he asserts.

To enable a motorcyclist to ride over rough roads there has been invented an attachment to a machine with which the rear wheel can be replaced by two wheels.

SPARROW TRAP
SELF ACTING—DOUBLE FUNNEL
Make one yourself. Good as any $10. trap sold. Catches hundreds alive daily. No attention required. Made entirely of wire which can be purchased anywhere at retail for 70c or less. Your hands and a pair of cutting pliers only tools required. I will send carefully made Blue prints and full directions for One dollar bill. No other expense or "string" whatever.
Write tonight enclosing price and this advertisement to George W. Julian Albany Building, Boston, Mass.
(Sole proprietor and inventor of "Julian's Bait" the well-known liquid lure for "everything wearing fins.") Established 1901, at this same address.

MINOR BUSINESS BEFORE COUNCIL

Ordering Signs at Street Intersections, Gravel, Water, Lights, Etc.

Minor items of business came before the regular meeting of the city council last night and were disposed of in short order. One of the items that provoked a gentle discussion was the resolution introduced by Councilman Unruh to amend the rules of the council by changing the regulation requiring an unanimous vote of the council for a bill to come up for third reading and passage on the same evening it is read the first time, to a three-fourths vote of the council.

Councilman Elliott objected to the change in the rules and Councilman Moore moved moved to have it indefinitely postponed. The motion was lost. Councilman Unruh declared that the way it was one man could hold up important legislation, even when there was an emergency, and he did not like the idea of one man rule.

Councilman Ward said the argument of Councilman Unruh sounded good on the face but it did not give councilmen time to consider important bills that come up or listen to objections of the people. He believed it would be better to call at special meeting. He did not favor introducing a bill and passing it the same night and allowing blunders to slip in. He declared too many ordinances were passed the way it is.

Councilman Elliott declared nine-tenths of the trouble in ordinances comes from their being passed the same night as introduced. He said it was not a rule of legislative bodies to be so hasty.

Councilman Unruh replied that the change in the rule was not to make an opening for ordinances to get through but to be used only in important legislation which it is necessary to get through in one night. He did not believe in special meetings of the council and did not think one man should have the power to hold up legislation. The resolution carried.

Gravel for North Front.

The request of Councilman Cook for permission to buy 100 yards of gravel for improving North Front street brought an inquiry from Councilman Ward concerning whether or not the city rock crusher was not working and whether it would not be cheaper to have the city crush rock instead of buying gravel. He said if the rock crusher would not work why didn't the street committee say so. He could not see why the city could not use the crusher and get enough crushed rock on hand to supply the city for the year.

Councilman Cook informed him it would cost fifty cents a yard to get gravel while crushed rock would cost about $1 a yard. As the request required a unanimous vote, Councilman Ward voting in the negative, caused it to be lost, but rather than hinder the street improvement he changed his vote to yes and the request was granted.

A bill from the water company for supplying water for the fountain at the corner of State and Liberty streets in the sum of $92.18 for water since last May. Before paying this bill it was referred to the city attorney for an opinion regarding the liability of the city for its payment.

S. P. Given Franchise.

In the opinion of Councilman Elliott there was too much water going to waste and he believed at least 75 per cent of the expense could be cut by placing automatic stop-cocks on the fountain, which would release water only when people wished to drink. Councilman Unruh objected because he was of the opinion it would not be absolutely sanitary. A motion to instruct the fire and water committee to install the stop-cocks was lost.

An ordinance granting the Southern Pacific company a franchise for 25 years to construct and maintain wires and poles to convey high power electric current on Union street to the river and on the alley from Union to Mill street, was passed. The ordinance first granted the franchise for 50 years but it was amended to read 25 instead.

A petition signed by 400 people asking that a license be granted to Gus Cole to run a jitney on certain streets in Salem was referred to the license committee.

A resolution placing the old fire engine house on Ferry and Thirteenth streets in control of the street department was passed.

The special committee appointed to investigate the placing of signs at street intersections reported favorably on the matter and suggested signs be placed at all intersections and in places where there is danger of collision. The letters are to be set in the pavement, and raised one or two inches above and painted. The report of the committee was adopted.

The light committee authorized the installing of an electric sign by the Central Pharmacy. The permission was granted on motion of Councilman Elliott.

In the matter of the bridge on South Capitol street between Mill and Oak streets, the street committee recommended that it be built. The report was adopted. A resolution referring the matter to the 1917 council with the recommendation that the bridge be built was also adopted.

Reports of city officers on matters of routine business were disposed of and adjournment taken.

We always feel sorry for the 200-lb girl who tries to act cute.

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL
THE BEST THERE IS IN
JOB PRINTING
Sell it—Journal want ads will sell it. Phone 81 Prompt Service

Satisfy!—that's a new thing for a cigarette to do

It's nothing for a cigarette to just taste good—lots of cigarettes may do that. But Chesterfields do more—they *satisfy!* Just like a thick, juicy steak satisfies when you're hungry.

Yet, with all that, Chesterfields are *MILD!*

No other cigarette can give you this *new* enjoyment (satisfy, yet *mild*), for the good reason that no cigarette maker can copy the *Chesterfield blend*—an entirely *new* combination of tobaccos and the most important development in cigarette blending in 20 years.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

"Give me a package of those cigarettes that SATISFY"!

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES
20 for 10¢

They SATISFY! -and yet they're MILD

PLANS FOR WILLARD TO MEET CARPENTIER

Tex Rickard Would Stage Great Fight at Madison Square Gardens

By H. C. Hamilton
(United Press staff correspondent)

New York, Dec. 5.—Tex Rickard, the world's greatest promoter of boxing bouts, is about to gaze the public with another of his smashing "beats" in fisticuff excellence.

If Rickard's plans for annexing a license for Madison Square Garden and if Rickard can induce the French military authorities to give their consent, Jess Willard and Georges Carpentier will meet in a ten round, no decision bout in New York some time late in January or early in February.

Willard already has given his word to go through with the bout, telling Rickard at the same time that all he required was six weeks notice to begin training. Rickard declares Willard appears to be in good condition and would have little trouble getting ready.

At the present time Carpentier, the European heavyweight champion is in Paris on a furlough. He is a member of the French aerial service, having joined that branch of the army when war broke out.

He has been sounded on the probability of a New York match and given his consent. If things can be arranged satisfactorily he will soon sail for New York.

With such a match up his sleve, Rickard probably would be only slightly disheartened if he failed to get the Garden. The leasing of Madison Square Garden, of course, would add more fame to his crown, but a Willard-Carpentier bout, with a glamor of a war-hero pitted against the hulking world's champion, would draw a massive crowd.

Carpentier has done little boxing since he won from Gunboat Smith, the American heavyweight, in what was to have been a twenty round bout in London. The bout ended when Smith struck Carpentier after the latter had fallen or had been knocked to his knees and the referee declared a foul. That was in July 1914, and shortly afterward war was declared and Carpentier joined the colors.

In announcing the probability of this match Rickard said he also was planning matches between Freddie Welsh and Johnny Kilbane and a bout between Les Darcy and the best middleweight he could find, providing Darcy really is on his way to this country.

Medical Societies to Meet at Albany

The Polk-Yamhill-Marion Medical Society has been invited by the Central Willamette Medical Society to meet with them in Albany in joint session Thursday evening of this week. The banquet will be at the Albany hotel. In order that the committee on arraigements may notify the Albany society as to how many are coming, the secretary of the Polk-Yamhill-Medical society asks that he be notified by those who will attend before Wednesday. The program is as follows:

Paper: "Modern Conception of Diabetes," Dr. Noble Wiley Jones, Portland.

Discussion led by Dr. J. P. Wallace, Albany.

Paper: "Pain as a Symptom of Disease in Women," Dr. W. Carlton Smith, Salem.

Discussion led by Dr. A. B. Starbuck, Dallas.

Paper: "Obstertrical Operations from the Standpoint of the General Practicioner," Dr. Robert Hale Ellis, Portland.

Discussion led by Dr. W. B. Morse, Salem.

Aspen wood is used almost exclusively in making matches in Sweden as it is easily cut and porous enough to be readily impregnated with sulphur or paraffin.

Men may be as deceitful as women in some things, but no man ever pretended to be having a good time when

WHERE IS THE MOTHER
with a child who is rundown, has pale cheeks or thin blood, who will hesitate to give that child the very thing it needs to start it growing and keep it going?
For over forty years the concentrated liquid-food in Scott's Emulsion has been changing thinness to plumpness—changing poor blood to rich blood.
There is nothing better for growing children—whether they are weak or well—than Scott's Emulsion, but see that you get the genuine Scott's.
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"THAT LITTLE GAME" --- ---Little Alex Queers the Luck