

WEATHER
Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, except showers along the coast Saturday.

The News and Observer

WATCH LABEL
On every page, (500) colored & black ink, and white ink, making a single copy.

VOL. CX. NO. 40. TWELVE PAGES TODAY. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1919. TWELVE PAGES TODAY. PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

PRESIDENT POINTS OUT SPECIFIC REMEDIES FOR CHECKING LIVING COSTS

Present High Prices Not Justified by Shortage of Supplies Either Present or Future

RETAILERS RESPONSIBLE TO LARGE DEGREE, HE SAYS

Strikes, Wilson Warns, Would Only Make Matters Worse; Chief Executive Characterizes As Illegal and Criminal Some Methods Used To Boost Prices; Recommends That Food Control Act Be Extended To Peace Times And That Profiteering Be Penalized; Present Laws To Be Enforced

Washington, Aug. 8.—President Wilson laid several specific proposals before Congress today for checking the high cost of living, but at the same time declared permanent results could not be expected until peace time bases were fully restored by ratification of the peace treaty.

High prices, the President told Congress, were not justified by shortage of supplies either present or prospective but were created in many cases "artificially and deliberately" by "vicious practices." Retailers, he said, were responsible in large part for extortionate prices.

Strikes No Remedy. Strikes, the President warned the labor world, would only make matters worse and those who sought to employ threats or coercion were only "preparing their own destruction." Leaders of organized labor the President said, he was sure would presently yield to second thoughts.

"Illegal" and "criminal" were the words the President used in characterizing the methods by which some present day prices have been brought about.

Present laws, he said, would be energetically employed to the limit to force out food hoarders and meet the situation so far as possible, but to supplement the existing statutes he specifically urged the following:

Licensing of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, with specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent "unconscionable profits" in the method of marketing.

Extend Food Control. Extension of the food control act to peace times and the application of its provisions against hoarding of fuel, clothing and other necessities of life, as well as food.

A penalty in the food control act for profiteering.

A law regulating cold storage, limiting the time during which goods may be held; prescribing a method of disposing of them if held beyond the permitted period and requiring that when released, goods bear the date of storage.

Laws requiring that goods released from storage for interstate commerce bear the selling prices at which they went into storage and requiring that all goods bear the prices at which they left the hands of the producer.

Enactment of the pending bill for the control of security issues.

Additional appropriations for government agencies which can supply the public with full information as to prices at which retailers buy.

Treaty Ratification Urged. Early ratification of the peace treaty so that the "free processes of supply and demand" can operate.

Immediate steps by executive agencies of the government promised by the President included:

The limiting and controlling of wheat shipments and credits to facilitate the purchase of wheat shipments in such a way as not to raise, but rather to lower the price of flour at home.

Sale of surplus stocks of food and clothing in the hands of the government.

The forced withdrawal from storage and sale of surplus stocks in private hands.

Recommendations Made. General recommendations included: Increase of production. Careful buying by housewives. Fair dealing with the people on the part of producers, middlemen and merchants. That there be no threats and undue insistence upon the interest of a single class.

Correction of "many things" in the relation between capital and labor in respect to wages and conditions of labor.

PRACTICAL STATE PAPER BY WILSON

Senators Simmons And Overman Praise President's Address To Congress

TARHEEL CONGRESSMEN SAY IT WAS TO POINT

Correctly Diagnosed Evils of Situation, Simmons Says, While Making It Clear That There Can Be No Permanent Readjustment Until World Peace Is Restored

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By S. R. WINTERS. (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—To his statesmanlike documents relating to the world war, the aftermath of the gigantic cataclysm and the subjects of the Peace Conference and international readjustment, President Wilson today gave to America one of his most practical state papers. Fresh eggs, the price of tomatoes and the inequities of cold storage were household words not foreign to the contents of the admirable deliverance of the President on the subject of "The Cost of Living in America."

Regardless of the topic discussed, President Wilson always draws an immense audience. Democrats applaud frequently, while Republicans who forego the opportunity to sanction his utterances are none the less interested in his every sentence. The Republican member of Congress who held up his small child on his shoulders in the rear of the House of Representatives that he might view the President was none the less eager in his suppressed admiration than was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge who sat on the front seat and somewhat, in appearance, begrudgingly listened attentively to his masterly address.

Although four members of the North Carolina delegation—Representatives Godwin, Robinson, Doughton and Wells—were absent from the city, the Tar Heel State was conspicuous in its representation at the joint assembly of the two houses of Congress. Representative Claude Kitchin and Senator F. M. Simmons were selected as two members of the committee to escort President Wilson into the House of Representatives.

North Carolina had the distinction of being the only State to have two representatives on this committee.

Somewhat chary of applause, at least one utterance of President Wilson evoked an unanimity of approval. When the distinguished world citizen declared, "threats and undue insistence upon the interest of a single class make settlement impossible." His remark drew forth vociferous applause—Republicans and Democrats alike giving hearty approval to the sentiment.

"The address of the President was of a practical character," said Senator Simmons in commenting on the speech. "He dealt largely with domestic questions. He correctly diagnosed the evils of the situation and pointed out possible remedies through legislation and executive actions. He formulated such additional legislation as he deemed necessary and promised vigorous and energetic action in the application of administrative and judicial methods to overcome the evils which are now so acute."

"He made it clear that there could be no permanent readjustment which would adequately reach the evils of the situation and restore economy and industrial conditions until world peace was restored. He made it clear that this was a condition precedent to the restoration of orderly and normal conditions not only throughout the world, but in this country as well, and that as long as there was delay in doing the things necessary to restore peace we might be confronted with the serious conditions which now obtain. The President also made it very clear that nothing could be accomplished through threats and that there could not be such a based upon consideration of merit."

Senator Overman Talks. "He does to the occasion as he overman," says Senator Lee S. Overman, in commenting on the speech of President Wilson. "It was eloquent and full of common sense and measures were recommended that will bring relief to the critical situation." Referring to the utterance of President Wilson in which he stated that threats would be powerless, Senator Overman said, "He had the courage to do his duty and he cannot be moved by any threats." He appealed to the better judgment of the railroad men and since they are true Americans they will yield to his appeals. I think it is necessary for Congress to continue in force the Food Control act, at least until the crisis has passed."

Congressmen Pleased. "The President has laid out a task which Congress can easily perform," said Representative E. W. Pou. "His recommendations are entirely practicable. I have been opposed to any summer recess and am now more firmly convinced that Congress should remain constantly in session until the recommendations of the President are made a law."

Wilson's Message to Congress On High Cost of Living Gives Complete Review of Situation

Washington, Aug. 8.—The text of the President's address follows: Gentlemen of the Congress:—

I have sought this opportunity to address you because it is clearly my duty to call your attention to the present cost of living and to urge upon you with all the persuasive force of which I am capable the legislative measures which would be most effective in controlling it and bringing it down. The prices the people of this country are paying for everything that it is necessary for them to use in order to live are not justified by a shortage in supply, either present or prospective, and are in many cases artificially and deliberately created by vicious practices which ought immediately to be checked by law. They constitute a burden upon us which is the more unbearable because we know that it is willfully imposed by those who have the power, and that it can by vigorous public action be greatly lightened and made to square with the actual conditions of supply and demand. Some of the methods by which these prices are produced are already illegal, some of them criminal, and those who employ them will be energetically proceeded against; but others have not yet been brought under the law, and should be dealt with at once by legislation.

A Never-Ending Cycle. I need not recite the particulars of this critical matter; the prices demanded and paid at the sources of supply, at the factory, in the food markets, at the shops, in the restaurants and hotels, alike in the city and in the village. They are familiar to you. They are the talk of every domestic circle and of every group of casual acquaintances even. It is a matter of familiar knowledge, also, that a process has set in which is likely, unless something is done, to push prices and rents and the whole cost of living higher and yet higher, in a vicious cycle with which there is no logical or natural end. With the increase in the prices of the necessities of life come demands for increases in wages—demands which are justified if there be no other means of enabling men to live. Upon the increase of wages there follows close an increase in the price of the product whose producers have accorded the increase—not a proportionate increase, for the manufacturer does not content himself with that, but an increase considerably greater than the added wage cost and for which the added wage cost is oftentimes hardly more than an excuse. The laborers who do not get an increase in pay when they demand it are likely to strike, and the strike only makes matters worse. It checks production, if it affects the railroads, it prevents distribution and strips the markets, so that there is presently nothing to buy, and there is another excessive addition to prices resulting from the scarcity.

These are facts and forces with which we have become only too familiar; but we are not justified because of our familiarity with them because of any hasty and shallow conclusion that they are "natural" and inevitable in sitting inactively by and letting the work take fatal results, if there is anything that we can do to check, correct or reverse them. I have sought this opportunity to inform the Congress what the executive is doing by way of remedy and control, and to suggest where effective legal remedies are lacking and may be supplied.

What We Must Operate Table. We must, I think, frankly admit that there is no complete immediate remedy to be had from legislation and executive action. The free processes of supply and demand will not operate of themselves and no legislative or executive action can force them into full and natural operation until there is peace. All the world is waiting—with what unerring fear and haunting doubts who can adequately say—waiting to know when it shall have peace and what kind of peace it will be when it comes—a peace in which each nation shall make shift for itself as it can, or a peace buttressed and supported by the will and concert of the nations that have the purpose and the power to do and to enforce what is right. Politically, economically, socially the world is on the operating table, and it has not been possible to administer any anesthetic. It is conscious. It even watches the capital operation upon which it knows that its hope of healthful life depends. It cannot think its business out or make plans or give intelligent and provident direction to its affairs while in such a case. Where there is no peace of mind there can be no energy in endeavor. There can be no confidence in industry, no calculable basis for credits, no confident buying or systematic selling, no certain prospect of employment, no normal restoration of business, no hopeful attempt at reconstruction or the proper reassembling of the dislocated elements of enterprise until peace has been established and, so far as may be, guaranteed.

Our national life has no doubt been less radically disturbed and disarranged than the national life of other peoples whom the war more directly affected, with all its terrible ravaging and destructive force, but it has been, nevertheless, profoundly affected and disarranged, and our industries, our credits, our productive capacity, our economic process are inextricably interwoven with those of other nations and peoples, most intimately of all with the nations and peoples upon whom the chief burden and confusion of the war fell and who are now most dependent upon the co-operative action of the world.

Future Exports Uncertain. We are just now shipping more goods out of our ports to foreign governments than we ever shipped before—not food stuffs merely, but stuffs and materials of every sort; but this is no index of what our foreign sales will continue to be or of the effect the volume of our exports will have on



WOODROW WILSON

supplies and prices. It is impossible yet to predict how far or how long foreign purchasers will be able to find the money or the credit to pay for or sustain such purchases on such a scale; how soon or to what extent foreign manufacturers can resume their former production, foreign farmers get their accustomed crops from their own fields, foreign mines resume their former output, foreign merchants set up again their old machinery of trade with the ends of the earth.

All these things must remain uncertain until peace is established and the nations of the world have concerted the methods by which normal life and industry are to be restored. All that we shall do, in the meantime to restrain profiteering and put the life of our people upon a tolerable footing will be makeshift and provisional. There can be no settled conditions here or elsewhere until the treaty of peace is out of the way and the work of liquidating the war has become the chief concern of our government and of the other governments of the world. Until then business will inevitably remain speculative and away now this way and again that, with heavy losses or heavy gains as it may chance, and the consumer must take care of both the gains and the losses. There can be no peace prices so long as our whole financial and economic system is on a war basis.

Europe will not, cannot recoup her capital or put her restless, distracted peoples to work until she knows exactly where she stands in respect of peace; and what we will do is for her the chief question upon which her quietude of mind and confidence of purpose depends. While there is any possibility that the peace terms may be changed or may be held long in abeyance or may not be enforced because of divisions of opinion among the powers associated against Germany, it is idle to look for permanent relief.

What Can Be Done. But what can we do should do, and should do at once. And there is a great deal that we can do, provisional though it be. Wheat shipments and credits to facilitate the purchase of our wheat can and will be limited and controlled in such a way as not to raise but rather to lower the price of flour here. The government has the power, within certain limits, to regulate that. We cannot deny wheat to foreign peoples who are in dire need of it, and we do not wish to do so; but, fortunately though the wheat crop is not what we hoped it would be, it is abundant if handled with provident care. The price of wheat is lower in the United States than in Europe, and can with proper management be kept so.

By way of immediate relief, surplus stocks of both food and clothing in the hands of the government will be sold, and of course sold at prices at which there is no profit. And by way of a more permanent correction of prices, surplus stocks in private hands will be drawn out of storage and put upon the market. Fortunately, under the terms of the food control act the hoarding of foodstuffs can be checked and prevented, and they will be, with the greatest energy. Foodstuffs can be drawn out of storage and sold by legal action which the Department of Justice will institute wherever necessary; but so soon as the situation is systematically dealt with, it is not likely that the course will often have to be resorted to. Much of the accumulating of stocks has no doubt been due to the sort of speculation which always results from uncertainty. Great surpluses were accumulated because it was impossible to foresee what the market would disclose and dealers were determined to be ready for whatever might happen, as well as eager to reap the full advantage of rising prices. They will now see the disadvantage, as well as the danger, of holding off from the new process of distribution.

Some very interesting and significant facts with regard to stocks on hand and the rise of prices in the face of abundance have been disclosed by the inquiries of the Department of Labor and the Federal Trade Commission. They seem to justify the statement that in the case of many necessary commodities effective means have been found to prevent the normal operation of the law of supply and demand. Disregarding the surplus stocks in the hands of the government, there was a greater supply of foodstuffs in this country on June first of this year than at the same date last year. In the combined total of a number of the most important foods in dry and cold storage the excess is quite nineteen per cent. And yet prices have risen.

The supply of fresh eggs on hand in June of this year, for example, was greater by nearly ten per cent, than the supply on hand at the same time last year, and yet the wholesale price was forty cents a dozen as against thirty cents a year ago. The stock of frozen fowls had increased more than two hundred and ninety-eight per cent, and yet the price had risen also, from thirty-four and a half cents per pound to thirty-seven and a half cents. The

supply of creamery butter had increased a hundred and twenty-nine per cent, and the price from forty-one to fifty-three cents per pound. The supply of salt beef had been augmented three per cent, and the price had gone up from thirty-four dollars a barrel to thirty-six dollars a barrel. Canned corn had increased in stock nearly ninety-two per cent, and had remained substantially the same in price. In a few foodstuffs the prices had declined, but in nothing like the proportion in which the supply had increased. For example, the stock of canned tomatoes had increased one hundred and two per cent, and yet the price had declined only twenty-five cents per dozen cans.

In some cases there had been the usual result of an increase of price following a decrease of supply, but in almost every instance the increase of price had been disproportionate to the decrease in stocks. The Attorney-General has been making a careful study of the situation as a whole and of the laws that can be applied to better it and is convinced that, under the stimulation and temptation of exceptional circumstances, combinations of producers and combinations of traders have been formed for the control of supplies and of prices which are clearly in restraint of trade, and against these prosecutions will be promptly instituted and actively pushed which will in all likelihood have a prompt corrective effect. There is reason to believe that the prices of leather, of coal, of lumber and of textiles have been materially affected by forms of concert and co-operation among the producers and marketers of these and other universally necessary commodities which it will be possible to redress. No watchful or energetic effort will be spared to accomplish this necessary result. I trust that there will not be many cases in which prosecution will be necessary. Public action will no doubt cause many who have perhaps unwittingly adopted illegal methods to abandon them promptly and of their own motion.

And publicity can accomplish a great deal. The purchaser can often take care of himself, if he knows the facts and influences he is dealing with; and purchasers are not disinclined to do anything, either singly or collectively that may be necessary for their self-protection. The Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor and the Federal Trade Commission can do a great deal towards supplying the public, systematically and at short intervals, with information regarding the actual supply of particular commodities that is in existence, but not available because of hoarding and with regard to the methods of price fixing which are being used by dealers in certain foodstuffs and other necessities. There can be little doubt that the retailers are in part—sometimes in large part—responsible for exorbitant prices; and it is quite practicable for the government, through the agencies I have mentioned, to supply the public with full information as to the prices at which retailers buy and as to the costs of transportation they pay, in order that it may be known just what margin of profit they are demanding. Opinion and concerted action on the part of purchasers can probably do the rest.

That is, these agencies may perform this indispensable service provided the Congress will supply them with the necessary funds to prosecute their inquiries and keep their price lists up to date. Hitherto the appropriation committees of the House have not always, I fear, seen the full value of these inquiries, and the departments and commissions have been very much strained for means to render this service.

That adequate funds be provided by appropriation for this purpose and provided as promptly as possible, is one of the means of greatly ameliorating the present distressing conditions of livelihood that I have come to urge, in this attempt to concert with you the best ways to serve the country in this emergency. It is one of the absolutely necessary means, underlying many others, and it can be supplied at once. There are many other ways. Existing law is inadequate. There are many perfectly legitimate methods by which the government can exercise restraint and guidance.

Extend Food Control Act. Let me urge, in the first place, that the present food control act should be extended both as to the period of time during which it shall remain in operation and as to the commodities to which it shall apply. Its provisions against hoarding should be made to apply not only to food but also to feed stuffs, to fuel, to clothing, and to many other commodities which are indispensable necessities of life. As its standards now it is limited in operation to the period of the war and becomes inoperative upon the formal proclamation of peace. But I should judge that it was clearly within the constitutional power of the Congress to make similar permanent provisions and regulations with regard to all goods destined for interstate commerce and to exclude them from interstate shipment if the requirements of the law are not complied with. Some such regulation is imperatively necessary. The abuses that have grown up in the manipulation of prices by the withholding of foodstuffs and other necessities of life cannot otherwise be effectively prevented. There can be no doubt of either the necessity or the legitimacy of such measures. May I not call attention to the fact, also, that although the present act prohibits profiteering, the prohibition is accompanied by no penalty. It is clearly in the public interest that a penalty should be provided which will be persuasive.

Regulate Cold Storage. To the same end I earnestly recommend

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING ADMIRAL RODMAN SAID AFTER DANIELS EXAMINATION
San Diego, Cal., Aug. 8.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels authorized a statement today in which he told briefly of the circumstances that led to Admiral Rodman's announcement last night at a banquet that a speech he had prepared in advance would have to remain in his pocket, as Secretary Daniels had censured it and told him not to use it. Secretary Daniels said: "Admiral Rodman showed me a copy of a speech that he had written and I commented upon it and advised that a certain paragraph be omitted. I did not know that I was acting in any official capacity as a censor at this time, nor did I know then that the speech had been sent broadcast in advance. Had I known that copies were in the hands of the newspapers, I would have made no objection to the use of the speech. "The speech was shown me and I commented upon it in an informal manner." A paragraph in the Admiral's speech which the Secretary thought should be eliminated, referred to possible future wars. Admiral Rodman laughingly said today that the whole affair amounted to nothing and "it did not bother me a bit."

SHOPMEN GO BACK TO RAILROAD JOBS

Railroad Administration Receives Reports From All Over Country

NECESSITY OF GOING TO WORK IS EXPLAINED

Officials of Railroad Administration Co-Operating With Union Chairmen; Union Headquarters Confident There Will Be One Hundred Per Cent Return

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 8.—Reports began to arrive at the Railroad Administration late today from all over the country saying that striking shopmen were returning to work pending the adjustment of their wage demands by Director General Hines.

At all places where men are out, local officials of the Railroad Administration are co-operating with union chairmen in explaining the necessity for going back to the job at once, which President Wilson made a prerequisite to the opening of negotiations. Union headquarters were confident that the shopmen would make it almost a one-hundred per cent return.

About 40,000 out of the estimated 500,000 men in the shop crafts have walked out to date, according to union estimates. Union officials would not discuss the possibility which the organic laws of the associations gives for disciplining recalcitrants who strike without authorization of the central bodies, but it was pointed out that the single factor of strike benefits would influence a quick return. These are not made available for payment to unlawful strikers.

UNCLE SAM READY TO SELL GROCERIES

War Department Makes Public Complete Price List on Subsistence Stores

Washington, Aug. 8.—The War Department made public today a complete price list on all subsistence stores available for sale to the public through the parcels post or through municipal selling agencies. Costs of the commodities to the government, the Department said, had been disregarded entirely in fixing the prices of sale which are materially lower than prevailing market rates.

The prices quoted are f. o. b., and from storage points in each of the 13 districts into which the country is divided for War Department subsistence purposes. The department now is distributing the food supplies in the 13 areas in order that each may have its proportion per population of the 72 articles offered for public sale.

Can Buy At Postoffice. The price tables include the price per can or individual unit in each case and also the price per case or larger container. It also shows the gross weight per can and per case in order that the public may arrive at the price they will have to pay by adding parcel post rates from the nearest distribution point to the home of the consumer to the f. o. b. prices quoted.

Municipal selling agencies will compute freight charges on these shipments to be added to the price quoted by the War Department. On the parcel post distribution, no orders will be received direct by the War Department, but only through the postoffice department which will requisition the supplies by case or larger package, the postmasters in turn breaking these shipments up into unit packages of a single can or several cans.

Towns Can Buy Now. Sales to municipalities at the new prices will begin as soon as the surplus property officers at the various zone supply offices and depots have received the quotations made public today. Sales to individuals through the parcel post will be inaugurated August 18, and before that time all postmasters will have a price quotation list from which the consumer may order.

The Department emphasized that no change in the policy of sales to municipalities had been made, the only alteration being in prices. If a municipality is unable to buy or sell food stuffs owing to its charter or local laws, the Department will ship to it upon consignment subsistence stores in not less than case or carton lots, the goods to be paid for or returned within 30 days from date of receipt. Shipments of this character, however, will be made only when the mayor or head of the local government either acts as the Federal government's agent and supervises the distribution of the food, or appoints some one to do so.

MANAGERS OF THEATRES TO FIGHT ACTORS' STRIKE

New York, Aug. 8.—Decision to fight the strike called by the Actors' Equity Association, which last night closed thirteen of New York's leading theatres and to bring suits against the association and actors alleged to have broken their contracts was reached at a meeting of the Producing Managers' Protective Association late today.

The day was spent by the managers in frantic efforts to recruit actors and actresses who would sign iron-bound, non-strike contracts. Many a mediocre player has met with scant courtesy in managerial offices hitherto suddenly urged himself or herself cordially upon the telephone to come around and talk terms.

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SHOPMEN IN SOUTHEAST ARE STILL HOLDING OUT

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—Striking shopmen generally in the Southeast remained away from their jobs today, despite the appeals of President Wilson and their grand lodge officers that they resume work and await the outcome of wage negotiations in Washington.

Roanoke, Va., was an exception, the men having returned to the shops there today. Notwithstanding this situation, which has had the effect of continuing embargoes on freight, both Railroad Administration officials and union leaders believed that a day or two would see the resumption of work in cases, and in consequence the re-establishment of normal conditions.

In sharp contrast to these optimistic views, however, came reports from various places that the men would refuse to call off their strike. The Atlanta, Memphis and Charleston strikers flatly rejected the President's appeal until assured their demands would be met, while at Macon and Montgomery action was held in abeyance, pending developments.

In consequence of embargoe, the freight situation tonight was rapidly becoming more serious. Some trains had been cancelled, and it was said the suspension would increase soon unless the situation showed a decided improvement.

CHICAGO REPORTS SEVERAL THOUSAND BACK AT WORK

Chicago, Aug. 8.—A break came today in the strike of railway shopmen, when several thousand strikers returned to work in response to President Wilson's request made yesterday and the appeal today of international representatives of the six crafts involved. Directors R. H. Ainslie, of the Northwestern region, and Hale Holden, of the Centralwestern roads, said tonight there was much encouragement in the situation.

Spokesmen of the Chicago District Council of the Federated Railway Shipmen's Union, which called the strike a week ago, announced a decision would be reached by tomorrow to direct the strikers to return.

Although seventeen passenger trains on the Chicago and Northwest lines were cancelled last night, regional directors said tonight no further discontinuances had been found necessary.

TO FIND OUT ALL ABOUT RECENT MEXICAN OUTRAGES

Washington, Aug. 8.—Blanket authority to bring out all the facts about Mexican outrages on Americans and American property, and to formulate a remedial program, was given to the Foreign Relations Committee today by the Senate.

Without debate and by unanimous vote a resolution directing the inquiry was adopted after its provisions had been studied in committee so as to make subject to investigation "any and all acts of the governments of Mexico and its citizens in derogation of the rights of the United States or of its citizens."

Later Chairman Lodge named a subcommittee headed by Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, who has been one of the bitterest opponents of President Wilson's Mexican policy, to do the actual work of examining witnesses and collecting information. The subcommittee will begin its task within a few days, though it probably will deal only with preliminary features until the peace treaty is out of the way.

Garrison Named as Mediator. New York, Aug. 8.—Public service commissioner Lewis Nixon announced late today that Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, had accepted his services as mediator in the strike, which for three days has paralyzed traffic on the surface, sub-way and elevated lines operated by the company. Mr. Garrison, according to Mr. Nixon, also has agreed to meet a committee of his employees

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