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## Some of To-morrow's Attractions at

 Strawbridge \& Clothier's

## New Easter Millinery for Saturday Great Variety at $\$ 5, \$ 6, \$ 8$ and $\$ 9$

 fresh from our workrooms, presenting new ideas not shown before; some showing new effects
in the smart plain styles, others with a decided tandency toward the liberal use of flowers which are ta be very prom


Muslin Underwear WOMEN'S Underwear of the inexpensive yet dainty kinds
 NIGHT GOWNS-of cambric. In chemise atyle, embroidery-edged, 65:
trimmed with embridery
75 c ; in V -neeck stylo, long sleeves, em . ENVELOPE CHEMISE -of cam.
ric, lace and embroidery-trimmed,

## Suits Were Never More

 Varied Than Now
GRRMNRAIDRS

The Baltimore \& Ohio Railroad Company
Office of the President, Baltimore, Md., March 15, 191

## To all Officers and Employes

It has been broadly stated in the press for several days past that at $6 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$. on Saturday, March 17, 1917, all locomotive engineers, firemen, train conductors and brake-
men on a number of important railroad systems, including the Baltimore \& Ohio, will stop work in a body unless otherwise ordered; in other words, go on strike

Such action under any circumstances would be a serious menace to the public far as Baltimore \& Ohio employes are concerned. In any event, if such action is under contemplation, it seems to me only fair to the men in the service of this Compan that I should state the situation clearly as it is understood by me

On September 2, 1916, the Congress of the United States passen the so-calle Adamson 8-hour law, to become effective on January 1, 1917. This act, as you know was hastily prepared, was indefinite in its terms, and in addition to this, many able the Supreme Court was asked to say first, whether the law was constitutional or not, an second, if constitutional, how it should be interpreted and applied.

The case was argued before the Supreme Court on January 8, 9, 10, 1917. Pen ing a decision of the case the railroads were instructed to keep their records of th clusion might be reached concerning the law, the men should receive the full benal
co from the date when the law was to become effective, that is to say, January 1, 1917

The Baltimore \& Ohio Company is so keeping the time of all of its employes affected and if the law is declared constitutional, it expects to pay and will pay by special vouche the increas

The Baltimore \& Ohio Company offered last summer, when this matter was unde discussion and again proposes that if the law is found to be unconstitutional, to have al chosen by the President of the United States.

Certainly no fairer proposition was ever submitted by any company to its employes No fairer proppsition can be submitted; to go further than the Baltimore \& Ohio Com
pany is willing to go would simply be yielding to force and not to the spirit of fair deal pany

It is not necessary that Baltimore \& Ohio employes should strike in order to obtain fair treatment, either in this or in other case. This controversy can be settled in an to the Supreme Court was a very complicated and important one, and fuestion submitte were other cases before the court which had to be decided in proper order, and no one I am sure, would wish to have this matter passed upon hastily or incompletely by suc an important tribunal as the Supreme Court of the United States.

It has been stated that the employes on some of the other lines will not be affected by the strike citizens than the employes of the Baltimore \& Omployers, or are they more patrieve that such is the case. I cannot believe, nor will I a believe that such is will without cause take hasty, unwarranted and unecessary Baltimore \& Ohi effect of which will be to bring great inconvenience, if not real distress, to and which might and probably would do great and unforeseen harm in other directions.

I hope it will never be said that Baltimore \& Ohio employes in a time like this took action which gave satisfaction, aid and comfort to those opposed to the welfare of the United States.

DANIEL WILLARD,

