

# PRESIDENT WILSON IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ASKS FOR MORE CONTROL OVER THE RAILROADS

### Declares That Their Operation Should Not Be Stopped or Interrupted by the Concerted Action of Organized Bodies of Men Until a Public Investigation Shall Have Been Instituted.

IN one of the shortest messages ever sent to congress President Wilson urges that early action be taken to complete his program of "settlement and regulation" recommended at the last session. The message in full is as follows: Gentlemen of the Congress: In fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the congress. I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible. But there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

#### The Railroad Problem.

In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the program of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed and which still unhappily continue to exist between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors and trainmen.

I then recommended: First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the house of representatives and now awaiting action by the senate in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an eight hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third, the authorization of the appointment by the president of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

Control by the Executive. And, sixth, the lodgment in the hands of the executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

The second and third of these recommendations 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 will 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.

### OPERATION OF RAILWAYS SHALL NOT BE STOPPED

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.

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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.

#### New Legislation Necessary.

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.

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 military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

This is a program 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.

#### To Safeguard Industrial Processes.

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.

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 labor you with these measures being 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.

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 officers 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 campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience.

### Urges the Passage of the Corrupt Practices Act Regulating the Expenditure of Money in Elections and Favors More Freedom of Combination to Those Engaged in Foreign Commerce.

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#### Enlarging Our Export Trade.

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.

### REGULATE EXPENDITURE OF ELECTION MONEY

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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 privilege 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 happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

#### Legislative Annals Enriched.

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 practicable 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 co-operated 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 labor in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction.

### SIX YEAR OLD BOY PRINCE OR PAUPER? HOUSE OF LORDS ABOUT TO DECIDE!



"TEDDY" S LINGSBY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Little "Teddy" Slingsby will know this week for sure whether he is a prince or a pauper!

Upon the decision of the House of Lords depends whether this six-year-old boy came from the gutters of San Francisco or if he is master of right birth of the \$50,000 Yorkshire estate left by the late Rev. Charles Slingsby.

Before "Teddy" was born, in 1910, Rev. Slingsby willed his princely estate to the "first male heir" born to any of his children.

The British court of probate and divorce decreed "Teddy" was the legal heir as the son of C. H. R. Slingsby.

The court of appeals reversed the decision, and the Slingsbys took the case to the House of Lords, whose decision is final.

Thousands of men and women are growing bald every day and don't know the reason why. This is indeed a pity, says a hair specialist, who states that baldness usually comes from careless hair care, and that anyone who gives the hair just a little attention should always have an abundance of good, healthy hair. Dandruff and dirt cause baldness by clogging the pores in the scalp, and giving the dandruff germs fertile ground for prolific breeding.

The treatment is very simple; remove the dirt by shampooing; at least once in ten days and destroy the dandruff germs by frequently applying a little of the real Parisian Sage, a most efficient preparation that the best druggists everywhere are now recommending as one of the quickest and safest treatments to surely stop itching scalp and falling hair, remove all dandruff and to properly nourish and invigorate the hair roots.

Parisian Sage is also the discriminating woman's favorite hair dressing because it gives her hair a softness and lustre that fascinate and compel admiration. A generous bottle costs but little from the Mountain City drug store, who guarantee it to you.

### WOMEN ONLY

At 2:15, 3:30 and 7:15  
Uniformed Nurses in Attendance

# GRAND THEATRE

Every Man and Woman Should See It.

### MEN ONLY

AT 8:30

## —TOMORROW—

POSITIVELY One Day Only. Nobody Should Miss It.

# TWILIGHT SLEEP

Painless Childbirth, a boon to motherhood.

Emancipating woman-kind from her ordeal. Lifting the curse of Eve from mankind.

The most unique production of the age.

Solving the greatest problem of humanity. Showing the extreme contrast between the natural and Twilight mother. Fully and graphically described by Doctor Arthur H. Rollnick of Freiburg, Germany.

This wonderful film has been produced in a most refined manner and there is positively nothing in it to offend anyone of either sex, but owing to the delicate subject, it will be shown strictly to separate audiences only and no children will be admitted.

NEVER BEFORE SEEN BY THE HUMAN EYE. ADMISSION 25 CENTS

### CHESTNUT CHARLIE.

MAIL!

WELL, WELL IF IT AIN'T FROM ME OLD FRIEND J. R. HOPKINS—MURCUTAIN OKLA.!

HE SAYS—WHAT'S TH' DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A WATCH-MAKER AND A JAILER?

I'LL TELL YA— ONE SELLS WATCHES AND TH' OTHER WATCHES CELLS!

### INJURED RECEIVE AWARDS

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 5.—For the next 75 weeks R. C. Smith of Logan will receive from the workmen's compensation fund \$5.15 a week. Smith was injured while loading coal over one year ago. John Phillips, a glass blower of Huntington, was awarded \$8 a week for 60 weeks, and B. L. George, of Whitesville, was allowed \$5.71 a week for about three years because of the accidental death of his son, a minor.

### ADMIRAL VISITS BIRTHPLACE

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 5.—Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Chadwick, of Newport, R. I., arrived yesterday at Morgantown for a visit of several days in that city, the Admiral's birthplace. He is to deliver the annual address to the Alpha of Phi Kappa fraternity of West Virginia university to-night in Commencement hall of the university.

Publisher to Meet in Charleston  
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 5.—Col. Joe J. Swope, McDowell county newspaper editor and president of the West Virginia Publishers' Association, has called a meeting of all the publishers of newspapers in the state to be held in Charleston, January 8 and 9. In making the call, Col. Swope says, "there never has been a time in the history of our state that was fraught with as many dangers and uncertainties as the present. We must stand together or go broke separately."

### NO DANGEROUS DRUGS IN THIS COUGH REMEDY

OLD BLACK JOE COUGH SYRUP IS SAFE FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

There is not a single drop of opiates, chloroform or narcotic drugs in Old Black Joe Cough Syrup. You can safely give it to a child as well as to a grown person. It quickly and surely remedies coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and all throat irritation. It loosens the phlegm, opens the air passages, soothes irritation and kills the cold germ. A big bottle for only 25c at any good store. Beware of dangerous substitutes.



### "Kondon's" Helps to Clear Baby's Head.

Modern mothers don't let their children snifle. They know that a tube of genuine Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly will make the child breathe more comfortably. Since 1889, 20 million intelligent American mothers have used Kondon's for cold-in-head or nasal catarrh. Some druggists offer you complimentary trial cans. All druggists offer 25 cent tubes with the understanding that if the first tube does not do you a dollar's worth of good, you can get your quarter back from Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly, Minneapolis, Minn.

## NELSON TOMORROW

—THEATER— WEDNESDAY

### THE MAN FROM YUKON

This third episode in the story of Grant, the Police Reporter, is based on the old wire-tapping scheme brought down to date. I. e., there is no wire. The sensation of the picture is furnished by George Larkin when he descends six stories by climbing down by a rope used to elevate tar buckets.

### THE ORE PLUNDERERS

Marin fails under the name of Barbara Brent is busy in this episode of "The Girl From Frisco" in detecting and capturing the miners who have been stealing high grade ore from her father's mine. The two reels are marked by realistic scenery and highly dramatic situations.

### UNTO THE LEAST OF THESE

A two reel comedy drama in which the work of Mary McAllister, a little girl is pleasing, especially.

TONIGHT FEATURE NIGHT—Adults 10; Chil. 5c.  
Tomorrow Night, regular admission.