

PRESIDENT CHEERED AS APPEARS IN HOUSE

Executive Reads His Annual Message to the Joint Session of Congress.

RAIL LEGISLATION FIRST

(Continued From Page One.)

The edge of the gallery by some suffrage invaders. A page quickly jumped up and pulled down the banner.

Rail Legislation First.

The president referred at the outset to his program of railroad legislation. Senators and representatives listened attentively but without demonstration as he referred to compulsory arbitration and enlargement of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Persons in the far galleries commanding a view of the president say he looked up and smiled as the suffrage banner fell to the floor. He continued his reading without hesitation.

About simultaneous with the unfurling of the banner, a long statement regarding the incident was given out by the Congressional union. It said that officials of the union decided upon that method of calling the president's attention to suffrage because they understood he had omitted reference to the issue in his address.

The banner was smuggled into the gallery in a handbag. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of the Congressional union explained the incident as "expressive of the indignation that women feel at the stupid and senseless opposition to granting the right of self-government to one-half the people of the United States."

The suffragists represented the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and were headed by Miss Alice Paul, the chairman. Members said the flag had been put up by Mrs. John Rogers of New York, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. William Colt of New York and Mrs. Anna Lowenberg of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hilles is the daughter of former United States Ambassador Bayard to Great Britain.

Members Listen Closely.

As the president proceeded with recommendations for other legislation, the listening congress remained silent. When the president concluded, however, applause was renewed. The suffragists who had dropped the banner joined in.

The president finished speaking at 1:18 and left the house chamber to confer with Speaker Clark, Senators Stone and Reed and Representative Igoe of Missouri over the probable appointment of Judge Kimbrough Stone, a son of Senator Stone, as United States judge for the eighth circuit court of appeals.

Iowa Breeders Win Three Firsts At Big Stock Show

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Twelve-year-old Ralph Peak of Winchester, Ill., won the first annual interstate boys' and girls' feeding contest at the International Live Stock show today from twenty-eight other contestants. Leon Mitchell, from Marcus, Ia., was second.

Alfred De Bree Eyck, owned by Charles Irvine of Ankeny, Ia., was gold winner among Belgian stallions, all ages competing.

Merry Dale, owned by the Kansas State Agricultural college of Manhattan, Kan., took first place in the fat Shorthorn cattle division. The championship for the Aberdeen Angus entries was awarded the University of California with University of California Jock.

Other cattle awards included: Hereford senior yearling steer, Hazford Lad, Cyrus A. Tow, Norway, Ia.; junior yearling steer, Bondsman's Boy, Cyrus A. Tow, Norway, Ia.

Lista, entered by Charles Cronover of Hudson, Ia., was nominated grand champion Belgian mare.

Whisky Shipped Into Arizona in Oil Cans

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 5.—"Personal use" whisky is being received in Arizona in five-gallon oil cans, the supply of barrels and kegs in California having been exhausted, according to the shippers. The new law prohibiting the importation of liquor for personal use will become effective when Governor Hunt proclaims the passage of the law.

To Cure a Cold Cost in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. They give relief and money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box. 25c.—Advertisement.

Save him— to be a useful American. If he were your boy, there is no extreme to which you would not go to snatch him from the clutches of the White Plague.

Unfortunately he has no able protector. His life depends upon what you and other patriotic Americans give at this Christmas to help him fight for his entrance. Buy RED CROSS XMAS SEALS and you will give him the best of all gifts.

STATE DISTRIBUTOR RED CROSS SEALS. MRS. K. R. J. EDHOLM, 483 Brandeis Theater. Tel. Doug. 8230. ORDER EARLY.

President Wilson's Address to Congress; Recommendation Made for Six New Laws; Members Urged to Complete His Program

Washington, Dec. 5.—At noon today President Wilson addressed the joint session of congress, presenting his annual message. He said:

"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 confining myself to those matters of more general 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.

Program to Be Completed.

"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 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.

"For Settlement of Strikes. "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.

Suggestions Renewed.

"And, sixth, the lodgement 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 use and to operate them 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 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 restate. 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 re-

new. "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.

"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.

"Must Have Industrial Peace. "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 wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

"This is a program of regulation, prevention, and administrative efficiency of the Interstate Commerce commission, the house of representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the senate.

Prevention of Strikes Imperative.

"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 employe and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and an 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 Further Points.

"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 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.

"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 of 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 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.

"I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted ef-

fort 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 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.

"Industrial Preparedness. "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 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 no legislation now pending before the congress whose passage the country awaits with more thoughtful approval or greater impa-

tiency 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 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."

Callahan, Creedon & Co. is New Construction Firm

Callahan, Creedon & Co., a construction company, which will dig sewers, drains, ditches and dikes, has incorporated, the capital being \$20,000. Edward T. Callahan, president; Edward F. Callahan, secretary, and Frank Creedon, treasurer, are the officers and incorporators.

The National Capital

Tuesday, December 5, 1916. THE SENATE. Met at noon. Senators Ellet Watson, Indiana; Fernald, Maine; and Kirby, Arkansas, were sworn in after unsuccessful effort of Senator Reed to have their credentials referred to elections committee.

Senator Shafer introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing abolition of electoral college and limiting presidents to one six-year term. Proceeded in body to house for joint session at 1 p. m.

THE HOUSE. Met at noon. Agreed to senate bill to investigate cost of living of wage earners in District of Columbia and sent bill to president. Rescinded from 12:30 to 12:45 and met with senate in joint session at 1 p. m. President Wilson delivered his annual address before joint session.

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NEW METHOD. Thru the Courtesy of Combs-Agnew Optical Co. We are exhibiting in their window at the new location 309 So. 16th St. Rose Bldg. Our New Method PHOTOGRAPHS. They cost no more, but they are better. The very latest achievement in the photographic world. Rinehart-Steffens are a little in advance in adopting this method. Rinehart-Steffens. West Bldg., Opp' Court House 18th and Farnam Sts.

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A Word to Xmas Piano Buyers. Everybody knows that Christmas is the Piano man's harvest—when you pay big profits. You can eliminate this loss, however, by taking advantage of our Factory-to-Home Selling and Profit-Sharing System, and save from \$100 to \$200. Our Pianos are Quality Pianos, fully guaranteed for 25 years, backed by our 59 years' Piano experience and by our entire capital and resources of over \$1,000,000. Call or write today how to obtain Piano or Player Piano. Free and our catalog prices and all other information will be sent by return mail. Don't delay! Do it now! Schmoller & Mueller Piano Co. Manufacturers of High-Grade Pianos and Player Pianos. 1311-1313 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb. Established 1859. Please send your catalog and all information about your unexcelled Piano and Player Piano offers. Name. Address.

Save him— to be a useful American. If he were your boy, there is no extreme to which you would not go to snatch him from the clutches of the White Plague. Unfortunately he has no able protector. His life depends upon what you and other patriotic Americans give at this Christmas to help him fight for his entrance. Buy RED CROSS XMAS SEALS and you will give him the best of all gifts.

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