

WILSON RENEWS RECOMMENDATION FOR LEGISLATION PREVENTING STRIKES

JUSTIFIABLE SAFEGUARD TO SOCIETY

President Defends Program for Compulsory Investigation of Labor Disputes on Railroads Before Strike or Lockouts Allowed—Says Men Should Not Be Allowed to Stop Industrial Processes of the Nation Before Public Is Told.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Wilson's address at the opening of the session of congress today was wholly devoted to domestic subjects, principally the problem of railway legislation.

In the hall of the house, with senators and representatives assembled in joint session, President Wilson, in accordance with the custom he began at the opening of his term, read his address from the clerk's desk.

The president not only renewed his recommendation for legislation to prevent a nation-wide railway strike or lockout before there has been opportunity for investigation, but defended it against the attack of organized labor as nothing arbitrary or unjust, and the "justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life."

Aside from recommendations for the passage of the Porto Rico government bill, the corrupt practices bill and the Webb bill to legalize American collective selling agencies abroad, the president's address was devoted wholly to the railroad situation. The only feature which had not been foreseen was the elimination of the proposal that congress give explicit approval to consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase in freight rates to meet additional expenditures by the railroads caused by the operation of the Adamson law.

Commission Can Raise Rates.

Today the president took the position that "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 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 recommendations on the railroad situation made in a special message during the last session, which were not put into law, were renewed today. They include:

"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"

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SIX YEAR TERM FOR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Shafroth, democrat of Colorado, introduced a resolution to abolish the electoral college and make the presidential term six years, no president to be eligible for re-election.

The amendment would not abolish the electoral vote, but the returns in each state would be canvassed by congress, the candidates for president and vice-president receiving the highest number of votes in each state to be entitled to the electoral vote of that state.

The amendment would also provide that congress should assemble at least once in every year on the first Tuesday in January.

FELICITATION DEMONSTRATION FOR PRESIDENT

Reading of Message Made Occasion for Great Demonstration—Suffragists Try Heckling With Banner Asking Stand on Suffrage—Applause Resumed at Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Wilson delivered his opening address to congress today to the accompaniment of a great demonstration of felicitation on his re-election in which many republicans joined the democrats and the first approach at heckling on the part of woman suffragists.

After house and senate had stood and cheered the president heartily and he had begun the reading of his address, some suffrage invaders in a gallery dropped over the rail a banner which they had smuggled in with them in a handbag.

It was yellow, the suffrage color, and bore in bold letters the inscription: "Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?"

Page Snatches Banner.

A page quickly snatched the banner from its place. The president smilingly looked up from his manuscript, but continued his reading without hesitation or interruption. There was no responsive demonstration from suffrage supporters on the floor or in the galleries.

The suffrage leaders gave out a prepared statement explaining that inasmuch as the president made no reference to their cause in his address, they took that means of calling it to his attention.

The president's address was devoted principally to recommendations for railroad legislation. It was brief and required less than 18 minutes for reading. No attempt was made to detain the women as they left the gallery. Capital police said they were without orders to take any action, except to see that no further incidents were attempted. After leaving the gallery the militants were met by suffrage leaders and congratulated upon the exploit.

Banner Smuggled In.

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 Rodgers of New York, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis of Wilmington, Del., Mrs. William Colt of New York, and Mrs. Anna Lowenberg of Philadelphia. Mrs. Hillis is the daughter of the former United States ambassador to Great Britain.

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 it. The president finished speaking at 1:18 and left the house chamber to confer with Speaker Clark, Senators Stone and Reed and Representative Igou 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.

MORE SUBMARINE VICTIMS NUMBERED

LISBON, Dec. 4.—The English liner Vesna has landed here eighteen men of the crew of the Portuguese steamer Sao Nicolau, formerly the German steamer Dora Horn, sunk by a submarine. The fate of the remainder of the crew is unknown.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Lloyd's announces the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Bossi, 1402 tons gross, and Draupner, 1126 tons.

LOYD-GEORGE RESIGNS FROM CABINET WAR SECRETARY REPORTED OUT

Clash Between Lloyd-George and Asquith Over Cabinet Reorganization Won by Premier—Labor Party Refused to Support Lloyd-George's Plan, Therefore It Failed.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Lloyd-George's resignation has not been accepted thus far. It is reported Premier Asquith is making every effort to retain the war secretary in the ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Exchange Telegraph company says that War Secretary Lloyd-George has decided to resign.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—War Secretary Lloyd-George's resignation was drafted after he received an intimation that Premier Asquith could not agree to the suggestion that the war council should be formed without the premier at its head.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Westminster Gazette says Premier Asquith has declined definitely a proposal for the formation of a war council of which he would not be a member, and other consequential changes which would have followed acceptance of that proposal. Naturally the next move remains for those members of the cabinet who made the suggestion.

Mr. Asquith approved a smaller war council, the newspaper continues, but held the premier necessarily must be chairman of any such body. His attitude is said to be supported by Foreign Secretary Gray and most of his principal colleagues in the cabinet.

Italian Steamer With 22 Americans Aboard Is Sunk

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The Italian steamship Palermo, with twenty-two Americans on board, has been torpedoed off the Spanish coast. One sailor, reported to be an American, was wounded by a shell and died in a hospital at Palafregell, Spain, where the survivors were landed. Three others were seriously wounded by the torpedo.

The Palermo, 9204 tons gross, sailed from New York on November 15 for Genoa and Spezia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Italian steamer Palermo left New York, November 15, for Genoa and Spezia and was last reported as passing Gibraltar on November 28. She carried no passengers, but had on board forty-seven American horse-tenders. In addition to horses, she carried a general cargo.

The ship was armed, it was said here at the offices of Hartfield, Solari & Co., agents of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, owner of the Palermo. She carried two 3-inch rifles mounted aft.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 5.—The official canvass of the vote for president for Wisconsin, announced today, showed: Hughes, 221,323; Wilson, 193,942; Benson, 27,802; Hauly 7661.



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

BUCHAREST'S FATE SEALED, TEUTONS DRIVE UNCHECKED

PETROGRAD, Dec. 5.—The Rumanians have been unsuccessful in attempts to check the Teutonic forces on the roads to Ploesti and Bucharest, says the war office in today's statement.

The fate of Bucharest apparently is sealed. The Teutonic advances towards it is going on unchecked. Rumanian attempts to stop it having been unsuccessful. This announcement is made in the Russian official statement today.

On the Macedonian front the Serbians are following up their victory in the Grunishke region and have captured the village of Stravina, three miles north of Grunishke, according to a Serbian official statement. The Bulgarians are reported retreating northward, apparently having evacuated and set on fire the village of Zovik, two miles northwest of Stravina. The French and Serbians are announced by Paris to have made progress also within the bend of the Cerna, further west, north of the village of Paralovo.

POPE DENOUNCES AERIAL ATTACKS

ROME, Dec. 5.—In his allocution delivered before the secret consistory here today, Pope Benedict denounced the aerial bombardment of open cities and condemned all those who, he said, had defied the laws of God and man in the present war.

The pope concluded his remarks with a prayer that, as the new code of canonical law would mark a more tranquil epoch for the church, so also the time might come when the spirit of law might again be respected in the world and bring harmony and prosperity to the nations.

GERMANY CELEBRATES RUMAN SUCCESSES

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Church bells rang all Monday throughout Germany, commemorating the successes of the central powers in Rumania, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The Vossische Zeitung says that the Germans are now in possession of 45,000 square kilometers in Rumania, which is double the territory they occupy in France. Between November 29 and December 3 the paper says 29,724 Rumanians were taken prisoner.

NEW GOVERNOR RULES CHIHUAHUA VILLA IS PURSUED

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5.—The war department reports it now has received information indicating that the defeat of Villa forces near Chihuahua by General Murguia was a severe reversal for the bandits. Telegraphic communication with Juarez by way of Chihuahua has been resumed.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., Dec. 5.—The new governor of Chihuahua, General Arnolfo Gonzales, was installed today. The city is being looted, houses searched for looted goods, and constitutional cavalry is in pursuit of Villa's bandits, whose exact whereabouts is unknown. Villa's administration here was a reign of terror. Municipal President Hulgola and eight prominent citizens were executed. About 40 Chihuahuans were shot. No other foreigners were killed or injured.

Great property damage was visited upon a number of stores conducted by foreigners and the property of the Chinese slain was destroyed. Eight Americans, called "white Chinamen" by Villa, were hiding in the city, but escaped harm. General Trovino narrowly escaped death at Horcasitan, when a bullet sped through his hat. General Murguia is taking command here.

Villa is reported to intend to move south into Durango.

American railroad men in Chihuahua City are reported safe and were undisturbed by the Villa forces. Because of this, reports to the state department suggest that stories of atrocities were exaggerated.

The German consul at Manzanillo, whose name was not given, is reported to the department as having been kidnapped by bandits and held for ransom. From the location, it is thought that some independent band took him.

According to information in the possession of the Mexican embassy here, Carlos Ketelsen, the German vice consul, reported killed by Villa's men at Chihuahua was a Mexican citizen.

RELAX QUARANTINE AGAINST POTATOES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The department of agriculture has ordered a relaxation of the quarantine against potatoes from Canada. Hereafter Canadian potatoes showing traces of disease, will be admitted to any border customs house instead of specially designated ports. This action is expected to bring large quantities of potatoes into the United States to meet the high prices.

OIL KING DEAD FROM OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS

John D. Archbold Passes Away at Tarrytown, Aged 68—One of the Founders of Standard Oil Trust and President of New Jersey Corporation.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—A noted figure in the world's petroleum industry was removed today when John Dustin Archbold, capitalist, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and officer or director in various other enterprises, died at his home here after a two weeks' illness subsequent to an operation for appendicitis. Death came at 4 o'clock this morning. For some hours the patient had been unable to receive proper nourishment and members of his family recognized last night that the end was near.

Funeral services will be held here Thursday. While the services are taking place, Tarrytown's industries will suspend operation.

Mr. Archbold is survived by his widow; a son, John F. Archbold, and two daughters.

Death Followed Operation

Mr. Archbold was a native of Ohio and was 68 years old. In early life he was an oil refiner and buyer in western Pennsylvania, and in 1875 he became associated with the Rockefeller interests, a connection that continued until his death. He became president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey shortly after the dissolution of the "trust" was ordered by the United States supreme court.

Mr. Archbold's death followed an illness of less than two weeks. He was operated upon for appendicitis November 23 and for a time seemed to rally. Later he suffered a relapse and the five physicians attending him decided that blood transfusion must be resorted to. Mr. Archbold's eldest son volunteered as the subject of this operation and transfusion was performed on the afternoon of November 29.

Rockefeller's Partner.

John D. Archbold was almost as closely identified with the history of the Standard Oil company as John D. Rockefeller himself. Of the first nine trustees of the "trust" formed in 1882, he alone remained in this capacity until its dissolution in 1911 at the order of the United States supreme court, and it was he who was named to engineer the dissolution, after which he became president and director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He was the most aggressive fighter in the oil combine and invariably represented the concern on the witness stand.

This publicity was still further heightened by the publication of a score or more of letters from Mr. Archbold to Joseph B. Foraker, then senator from Ohio; Representative Joseph C. Staley of Pennsylvania and

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GERMANY WANTS BUSINESS PEACE

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An article predicting the approach of peace negotiations has appeared in the Berlin Tageblatt and is quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The Tageblatt says that the fact that Germany wants a business peace is a sign not of weakness, but of common sense. The Vossische Zeitung also prints an article discussing the possibility of peace. It says:

"Probably Ambassador Gerard is returning to Germany with some peace proposal." If such is the case, the paper goes on, America is not a suitable mediator and it warns Germany to accept the services of President Wilson only as a messenger and not as an arbitrator.

CARPENTIER TO BOX WILLARD TO AID FRANCE

American and French Champions to Meet in Ten-Round No-Decision Bout at New York Within Next Two Months for Benefit of French War Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Georges Carpentier, heavyweight champion of France, and Jess Willard, world's champion, are virtually matched for a ten-round no-decision bout to be fought in this city within the next two months. While the final signatures of the pugilists have not been secured, the verbal consent of both heavyweights has been obtained and they are now waiting for the articles of agreement to be forwarded to them.

The sum of \$40,000 from the profits of the match is to go to the French war relief fund, and it was on account of this arrangement that permission was obtained for the release of Carpentier from the French army.

Diplomacy Needed.

Final contracts for the contest are expected to be signed by Promoter Tex Rickard and the representatives of the pugilists here within a few days. The date and place of the bout has not been definitely decided, but the battle will probably be staged in Madison Square Garden or a similar place.

The match has been in the making for several months, and the correspondence and other arrangements, both domestic and foreign, left the promotion of the bout within a notch or two of international diplomacy. Carpentier, holder of the European heavyweight championship, has been serving with the French army since virtually the beginning of the war. He has repeatedly refused excellent offers to re-enter the prize ring, as it was impossible for him to secure the furlough necessary from the French army authorities.

\$40,000 Guarantee.

Rickard, who has gained pugilistic fame as the promoter of the Johnson-Jeffries, Nelson-Gans and Willard-Moran bouts with their record purses, failed in all his early attempts to bring the French and American champions together. It was not until he enlisted the aid of the members of one of the French relief fund committees that the contest was made possible. Pressure was brought to bear upon the proper officials in France and their consent obtained for Carpentier to leave the army and the country for about three months.

In order to secure this unusual concession it was necessary for Rickard to agree to give the fund the sum of \$40,000 in addition to paying Carpentier's traveling and training expenses for the bout with Willard. This money has been put up in the form of a bonded deposit, and in return those interested in the fund have agreed to deliver Carpentier in this country within the next few weeks.

AMERICANS SAFE AT CHIHUAHUA

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 5.—Charles Elmendorf, the American reported killed at Chihuahua City, is safe, according to a message received from him here today. His daughter, reported captured by Villa, is at Clifton, Ariz., and was not taken by the bandits.

Other foreigners who were in Chihuahua City at the time Villa entered were telegraphing relatives here today of their safety.

German Consul Max Weber of Juarez announced today he had received nothing from Carlos Ketelsen, acting German vice-consul in Chihuahua City, who was reported to have been killed.

Enriquez, who was reported to have been killed during the battle, was a well-known lawyer in the state of Chihuahua.