

## TO HOLD ON TO THE RAILROADS

Government Not in a Hurry to Return Them

### THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE

Expected To Be At Least A Year—Meantime Improvement Program Will Be Vigorously Pushed.

Washington.—Uncertainty over the status of railroads in the immediate future was largely removed by Director-General Hines' announcement, after conferring with President Wilson, that the Government will not turn the roads back to private management until Congress has had more opportunity to consider a permanent program of legislation.

This was generally interpreted as meaning that the roads will be under Government management for at least another year, and probably longer. If a special session of Congress is called early in the summer railroad legislation may be taken up, but most officials believe this could not be completed within four or five months. If there is no special session Congress cannot start on legislation much within a year.

With the temporary status determined the railroad administration will go ahead vigorously with the program for making improvements and extensions, both for the sake of the rail properties and to stimulate the demand for materials and labor during the readjustment period. Another effect will be the increased use of waterways, in accordance with Director General Hines' expressed policy.

It was said at the Railroad Administration that the decision not to relinquish the railroads at this time is not a reversal of policy. The Railroad Administration has long advocated early relinquishment, it was explained, but not until Congress had had time to act on the proposed five-year extension of Government control or to consider other legislation.

The administration's attitude was stated in a letter sent by Mr. Hines to Senators Smith and Martin, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate Committees on Interstate Commerce and Appropriations, and to Representatives Sims and Sherley, chairmen of the House Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Appropriations. The letter follows:

"As you are aware, there has been some inquiry as to whether there might be an immediate or precipitate return of the railroads to private management. The Railroad Administration has indicated, whenever this inquiry has been made, that it would not recommend that any such step be taken.

"For your further information, I am glad to say that I have now discussed the matter with the President, and he has authorized me to state that there will be no sudden relinquishment of the railroads, but further, that it is not his purpose to relinquish the railroads until there has been an opportunity to see whether a constructive, permanent program of legislation is likely to be considered promptly and adopted within a reasonable time.

### GOVERNMENT EXPENSES DROP.

Little More Than Half As Much In February.

Washington.—Cessation of war activities permitted Government expenses in February to drop a little more than a half the rate for the past three months. Liquidation of war contracts, following passage of the bill clearing the way for this action, is expected to swell expenditures in March, however.

With the last two days' expenses not yet tabulated the Treasury reported its outlay in February at \$1,065,000,000, which may be increased to approximately \$1,150,000,000 by final reports. Approximately \$942,000,000 went to pay the Government's ordinary war bills, and \$115,000,000 as loans to allies.

### HOLLAND ON HER GUARD.

Holds Army Ready Against Annexation Attempt.

London.—It is necessary to hold the Dutch Army against any effort to annex Dutch territory, the Dutch Minister of War declared in an address to the Second Chamber, according to a Central News dispatch from The Hague. He said that disarmament at present would be dangerous.

### MEXICANS AND INDIANS CLASH.

Two Encounters Near Nogales Reported—Twenty Soldiers Killed.

Nogales, Ariz.—Two encounters between Mexican soldiers and Yaqui Indians have occurred near Nogales within the last 8 hours. The last clash was within nine miles of Nogales, Sonora. Twenty Mexicans were reported killed. The Yaqui casualties are unknown.

## WILSON TELLS OF HIS WORK IN PARIS

League Charter Doesn't Conflict With Constitution

### EXPERT AMERICAN ADVICE

Provides For Maintenance Of The Doctrine By All The World—Firm In His Determination Not To Call Extra Session.

Washington.—President Wilson desires conclusion of a peace treaty as speedily as consistent with the great questions involved, and, except for adjustment of territorial differences, he believes a great part of the work is approaching final form. It was learned that the amendment to the proposed constitution of the League of Nations which the President intends to suggest upon his return to Paris will deal with measures to be used by the league in enforcing territorial decrees.

The President so informed newspaper correspondents, with whom he had a free and frank discussion of his work at Paris and the legislative situation after he had spent two hours conferring with administration leaders at the Capitol. It was the first time the correspondents in Washington had been invited to see the President in several years.

It was gathered that the President believed that with the exception of the clause relating to enforcing territorial decrees the only ambiguities connected with the league constitution existed in the minds of persons discussing them.

The President is firm in his determination not to call an extra session of the new Congress until he returns from France, and also that he does not intend to address Congress before he sails on March 5.

Regarding the Monroe Doctrine the President felt that the league constitution could not contravene it when it provided for maintenance of the doctrine by all the world. The President let it be known that he is firmly convinced that in no particular does any provision of the league charter conflict with the American Constitution. He told the correspondents that in the Paris conference he had closely and carefully kept in mind constitutional features, and had had the advice of expert American lawyers on all constitutional questions arising. Those appearing to conflict with the Constitution were rejected or altered.

### WAR AND INFLUENZA

Mortality In England Nearly As Great From One As The Other.

London.—In the last four years about 700,000 of the pick of the British race was lost on the battlefield, declared Dr. Christopher Addison, president of the local government board, in moving in the House of Commons the second reading of the bill to create a ministry of health. In October, November and December of last year the mortality from influenza in the United Kingdom was as high as the average monthly losses during the war from war causes, he asserted.

## WASHINGTON

The fourteen representatives in the next House of Republican districts in the Southern States met and effected an organization to work together.

President Wilson visited the Senate and pleaded with his party to exert every effort to force through the bond bill and supply measures.

Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced a resolution repealing the semi-luxury clause in the War Revenue Bill.

President Wilson, on foot, headed the Victory parade of soldiers down Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House.

The War Department announced the sailing from France of 14 transports, bringing in all about 550 officers and 9,000 men.

The first woman to win the American Army's D. S. medal is Miss Beatrice MacDonald, of the Reserve Nurse Corps.

The State Department has been notified of continued activity of German propagandists in Latin-America.

Norman Haggood, of New York, was nominated to be minister to Denmark, succeeding Dr. Maurice Egan. American Naval officers are opposed to the sinking of the surrendered German fleet.

The Victory Loan Bill was ordered favorably reported by the Finance Committee.

A Mitchell Palmer was nominated by President Wilson to be attorney general.

The House adopted the conference report on the Oil Land Leasing Bill. A bill has been introduced in Congress providing for admission to the Federal Reserve Bank System of mutual savings banks.

### March Winds



## MISS McDONALD GETS ARMY MEDAL

Brave Nurse Honored by the War Department

### DEFIED GERMAN NIGHT RAID

The Citation Sets Forth That During A Hun Night Air Raid She Continued At Her Post Of Duty With A Surgical Team.

Washington.—The first woman to win the American Army's Distinguished Service Medal is Miss Beatrice MacDonald, of the Reserve Nurse Corps, who was seriously wounded while remaining at her post with wounded men at a British casualty station during a German night raid. Secretary Baker invited her to the War Department to receive the decoration with formal ceremony.

Miss MacDonald's home is in New York City. Her citation follows:

"Miss Beatrice MacDonald, reserve nurse, Army Nurse Corps, for extraordinary heroism while on duty with the surgical team at the British Casualty Clearing Station, No. 61, British area. During a German night air raid she continued at her post of duty, caring for the sick and wounded until seriously wounded by a German bomb, thereby losing one eye."

At the same time the Distinguished Service medal was awarded to S. M. Adams, director of inland traffic, "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service with the Army of the United States," and to nine officers of the Allied armies, who have rendered service in Washington in the co-ordination of military efforts. They are:

Maj. Gen. Kazutsugu Inouye, Japanese military attaché in Washington, and Capt. Hisao Watari, assistant military attaché at the Japanese embassy; Lieut. Philippe Barbier, acting military attaché at the Belgian legation; Capt. Count Enrico Luserna di Campiglione, liaison officer between the Italian embassy and the Italian High Commission and the War Department; Col. Louis Remond, chief of the French artillery mission; Lieut. Col. Edouard J. Requin, special delegate of the French general staff and personal representative of Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch; Maj. Leopold Pierre de Montal, liaison officer between the French embassy and High Commission and the War Department; Lieut. Col. H. Arthur Pakenham, C. K. G., British general staff, liaison officer between the British and American military intelligence services and Maj. Walter Miller, Canadian forces, liaison officer between the British embassy and the Canadian Ministry of Militia and Defense and the War Department.

The three French officers were not present, having been called home, but their decorations will be presented to them by General Pershing in France.

In presenting the Distinguished Service cross to Miss MacDonald, Secretary Baker asserted it gave him great pleasure "to say that the Army of the United States is under deep obligation to the nurses who served so gallantly and so faithfully; that our losses in this war were so slight, relatively, is undoubtedly due to the fidelity, self-sacrifice and heroism of the women of the nurse corps who ministered to our wounded at the very front."

### ROOSEVELT ON VICTORY LOAN.

Kenyon Proposes Vignette Of Former President On Notes.

Washington.—Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, proposed to other members of the Senate that the vignette of Theodore Roosevelt be placed on securities of the new "Victory loan." He said he believed it would be a fitting tribute to the former President and that he might offer an amendment to that effect to the bond bill when it was reported to the Senate.

## WILL MITIGATE ALL HARSH SENTENCES

Special Board Will Review Military Cases

### GEN. ANSELL TO PRESIDE

1,200 Men Committed To Long Terms Of Imprisonment Honorably Restored To Duty.

Washington.—Major General Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, appearing before the Senate Military Committee at a resumption of hearings on the court-martial situation, said that all imprisonment sentences imposed on men of the Army during the war and found upon review to be too severe would be mitigated through the President's power of remission.

General Crowder said that within 60 days the 5,000 sentences imposed since the beginning of hostilities would be reviewed by a special board, headed by Brigadier General Samuel T. Ansell, who was acting judge advocate general during the war, and whose testimony as to severity of court-martial sentences led the committee to extend its investigation.

Steps toward mitigating the sentences were begun, General Crowder said, prior to the investigation by the Senate committee. Practically all of the men sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment, he said, already have had the dishonorable discharge provision revoked. He added that 1,200 men sentenced to long terms at Leavenworth, Kan., had been honorably restored to duty in the last year.

Provisions of the pending Chamberlain bill authorizing review by the Judge Advocate General of court-martial sentences were opposed by General Crowder, who said it would give the Judge Advocate General extremely broad powers and authority to administer the entire system of army discipline. He indicated that many times the commanding officer in the field was in a better position to review the case.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred E. Clark, of the Judge Advocate General office who preceded General Crowder before the committee, testified that only a few of the 15,000 or 20,000 court-martial verdicts handed down during the war were criticized as too severe. All classes of men were brought into the army through the draft, he said, and it was necessary to punish insubordination severely.

Chairman Chamberlain read into the record of the hearing a confidential order on conscientious objectors which he said was sent to all camp commanders in the United States by Adjutant General Leonard at the direction of Secretary Baker. The order as placed in the record follows:

"The Secretary of War directs that you be instructed to segregate the conscientious objectors in their divisions and to place them under supervision of instructors, who shall be specially selected with a view to insuring that these men be handled with tact and consideration and that their questions will be answered fully and freely.

"With respect to their attitude of objecting to military service, these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the Articles of War, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration."

### WHEAT PRICE GUARANTEE BILL.

Washington.—The administration bill, appropriating \$1,000,000,000 to fulfill the government's guaranteed wheat price to the farmer for the 1919 crop, was passed by the Senate, without material amendment, and now goes to conference.

## REVENUE BILL SIGNED BY WILSON

Secretary Glass Appeals to the American People

### MOST OF LEVIES IN EFFECT

Advisory Board Of Six Members Will Be Named To Hear Appeals—T. S. Adams Expected To Be Made Chairman.

Washington.—Secretary Glass appealed to the American people to pay cheerfully the higher war taxes which went into effect with the signing by President Wilson of the new Revenue bill. He referred to it as a "victory tax" to bear the cost of a war which has brought "the ineffable boon of peace."

Taxes which become operative at once include those on liquor, tobacco, soft drinks, so-called luxuries, such as automobiles, pianos, candy, chewing gum, sporting goods and slot machines, capital stock of corporations, brokers, amusement places, taxicabs and other special business.

The revenue bureau's machinery had already been put into operation in preparation for the filing of returns March 15 on incomes, excess profits and war profits and the collection of the first 25 per cent. installment payment on that date.

Secretary Glass' appeal, asserting that "the war must be paid for," said:

"It is a shallow kind of patriotism that does not burn brightly in time of peace as well as in time of war. It is a poor sort of patriot who would shirk the duty he steadfastly performed a year ago.

"The income tax last year was a liberty tax. This year it is a victory tax, but the purposes of each are the same, to defray the cost of a world's war that has brought to the United States and its associates the ineffable boon of peace.

"The Government therefore appeals to that higher form of patriotism which is not dependent upon the shouting and the tumult to cooperate in the collection of taxes this year with the same splendid spirit of last year."

On April 1, new taxes on railroad and steamship tickets, pipe lines, insurance, theatre admission and club dues, and a variety of stamp taxes become effective. Levies against the excess of value so-called semi-luxuries, such as articles of dress, will be made, after May 1. The soda fountain tax becomes effective May 1. Taxes on products of child-labor will be imposed in 60 days.

An advisory tax board of six members will be appointed by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper to hear appeals from taxpayers or by revenue officials concerning the fairness of assessments and questions growing out of the auditing of returns. Indications from last year's experience is that thousands of cases will be submitted.

### NEW POST FOR PALMER.

Alien Property Custodian Named Attorney-General Of U. S.

Washington.—A Mitchell Palmer was nominated by President Wilson to be Attorney-General of the United States, and Norman Haggood, of New York, to be Minister to Denmark, succeeding Dr. Maurice Egan, who recently resigned because of ill health.

Mr. Palmer probably will take office March 4, the date tentatively fixed by Attorney General Gregory for his retirement when he resigned several months ago to return to private practice of law.

### BAKER ASKS FOR WAR DATA.

Calls Upon Discharged Soldiers To Help Compile History.

Washington.—The War Department is taking immediate steps toward writing the history of the American Army in the great war. Secretary Baker, it was announced, has issued a bulletin to the army, calling upon officers or others in the service or who have been discharged and who have information of value in connection with this history to communicate with the historical branch of the Army War College here.

### BILL TO ENFORCE DRY LAW.

Measure To Create Machinery Reported To The House.

Washington.—Legislation drafted by the House Judiciary Committee for enforcement of the war-time prohibition law which becomes effective July 1 was reported to the House. At the same time a minority opposition report was filed by Representative Steele, of Pennsylvania, who said passage of the bill would be a "usurpation of power," and that during the period of national readjustment the legislation would "add much to the spirit of unrest."

## SECURE FARM NOW

Western Canada Offers Opportunity to the Ambitious.

Fertile Land at Moderate Cost, With Social and Other Advantages That Mean So Much, Will Soon Be Taken Up.

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land which a generation ago might be had for homesteading, now commands prices ranging to \$100 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a lifelong task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desires to secure a farm home he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$20 to \$40 an acre which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in western Canada. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is there; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere. Land values are going to increase, but it will largely depend on how well the soil can be used, and the modern farmer, using it each year to better advantage.

But those who are on the ground and come closest to the heart of the farming sections are convinced that no material decrease in value is in sight. Indeed, they are almost unanimous in believing that we shall see a strong real estate market for fertile land, with prices maintained; and as development and further equipments are added the prices on the open market may be expected to show a further increase as the years go on—up to the limit of income plus what men are willing to pay to possess an attractive home.

Someone once said: "Never sell short on the United States. You will lose every time." And this applies to those who are inclined to believe that the future of farm values is in doubt. The American farmer is going forward, not backward, and the same may be said of the Canadian farmer.—Advertisement.

### Heard in a Store.

Boy—(Groom starts weighing the coffee.) No, I mean tea.

Grocer—Look here! What is it you want, tea or coffee?

Boy—Butter.—Boston Transcript.

## RHEUMATISM IS PAIN ONLY, RUB IT AWAY

Instant relief from pain, soreness, stiffness following a rubbing with "St. Jacobs Liniment."

Stop "dosing" rheumatism. It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Liniment" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain and distress. "St. Jacobs Liniment" conquers pain! It is a harmless rheumatism liniment which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache, neuralgia and reduces swelling.

Linger up! Get a small trial bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Liniment" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.—Adv.

It is an unusual woman who can smile at a compliment—and then forget it.

When Baby Is Teething

GROVER'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will soothe the stomach and bowels troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

He who lives to himself alone has misery for company.