

## TURN DOWN BOARD

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. DECLINES TO ACCEPT ITS EDICT.

### BAN PUT ON UNION EMPLOYEES

Men Must Sever Membership in Telegraphers' Organization if They Would Retain Their Places with the Company, Says Carlton.

New York.—The Western Union Telegraph company has declined to submit to the jurisdiction of the national war labor board, which sought to adjust the differences between the company and those of its employees who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

The Western Union's decision became known when the report of an executive session of the war board, held here, was made public. It embodied a report by W. H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint chairmen of the board, who conferred with Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, in an effort to compose the differences between the company and those of its employees who had been dismissed, it was charged, because they joined the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

#### Compromise Proposition.

Complaint against the company's action was taken to the war board and Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh made an investigation. They then submitted a proposition in the nature of a compromise based on the principles underlying the work of the war board. This platform recognizes the right of men to organize and holds they should not be discharged for membership in trades unions or for legitimate trade union activities.

This compromise proposal, under which the Western Union was not required to recognize the union and by which the union was bound not to use the strike as a weapon, was submitted to Mr. Carlton, but he declined positively to permit employees of his company to join the union unless a referendum of all the company's workers showed that a majority of them favored such a step.

#### Taft-Carlton Correspondence.

Correspondence between Mr. Taft and Mr. Carlton followed, with the result that the joint chairmen ended their report to the board with this statement:

"In view of the correspondence, it does not seem useful to further prolong the mediation. The construction of our principles as set forth in Mr. Taft's telegram to Mr. Carlton leads to the conclusion that the Western Union Telegraph company should accept this compromise. \* \* \* It declines, however, to do so, or to submit to the jurisdiction of this board, and no further action of the board is, therefore, recommended, except the publication of this report of the section, and the vote of this board upon the report."

### THOUSAND MEN ROUNDED UP.

Members of 100 Per Cent American Club Seize Alleged Slackers.

Tucson, Ariz.—A posse composed of members of the 100 per cent American club, numbering 500, under the leadership of United States Marshal Joe Dillon, rounded up between 800 and 1,000 young men who could not show draft classification cards. They were taken to the city hall for examination by the draft board.

The registered men were separated from the draft evaders and deserters, there being a few of the latter.

#### Heads Airplane Mail Service.

Washington, D. C.—Capt. C. A. Weidenbach, of the signal corps, United States army, who has seen three months' service as a flier with the American forces in France, has been appointed by the war department as supervisor of the airplane mail service between Washington and New York. It has been announced. He will succeed Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, who has been transferred to a California flying school.

#### Zeppelin Shot Down.

Copenhagen.—It is reported that a zeppelin airship was shot down Saturday morning off the Jutland coast by a British torpedo boat destroyer. The crew of the airship was drowned, according to the report.

#### Held in \$5,000 Bail.

Philadelphia.—Charged with inciting riot and making seditious speeches John Reed, who describes himself as the official bolshevik consul to New York, was held in \$5,000 bail here.

#### Graduates at 14 Years.

Independence, Ia.—Miss Doris Weber graduated with honors and is only 14 years old. She will not be 15 until July. During the winter school hours she also assisted the exemption board in its office work.

#### Meredith Back from France.

Des Moines, Ia.—E. T. Meredith, who departed two months ago for the battle fields of France, has arrived safely at Halifax, according to word received here.

## CONGRESS MUST FINANCE WAR

President Wilson Calls on Legislators to Proceed Immediately With the Work.

### COUNTRY'S NEED IS GREAT

Additional Revenue Must Be Provided For, and People Must Know What Proportion of Taxes They Must Pay on Their Earnings.

Washington.—President Wilson personally took charge of the war tax legislation tangle and appearing unexpectedly before a joint session of congress declared it was necessary to proceed immediately with new war tax laws. He spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress: It is with unaffected reluctance that I come to ask you to prolong your session long enough to provide more adequate resources for the treasury for the conduct of the war. I have reason to appreciate as fully as you do how arduous the session has been. Your labors have been severe and protracted.

"The summer is upon us in which labor and counsel are twice arduous and are constantly apt to be impaired by lassitude and fatigue. The elections are at hand and we ought as soon as possible to go and render an intimate account of our trusteeship to the people who delegated us to act for them in the weighty and anxious matters in the weighty and anxious matters that crowd upon us in these days of critical choice and action. But we dare not go to the elections until we have done our duty to the full.

"These are days when duty stands stark and naked and even with closed eyes. We know it is there. Exposures are unavailing. We have either done our duty or we have not. The fact will be as gross and plain as the duty itself. In such a case lassitude and fatigue seem negligible enough. The facts are tonic and suffice to freshen the labor.

**Must Provide More Revenue.**

"And the facts are these: Additional revenues must manifestly be provided for. It would be a most unwise policy to raise too large a proportion of them by law, and it is evident that the \$4,000,000,000 now provided for by taxation will not of themselves sustain the greatly enlarged budget to which we must immediately look forward.

"We cannot in fairness wait until the end of the fiscal year is at hand to apprise our people of the taxes they must pay on their earnings of the present calendar year, whose accountings and expenditures will then be closed. We cannot get increased taxes unless the country knows what they are to be and practices the necessary economy to make them available.

"Definiteness, early definiteness, as to what its tasks are to be is absolutely necessary for the successful administration of the treasury; it cannot frame fair and workable regulations in haste if it is not to know its exact task until the very eve of its performance.

"The present tax laws are marred, moreover, by inequities which ought to be remedied. Indisputable facts, every one; and we cannot alter or blink them. To state them is argument enough.

#### Sees Danger of Inflation.

"And yet perhaps you will permit me to dwell for a moment upon the situation they disclose. Enormous sums freely spent in the stimulation of industry of almost every sort produce inflations and extravagances which presently make the whole economic structure questionable and insecure and the very basis of credit is cut away. Only fair, equitably distributed taxation of the widest incidence and drawing chiefly from the sources which would be likely to demoralize credit by their very abundance, can prevent inflation and keep our industrial system free of speculation and waste. We shall naturally turn, therefore, I suppose, to war profits and incomes and luxuries for the additional taxes.

"But the war profits and incomes upon which the increased taxes will be levied will be the profits and incomes of the calendar year 1918.

"It would be manifestly unfair to wait until the early months of 1919 to say what they are to be. It might be difficult. I should imagine, to run the mill with water that already has gone over the wheel.

#### Taxes Not Paid Until June, 1919.

"Moreover, taxes of that sort will not be paid until the June of next year, and the treasury must anticipate them. It must use the money they are to produce before it is due. It must sell short-time certificates of indebtedness.

"In the autumn a much larger sale of long-time bonds must be effected

#### Talking Politics.

"I don't hear you talking politics very much."

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "Talking politics is all right in time of peace. But I'm willing to fight for the future privilege of talking my politics strictly in my native tongue."

#### A Suggestion.

"The Woman—I believe I've danced with you before, haven't I?"  
"The Victim—I dunno; if you have why don't you do it now?"—Chanarral.

#### Plenty of Them.

"Did your cousin get any damages in that assault case?"  
"Did He?" Well, you wouldn't say that if you could have seen his face."

#### Cruel.

Miss Oldun—One thing worries me and that is the wedding trip. It will be horrid to have people know.  
Her Dear Friend—Oh, don't worry. Get him to call you "ma" when you're traveling and they'll think you are his mother.

than has yet been attempted. What are the bankers to think of the certificates if they do not certainly know where the money is to come from, which is to take them up? And how are investors to approach the purchase of bonds with any sort of confidence or knowledge of their own affairs if they do not know what taxes they are to pay and what economies and adjustments of their business they must effect? I cannot assure the country of a successful administration of the treasury in 1918 if the question of further taxation is to be left undecided until 1919.

**Only Thought Now is Win the War.**

"The consideration that dominates every other now, and makes every other seem trivial and negligible, is the winning of the war. We are not only in the midst of the war; we are at the very peak and crisis of it.

**World Facing Many New Problems.**

"I am advising you to act upon this matter of taxation now, gentlemen, not because I do not know that you can see and interpret the facts and the duty they impose just as well and with as clear a perception of the obligations involved as I can, but because there is a certain solemn satisfaction in sharing with you the responsibilities of such a time.

"The world never stood in such case before. Men never before had so clear or so moving a vision of duty. I know that you will begrudge the work to be done here by us no more than the men begrudge us their who lie in the trenches and ally forth to their death. There is a stimulating comradeship knitting us all together. And this task to which I invite your immediate consideration will be performed under favorable influences if we will look to what the country is thinking and expecting.

#### United in War Purpose.

"Have you not felt the spirit of the nation rise and its thought become a single and common thought since these eventful days came in which we have been sending our boys to the other side? I think you must read that thought, as I do, to mean this, that the people of this country are not only united in the resolute purpose to win the war, but are ready and willing to bear any burden and undergo any sacrifice that it may be necessary for them to bear in order to win it.

"Hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousand after thousand, to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind.

#### No Pause or Intermission.

"There can be no pause or intermission. The great enterprise must, on the contrary, be pushed with greater energy. The volume of our might must steadily and rapidly be augmented until there can be no question of resisting it. If that is to be accomplished, gentlemen, money must sustain it to the utmost. Our financial program must no more be left in doubt or suffered to lag than our ordinance program or our ship program or our munitions program or our program for making millions of men ready.

"That is the situation, and it is the situation which creates the duty, no choice or preference of ours. There is only one way to meet that duty. We must meet it without selfishness or fear of consequences.

#### Politics Adjoined in War Crisis.

"Politics is adjoined. The elections will go to those who think least of it. To those who go to the constituencies without explanation or excuse, with a plain record of duty faithfully and disinterestedly performed, I, for one, am always confident that the people of this country will give a just verdict upon the service of the men who act for them when the facts are such that no man can disguise or conceal them.

"We need not be afraid to tax them, if we lay taxes justly. They know that the war must be paid for, and that it is they who must pay for it, and if the burden is justly distributed and the sacrifice made a common sacrifice from which none escapes who can bear it at all, they will carry it cheerfully and with a sort of solemn pride.

#### Facing Supreme Duty.

"I have always been proud to be an American, and was never more proud than now, when all that we have foreseen about our people is coming true. The great days have come when the only thing that they ask for or admire is duty, greatly and adequately done; when the only wish for America is that she may share freedom she enjoys; when a great, compelling sympathy wells up in their hearts for men everywhere who suffer and are oppressed and when they see at last the high uses for which their wealth has been piled up and their mighty power accumulated, counting neither blood nor treasure now that the final day of opportunity has come, rejoice to spend and to be spent through a long night of suffering and terror in order that they and men everywhere may see the dawn of a day of righteousness and justice and peace. Shall we grow weary when they bid us act?"

## M'ADOO BOOSTS RAILROAD RATES

Orders Big Raise to Meet Higher Cost of Labor and All Materials.

### ABOLISHES STATE TARIFFS

Freight Rates Advanced 25 Per Cent and Passenger Fares One-Fifth—To Increase Revenue \$900,000,000.

#### HOW RATES ARE RAISED

##### PASSENGER RATES.

Passenger fares are increased from the basic rate of 2½ cents a mile to 3 cents.

Tourist and round-trip rebates are abolished except in two specific cases, conventions of the G. A. R. and Confederate veterans.

Commutation rates will be increased 10 per cent. Tickets and mileage bought before June 10 will be redeemed at the original price.

Soldiers and sailors on leave at their own expense pay 1 cent a mile.

##### FREIGHT RATES.

Wheat, other grains and flour increased 25 per cent, not to exceed 6 cents a hundred.

Live stock—Increased 25 per cent, not to exceed 7 cents a hundred.

Meats—Increased 25 per cent, except that the rates from Mississippi river points to Mississippi river territory remain as the rates from St. Joseph, Mo.

Coal—Increase of 15 cents a net ton up to 50 cents, where the rate is \$3 or more.

Coke—Increase of 15 cents a net ton up to 75 cents, where rate is \$3.

Sugar—Twenty-five per cent increase without flat rate variations.

Washington.—Railroad freight rates are increased 25 per cent and passenger fares 20 per cent by an order issued by Director General McAdoo. The increase is necessary, it was announced, to meet raises in wages of rail employees just announced and higher cost of coal and other supplies. It is estimated that the increase in rates, by far the biggest in the history of railroads, will bring in from \$800,000,000 to \$900,000,000 additional revenue to the roads within the next year.

The new freight charges, which cover both class and commodity rates, become effective June 25 and the passenger increase will go into effect June 10.

Issued under authority granted by the railroad act to President Wilson acting through the director general, the order wipes out all interstate lower rates effective on either freight or passenger traffic.

Travelers in standard sleeping and parlor cars are required to pay 3½ cents a mile in addition to Pullman fares and in tourist sleeping cars 3¼ cents. Pullman rates remain the same.

Commutation and other suburban rates on railroads are increased 10 per cent. Fares on electric interurban lines are not affected.

#### Special Rates Abolished.

Special excursion, mileage convention and tourist rates, with a few exceptions, are discontinued, privileges such as stop-overs and free side trips are abolished and excess baggage charges are increased.

Both freight and passenger rates on boat lines operated on the lakes, rivers or coastwise by railroads are to be raised proportionately with the general increases.

A number of flat increases, instead of percentage additions, are ordered for coal, coke, lumber, ore, stone, grain, cotton, live stock, meats, sugar, bullion and other commodities.

In announcing that the rate increases are required by public interest, Director General McAdoo referred to the rapidly rising cost of coal, which he estimated this year alone at \$100,000,000 more than last year, and to higher cost of every other material entering into railroad transportation. Operating expenses, he estimated, would be between \$850,000,000 and \$880,000,000 greater this year than the \$2,852,000,000 figure of last year.

No part of the increased rates is on account of the program of nearly a billion dollars of improvements, additions and new equipment this year, he explained.

"It is earnestly hoped," said the director general, "that all citizens affected directly or indirectly by this increase of rates will support the general principle of such increase as an unavoidable war measure and accept the additional burden in the same spirit of self-sacrifice in which they have ac-

### TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

The cultivation of poppies in Tunisia has been forbidden by the government and the destruction of the wild poppy plant decreed.

A boiler has been invented that can be used over the flame of a gas or oil stove instead of beneath it, and thereby save fuel.

Norwegian builders recently launched a 600-ton motor-propelled concrete boat as an experiment in that form of seagoing craft.

cepted other inconveniences and burdens and the grievous personal losses which are part of the price that the nation is patriotically paying for world liberty.

**Profits Go Back to People.**

"If they turn out to be more than are needed to meet the grave public exigency," he added, "they will promptly be readjusted so as to prevent any unnecessary burden upon the public, but pending such readjustment, the excess, if any, will be for the benefit of the people of the United States as a whole and not for the benefit of the private railroad owners of any of them.

"To the extent that savings can be effected and to the extent that reduced prices for the things the railroads must buy can be realized, it will be the purpose of the director general to make from time to time appropriate reductions.

The provision that interstate rates shall be abolished wherever substitute interstate rates between the same points exist and that all shall be raised to a standard national level, develops the first definite conflict between powers of the federal railroad administration and of the state railroad and public utilities commissions which, heretofore have claimed exclusive jurisdiction over interstate rates. Railroad rate agents will file tariffs containing the new rates with state commissions as well as with the interstate commerce commission, but state commissions are permitted no review under the railroad act.

#### Low Rate for Veterans.

Exceptions to the three-cent rate are made for soldiers and sailors, who may travel at one cent a mile when on furlough at their own expense and for persons attending the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Portland, Ore., and the United Confederate Veterans' reunion at Tulsa, Okla. Both of these organizations are permitted rates of one cent a mile, and for various state meetings of the veterans two cents will be charged.

Children under five years of age will be carried free, as at present, and those between five and twelve will be charged half of the new higher fare.

Commutation fares, which are raised ten per cent, are construed to apply to persons having daily or frequent occasion to travel between their homes and places of employment or educational institutions.

To discourage the use of heavy sleeping and parlor cars the new order provides that the following minimum number of tickets should be bought for drawing room compartments or sections:

Two adult tickets for a drawing room in a sleeping car; two adult tickets for a compartment.

One and one-half ticket for a section; five adult tickets for exclusive occupancy of drawing rooms in a parlor car.

Passenger fares by water routes or by rail and water are to be increased proportionately with the higher rail charges.

#### Excess Baggage Charges.

The basis for computing charges for excess baggage is to be one-sixth of the normal passenger fare, with a minimum of 15 cents per 100 pounds and minimum collection of 25 cents per shipment.

The director general provides fully for the redemption of tickets and mileage books purchased before June 10 and rendered invalid after that date when the higher fares become effective. Unused portions of mileage books and unused or partially used tickets will be redeemed at their original purchase rate.

#### 2,000,000 Get Wage Raise.

General pay increases for nearly two million railroad employees were announced by Director General McAdoo, effective June 1 and retroactive to last January 1, carrying out substantially recommendations of the railroad wage commission. The aggregate of the increases probably will be more than \$900,000,000 a year, half of which will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging from about \$100 to nearly \$200 each.

#### Scale of Increase.

Train employees, including members of the leading brotherhoods, will receive approximately the following proportional increases over 1915 pay, or their equivalent when pay is based on miles operated: Passenger engineers, 11 per cent; passenger firemen and helpers, 28 per cent; passenger conductors, 15 per cent; passenger baggage-men, 38 per cent; passenger brakemen and flagmen, 40 per cent; freight engineers, 15 per cent; freight firemen, and helpers, 34 per cent; freight conductors, 20 per cent; freight brakemen and flagmen, 40 per cent. These men must also deduct increases granted since 1915.

Special rates of pay are provided for office, messenger and chore boys, and similar employees under eighteen years, as follows: Twenty dollars' increase a month where the pay in December, 1915, was from \$30 to \$45 a month; \$15 increase where the rate was from \$20 to \$30 a month; \$10 increase where the rate was less than \$20 a month.

## APPEAL FOR THRIFT

President Asks Citizens to Buy Only Essentials.

### SYSTEMATIC SAVING URGED

People Requested to Pledge by June 28 to Invest in War Savings and Thrift Stamps, or Other Government Securities.

Washington, D. C.—To save materials and labor for necessary war purposes, President Wilson appealed to Americans "to buy only those things which are essential to the individual health and efficiency," and to volunteer on or before June 28, National Thrift day, to invest systematically in War Savings and Thrift Stamps, or other government securities.

"This war is one of nations—not of armies," said the president, "and all of our 100,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict.

#### Pledge is Sought.

"The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for nonessentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines, and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

"The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of young and old in a national thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, to the practice of thrift; to serve the government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war; to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind; to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency.

#### "Buy More U. S. Securities."

"The securities issued by the treasury department are, so many of them, within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us.

"I appeal to all who now own either Liberty bonds or War Saving stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift and to appeal to all who do not own government securities to do likewise and purchase them to the extent of their means. The man who buys government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States government until after this war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the government.

"I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before June 28 to save conscientiously and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the government.

"The 28th of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day."

### SAMARITAN RACE NEAR END

War May Wipe Out Remnant of Ancient Tribe in the Holy Land.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The last remnant of the ancient Samaritan race may be wiped out of existence, according to E. K. Warren, president of the International Sunday School association. Mr. Warren, in his Sunday school labors in the Holy Land, found the little band of people whose ancestors made up the great northern division of the kingdom of the Jews. There were 102 persons in the group, and he has not heard a word from them in 18 months. Mr. Warren said the race dwindled down because it would not intermarry. Two-thirds of the group were men and of these 24 were drafted by the Turkish government for military service.

### GIRLS DO OWN GARDENING

Will Raise Vegetables Needed by Student Body of Mount Holyoke College.

South Hadley, Mass.—Mount Holyoke college, one of the large girls' colleges of the East, will be self-sustaining, as far as its vegetable supply is concerned, if plans of the student farmers succeed. The needs of the student body for the year is estimated at 2,000 bushels of potatoes and 5,000 cans each of corn, beans and tomatoes. The girl farmers are planting gardens to cover this demand.

### UNCLE SAM HARD ON TRAMPS

"Side-Door Pullman" Passengers Are Decreasing, According to Railroad Officials.

Albany, N. Y.—Uncle Sam is severe on tramps. As a result, railroad officials say, there is a noticeable falling off "in travel." In the good old days a "pinch" by a railroad "bull" only meant a few days in jail and a few good meals. Now it's all different and the floating element of the population, the "bo who prefers the 'roads' to the 'cushions,'" has strangely faded.