

employed under this act to participate in any civil or political action in like manner as if said person were not employed by said corporation: Provided further, that no person shall suffer dismissal or any deprivation of any kind as a consequence of any political or industrial action not directly forbidden by the terms of his employment.

Section 3. That the board of directors shall, for the purpose of operating and carrying on the business of said corporation, divide into operating districts the territory of the United States and its possessions and shall in each such district constitute a district railway council of members which shall be elected in the following manner: One-third of the members of the council shall be elected by the classified employees within their district below the grade of official employee, one-third of the council shall be elected by the official employees within said district, and one-third, of whom one shall be designated as chairman, shall be appointed by the board of directors.

That the members of each group of members of district railway councils shall be elected or appointed, respectively, for terms of one, two, three, four, and five years each, and thereafter for five years each, their terms overlapping. The elected members shall be subject to recall by their electors and the appointed members to removal by the board of directors for inability or misconduct.

That the board of directors may delegate to any district railway council such of their powers under this act as may conveniently be exercised locally, and the district railway council shall, upon such delegation, have and exercise within its district all of the powers and duties of the board of directors as may be delegated to it.

That there shall be paid to the members of the board of directors and to the members of the district railway councils compensation for their services as follows:

Section 4. That the corporation is hereby empowered, authorized, and directed, for the period of its existence as herein set forth, to lease, operate, and maintain as a single system all of the railway lines and transportation properties of the United States and its possessions, and to do and perform every act, thing, or function which the government of the United States could do or perform were it exercising the function of operating said railways, subject, however, to the limitations imposed by this act.

That the directors, officers, and employees of the corporation, concerning any undertaking of which or of the plant whereof possession is retained or taken by the Appraisal Board, shall administer such undertaking —

- (1) As to the rates, fares, tolls, dues, and charges to be charged under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission;
- (2) As to the salaries, wages, and remuneration and conditions of employment of persons employed on or in connection with any undertaking of which possession has been taken;
- (3) As to the working or discontinuance of the working of the undertaking, or any part thereof, including directions as to the keeping open of any station;
- (4) For securing that the permanent rolling stock, plant, appliances, or equipment, whether fixed or moving, are satisfactory in type or design;
- (5) As to the carrying out of alterations, improvements, and additions for which the Appraisal Board shall provide as necessary for the public safety, or for the more efficient and economic working of the undertaking;
- (6) For the securing of co-operation between undertakings, and for securing the common use of all facilities, terminals, rolling stock, and equipment, whether fixed or movable;
- (7) For securing that manufacturing and repairing facilities and auxiliary and ancillary services shall be used, and the purpose and distribution of stores shall be conducted in such manner as may be most conducive to economy and efficiency;
- (8) For working the whole or any part of any railway, light railway or less than standard gauge railway, canal, waterway, or inland navigation, harbor or dock undertaking, the acquisition of which is, by the board of directors, deemed expedient for improving facilities for locomotion and transport, and approved and provided for by the Appraisal Board;
- (9) For establishment, maintenance, and working of transport services by land and water;
- (10) For constructing and erecting buildings, plant, machinery, railways, light railways or less than standard gauge railways, hulks, ships, and

other fixed or movable appliances or works of any description, deemed necessary by the board of directors, and approved and provided by the Appraisal Board;

(11) For employing agents, including local authorities, for any purpose it may think necessary to carry out its duties under this act, on such terms as may be mutually agreed, and with authority to co-operate with and to co-ordinate the services between properties operated by said corporation and similar properties owned or operated by states or subdivision thereof, on such terms as may be mutually agreed.

That when the board of directors delegates to any local authority or state or subdivision thereof, and within the jurisdiction thereof, any of its powers under this act, it shall be lawful for such local authority or state or subdivision thereof to exercise any or all of the powers of the board of directors so delegated to it.

Section 5. That the corporation is hereby empowered and authorized to collect from consignors and deliver to consignees at their business or other addresses within the United States, and its possessions, all goods carried on the transportation lines of the federal government, and for this purpose it shall be lawful for the board of directors, or any state or subdivision thereof, or local authority acting on its behalf, to establish stores and depots, and to employ vehicles, and to use all other necessary means for the collection and delivery of such goods, and for this purpose it shall be the duty of the corporation to provide such facilities for the conveyance of goods as the board of directors may determine to be necessary to enable the

(Continued on page 12.)

MR. BRYAN AT SHREVEPORT

[Introductory speech at Shreveport, La., by Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, president of the Woman's Club.]

Mr. President, distinguished guests, and friends:

I am fully conscious of the honor conferred upon me tonight and only wish that I had unlimited command of English with which to express my deep sense of appreciation and feelings in presenting to you the distinguished speaker.

This honor comes to me not through any personal service or position of mine, but through the desire on the part of the president of the Anti-Saloon league of Louisiana to express his high esteem and appreciation of the attitude taken and the services rendered by the federated club women throughout the United States in the fight for national prohibition; also in recognition of the co-operation of the Louisiana Federation of Women's Clubs in the effort to abolish the sale and distribution of alcoholic liquors in this state.

There may be those present here tonight who were also present in New Orleans at the meeting of the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, April 1917, those first dark days of distress, when the war clouds hung low over our land and every heart was bowed in sorrow at the final declaration of war. That body representing two and a half million women, unanimously resolved to use every effort and influence with the United States government to pass a Bone Dry law as a war measure.

The women asked for national prohibition in behalf of the manhood and womanhood of this country as the fundamental step in the conservation of physical strength and moral force of this nation.

Every state federation of women's clubs was urged to bring the combined powers of their clubs to bear upon the efforts of the secretary of war, through the governors of their respective states, to surround training camps and military posts with a wholesome, moral environment. Every state federation passed a resolution similar in thought and purpose to the following:

"Resolved, that the Federation of Women's Clubs petition the President of the United States and the governors of the several states that such regulations shall be made, and with existing laws duly enforced, as shall tend to remove from the vicinity of any army camp, navy yards, training stations, training camps, mobilization camps, etc., all such demoralizing and contaminating influences, and all such undesirable persons as might imperil the high standard of personal and national morality which the American soldier and sailor typify and represent." This telegram was sent to President Wilson from the federated club women of forty-eight states.

Later when the call came from Washington to the women all over this country to produce

and conserve food-stuff, and placing the responsibility for the great waste of food upon the house-wives of America, the following telegram was sent to Washington from these same federated women of the forty-eight states:

"Whereas, the extensive use of grain and sugar in the manufacture of intoxicants, the use of which not only assists in the moral degeneracy of the manhood of the country but greatly depletes the supply, which should be available for our suffering allies in this great world war, therefore, be it resolved, that the Federation of Women's Clubs protest against the use of these needed commodities for the manufacture of intoxicants of any nature."

In all our activities, and with the multitudinous cares that pressed upon the life of the general federation we never lost sight of the need of preserving these inner defenses of our rational life, both material and spiritual, which if allowed to weaken would weaken the entire national structure.

It has ever been the policy of the Federation of Women's Clubs to preserve American ideals to hold aloft high standards of right living and right thinking, and the principles of democracy, which are finally to make the world safe and sane.

And so it is with a two-fold pride I stand here tonight as a representative of the greatest women's organization and present to you America's greatest son, who has set as his task the molding of public opinion and shaping public sentiment in favor of eliminating the manufacture and sale of all intoxicant liquors in this country.

To educate the public mind and to awaken the public conscience is equivalent to enacting laws on a subject, because out of the mind and heart of a people, the laws of a land are made.

It would be presumption on my part to stand here and enumerate to you, who know as well as I, the many virtues and splendid achievements of this son of Democracy, who is to speak to you at this time. But I cannot refrain from speaking out of the fullness of my own heart the admiration I have for him and his undaunted courage in directing the present fight for national prohibition, a courage born of a knowledge of RIGHT.

God has endowed this man with rare gifts of tongue and pen; a master mind which has for years shaped the thought of countless thousands and turned the tide of public sentiment. His heart, which throbs with human interest, has been the furnace wherein has been fashioned all his glowing eloquence; love for humanity has been the strong current that has sent his golden sentences pulsing through the world. "He only is great of heart who floods the world with a great affection; he only is great of mind who stirs the minds of others with great thoughts; he only is great of will who does something to shape the world to a great career."

There is a call today for a new type of heroism, not to die for one's country, but to live for one's fellow man; not a spasm of courage in a last hour, but a life-long greatness of heart for unselfish, victorious service. Mr. Bryan has heard and has answered that call.

The greatest leaders of public life today are those who realize the power and capacity of the common people, and who surround them with wholesome, healthful, environment, in order that those powers may be developed to their highest possibilities. Leaders who have kept their ears to the ground, have heard the great heart throbs of the people, have responded to it, have vocalized it, putting it into action and into stute, because they believe in the power and capacity of the people.

Foremost among these leaders today is William Jennings Bryan, whom I have the honor of presenting to you.

A PRACTICAL REMEDY

A United Press dispatch from Butte, Montana, under date of August 8, says: The city council on Thursday unanimously passed a resolution creating the office of city grocer and authorizing him to engage in the grocery business. The municipal grocery will buy and sell food-stuffs at cost in an attempt to force down the cost of living in Butte.