

ASKS TIME TO TEST RAIL PLAN

McAdoo Urges Extension of Federal Control Through Peace Period.

SEES LOWER FREIGHT RATES

Loss in Operating Roads is \$136,000,000—High Rates Throughout Year Would Have Left Surplus of \$100,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Accomplishments of railroads under federal control in the last twelve months and arguments for a five-year continuance of government operation to provide a fair test of unified direction were recited by Director General McAdoo, testifying before the senate interstate commerce committee, which took up consideration of his recommendation for extension of control until 1924.

After citing reforms effected under unified control the director general said:

"I believe that under the handicaps of war conditions a sufficient showing has been made to indicate that all the reforms I have mentioned are desirable as permanent peace measures. Yet it is clear that the general public has not had an opportunity to appreciate this and to weigh the real value of what has been accomplished. In view of the far-reaching importance of any solution of the railroad question which may be adopted the public is entitled to have, before the present federal control shall be terminated, a reasonably fair test under peace conditions of the advantage to be derived from these reforms.

"Operations under peace conditions with a tenure so short as the twenty-one months cannot possibly constitute a fair test."

Reasons for this, he explained, would be the inevitable disturbance to employees' morale, the difficulty of carrying out an extensive program of improvements and of forcing on railroad companies necessary expenditures.

Another reason for a longer test period, said the director general, is the advisability of having adequate information on valuation of railroad property, now being gathered by the interstate commerce commission to guide congress in legislation providing a permanent solution of the railroad problem.

Mr. McAdoo estimated the government's loss in operating railroads this year at \$136,000,000. This represents the difference between the amount guaranteed to the roads as rental and the sums credited to the government in railroad income. If the higher rates had been in effect the entire year he estimated the government would have made a surplus of \$100,000,000 and in 1919, with existing wages, operating costs and traffic volume remaining substantially the same as in last year, the government should make a surplus of \$100,000,000.

"Since the object of the government should be at all times to operate the railroads not for profit, but at cost," he added, "and to render at the same time the best possible service, I confidently believe that it will be possible during the year 1919, or certainly at the end of the year 1919, to effect a considerable reduction in rates unless the traffic of 1919 should be much less than it was in the year 1918."

Wage advances to railroad employees last year added between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 to the pay rolls.

Many economies brought about under unified management, Mr. McAdoo said, will not be reflected until this year.

The retiring director general told the senators how the government, taking over the railroad the first of last year at a time when they were threatened with physical and financial breakdown, had righted conditions gradually, moved 6,490,000 troops, hauled great quantities of food at a critical time in February when the very success of the war depended on the food situation, and had hauled 37,983,000 more tons of bituminous coal during the ten months ending October 31, than in the same period of the year before.

FORD EARNS 200 PER CENT

Big Dividend Is Declared by Directors of Auto Company, It Is Announced.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 4.—A 200 per cent dividend was declared by the directors of the Ford Motor company at their annual meeting December 31, it was announced here. The dividend, which represents a disbursement of \$4,000,000 among seven shareholders, is payable 100 per cent January 1 and 100 per cent February 1.

Plan Eight-Hour Day for World. Paris, Jan. 6.—Premier Clemenceau told a delegation from the general labor confederation that the plan to make an international labor law guaranteeing an eight-hour day was viewed favorably by the French government.

Move to Free Objectors. London, Jan. 6.—A petition signed by a number of prominent Englishmen has been presented to Premier Lloyd George asking for the release of conscientious objectors. It says that the signers are united in the opinion.

LIEUT. DANIEL C. ROPER, JR.



Lieut. Daniel C. Roper, Jr., son of the commissioner of internal revenue, after having been through many of the hottest battles in the war was wounded in the Argonne forest on October 9. While he was in the hospital he suffered also from an attack of influenza. Lieutenant Roper is one of three brothers in the service of Uncle Sam. He was hit in three places by pieces of a high explosive shell while leading his platoon into action.

U. S. TROOPS RESCUED

NAVY MEN SAVE 2,500 SOLDIERS FROM TRANSPORT.

Fighters Removed from the Northern Pacific, Which Went Ashore Off Fire Island During Gale.

Fire Island, N. Y., Jan. 6.—All the 2,500 soldiers on the stranded army transport Northern Pacific were safe ashore or aboard naval vessels at the close of the second day of one of the most remarkable marine rescues in the history of the Atlantic coast.

When darkness began to fall, enforcing suspension of transshipment operations, steam, motor and air-propelled craft of the navy and coast guard had taken off the liner 2,500 troops in addition to Red Cross nurses carried ashore in surf boats and the breeches buoy.

The rescue of the soldiers and nurses was completed without an accident, except for the capsizing of a life boat, and without the loss of a single life.

From early morning until dusk the rescue craft—light-draft submarine chasers, power launches and whale boats, manned by fearless navy men—plunged between the stranded troopship and the flotilla of cruisers, destroyers and tugs anchored just outside the treacherous sand bars.

The chasers, coming in almost to the breakers, nosed against the steel sides of the liner and took off 150 men at a time. The launches carried ten to thirty at a trip and the whale boats and surf boats a lesser number.

YANKS WIN 13 RUSS TOWNS

Wisconsin and Michigan Troops Plod Through Deep Snow and Surprise Bolshevik Army.

Archangel, Jan. 4.—In an advance on the Onega river, the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth American regiment, fighting with a Polish army, took 12 villages in sharp fighting.

Five hundred Wisconsin and Michigan men struggling gamely through the heavy snow, carrying rifles, ammunition, machine guns and extra rations, did the job of flanking the bolsheviks and surprising them much the same as their pals did 75 miles to the west.

Archangel, Jan. 3.—American troops recaptured the village of Kadish on the middle sector of the northern Russian front and pushed forward their lines a distance of two miles south of the village in the direction of Vologda.

270 BRITISH SAILORS LOST

Steam Yacht With Men on Holiday Leave Strikes Rocks Off Scotland Coast.

London, Jan. 3.—Two hundred and seventy sailors were drowned as the result of the loss of the British steam yacht Iolaire off Stornoway, Scotland. The yacht had 300 sailors on board. They were on New Year's holiday leave.

The vessel struck on the dangerous rocks known as "the beasts of helm," near Stornoway harbor, and only about 30 of them were saved. Many of these were terribly injured in their efforts to reach the shore.

Former Kaiser Very Ill, Report. Amsterdam, Jan. 4.—William Hohenzollern, the former emperor of Germany, is very ill, according to reports from Amurongen. He cannot leave his room, it is said, and is suffering from a severe cold.

Fear Tanker Is Lost. San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Serious concern for the safety of the Standard Oil company's tanker George W. Loomis which left here December 19 for Coos Bay Ore., was expressed here by shipping men.

DANIELS IS FIRM FOR BIG NAVY

Says United States Must Provide Proper Share of World Police.

NO DESIGNS ON NATIONS

Secretary Discloses Strength of World's Navies, Showing America Second With 39 Battleships Heading a Fleet of 1,217 Ships.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels before the house naval committee, declared the United States, having pledged its support to small nations, should build a navy second to none in the world if an international tribunal with power to enforce its rulings failed to become a reality.

"A large navy is not needed because the United States has designs upon other nations' territory," Secretary Daniels said, "because this country has no such designs. But, since we have pledged our support to small nations unable to protect themselves, we must be strong enough to make our pledges good."

Mr. Daniels said the war had brought out clearly two points: 1. That national differences and greed for power are unsafe and must be eliminated. 2. That an international tribunal with power to enforce its rulings is essential.

Representative Kelly of Michigan asked the secretary when he first came to the conclusion that America should have a navy second to none in the world.

"I came to that conclusion when the war broke out," was the reply. "Until that time I believed that the working people who suffer most from wars, and bankers and business men who pay for wars, should be considered before the militarists. But when I realized that the militarists of another nation might plunge the world into war at their will, I realized that I was wrong. Unless we have a navy which can lick any other navy in the world, we may as well have none."

The secretary submitted to the committee a report showing the present comparative strengths of the large navies of the world. Great Britain has in operation or building 61 battleships, 13 battle cruisers, 31 heavy cruisers, 111 light cruisers, 216 patrol and gunboats, 409 destroyers, 219 submarines, 98 torpedo boats, 32 flotilla leaders, 220 airships and 897 miscellaneous ships.

France has 29 battleships, 21 cruisers, 8 light cruisers, 92 destroyers, 121 torpedo boats, 70 submarines, 80 airships and 183 other craft. Italy has 18 battleships, 7 cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 5 monitors, 15 flotilla leaders, 54 destroyers, 83 torpedo boats, 85 submarines, 80 airships and 442 miscellaneous vessels.

Russia before quitting the war had 18 battleships, 4 light cruisers, 12 heavy and 9 light cruisers, 128 destroyers, 54 submarines, 13 torpedo boats, 14 airships and 90 miscellaneous vessels.

The United States, with the second largest navy in the world, has built or projected 39 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 8 armored cruisers, 40 light cruisers, 342 destroyers, 181 submarines, 15 coast torpedo vessels, 17 torpedo boats and 569 other vessels.

Before the armistice was signed Germany had 47 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 51 other cruisers, 223 destroyers, 175 torpedo boats, 243 submarines and 564 miscellaneous vessels.

MONONGAHELA OUT OF BANKS

Four Hundred Dwellings and Business Houses Under Water at Brownsville, Pa.

Brownsville, Pa., Jan. 4.—With 400 dwellings and business houses partly submerged and the greater part of the business section under water, this city is experiencing the worst flood since 1907. The Monongahela river reached a stage 41 feet, nine feet above the flood stage, and is rising rapidly. Hundreds of persons, who fled to second floors of their homes when the water began to rise, were rescued in boats.

U. S. GETS FOUR JAPANESE U-BOATS

First Allotment Is Made—France Gets 15, Italy Ten and Japan Seven.

London, Jan. 3.—German submarines which have been surrendered are being divided among the allies, according to the Mail. The newspaper says that 15 go to France, 10 to Italy, 7 to Japan and 4 to the United States. The U-boats turned over to the United States are said to be now on their way across the Atlantic. The newspaper does not specify the manner in which the rest of the 127 surrendered submarines are to be allotted.

Hindenburg and Groener Deposed. London, Jan. 6.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Groener, Ludendorff's successor, are reported to be deposed, according to a Zurich dispatch. Both are said to have declined to recognize the Berlin soviet.

Allow Rhineland Elections. Paris, Jan. 6.—Marshal Foch, according to the Mail, has given permission for the Germans in the occupied Rhine provinces to participate in the German elections. He also will allow freedom of the press.

CAPT. TEH-YUEN-LU



Capt. Teh-Yuen-Lu, the first naval attaché ever sent to the Chinese legation in Washington, has arrived. He and his assistants have been formally presented to Secretary Daniels and to officials in the state department.

RED ARMY WIPED OUT

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CAPTURE 31,000 BOLSHEVIK TROOPS.

Premier Lenine Has Narrow Escape From Being Taken by General Gaid's Forces.

Stockholm, Jan. 4.—A British naval squadron in a sea fight in the Baltic sea has captured Nikolai Lenine's minister of the navy, Kaskolniov.

Vladivostok, Jan. 4.—In capturing Perm, in the Ural mountains, General Gaid, at the head of Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces, virtually destroyed the bolshevik Third army, from which Nikolai Lenine, the bolshevik premier, was directing operations in the region of Perm. Lenine himself escaped, but several members of his party were taken prisoners.

The exploit of General Gaid in capturing Perm parallels his success in the campaign of last summer. His superiors opposed his plan of attack against Perm, and he carried out the operation at the risk of removal from his command. The bulk of his force was made up of Siberian troops.

In addition to the 31,000 prisoners reported, General Gaid captured 5,000 railway cars, 120 field guns, 1,000 machine guns, 30 automobiles, an entire wagon transport, several armored trains and several thousand horses.

His movement was a complete surprise to the bolsheviks, as proved by the fact that he captured several prominent soviet leaders at the headquarters of the Third bolshevik army. Ten bolshevik regiments are declared to have been annihilated and the rest of the enemy army was driven across the Kurma river.

Troops of General Semenov, the anti-bolshevik leader in the Chita district, have occupied Verkhai Udinsk, on the Siberian railway east of Lake Balkal.

Two hundred thousand Russian soldiers released from German prisons are expected to pass through Omsk within a fortnight. The Russians are destitute and in a serious condition from exposure and lack of food.

SUNSET DIVISION SENT HOME

Included in Units Assigned by General Pershing for Early Convoy to the United States.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Practically the entire Forty-first division (Sunset) was included in a list of units announced by the war department as assigned for early convoy from France. The list shows the headquarters and headquarters troops of the Forty-first, the One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment complete, the One Hundred and Sixty-third complete, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth complete, and One Hundred and Sixty-second, less Second battalion. In all, more than 500 officers and 16,000 men of the Sunset division, comprising troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming were ordered home. Other units of the division are the One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-second infantry brigades headquarters; One Hundred and Forty-sixth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth machine gun battalions; One Hundred and Sixteenth ammunition train, One Hundred and Sixteenth supply train, One Hundred and Sixteenth Sanitary train and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth ambulance train.

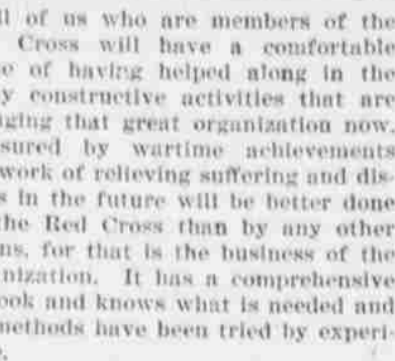
White House Open Again. Washington, Jan. 4.—After being closed to the public for nearly two years because of the war, the White House was reopened to visitors to allow war workers and soldiers a chance to see the historic mansion.

Rear Admiral Zane Dies. Washington, Jan. 6.—Rear Admiral A. V. Zane, U. S. N., retired, died at his residence in this city. Admiral Zane had been recalled to active duty and served in the reserve corps during the period of the war.

U. S. Salute for Joan of Arc.

Washington, Jan. 6.—A naval salute will be fired from the guns of a warship in New York harbor on January 6 in honor of the five hundred and seventh anniversary of the birth of Joan of Arc.

WHAT CAN WE DO?



All of us who are members of the Red Cross will have a comfortable sense of having helped along in the many constructive activities that are engaging that great organization now. Measured by wartime achievements the work of relieving suffering and distress in the future will be better done by the Red Cross than by any other means, for that is the business of the organization. It has a comprehensive outlook and knows what is needed and its methods have been tried by experience.

At the request of the American Red Cross a toy manufacturing plant near Lyons is now turning out furniture for refugees.

British armies have driven the Turks out of the Holy land. The American Red Cross is helping to drive distress out of the same territory.

On an average of 18,000 queries are handled every week by the bureau of communications of the Red Cross. This bureau keeps soldiers in the field in touch with their families.

The ideal waiter has been found. An American Red Cross canteen worker declares that he has personally met and fed 50,000 American soldiers in the last four months.

The repatriates are once more arriving at Evian les Bains. About 80,000 have come into this little frontier town in the past two months, it is estimated by the American Red Cross.

Salvatore Filippo of Erie, Pa., an American soldier boy who was almost blinded by a shrapnel wound, is going to make a will leaving all his money to the American Red Cross. He conveyed this information to Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross, on the occasion of a recent visit by Mr. Davison to a local hospital where wounded Americans are being cared for. Mr. Davison talked with scores of patients and asked them if there was anything his organization could do to make them more comfortable. He was deeply touched with the fine spirit shown by the American boys and particularly with Filippo's generous regard for his soldier companions.

"If I leave my money to the American Red Cross," said Filippo, "I know that it will be used to help those who need it most. If I leave it to any other I cannot tell what will be done with it. I am in comfortable circumstances and so are my people. I have tried to refuse the many comforts provided by

the Red Cross because I felt some of the other boys might need them more."

The Fichier Central in Paris is a confidential exchange founded by the American Red Cross, to co-ordinate allied charity work and prevent duplication of effort. Its stenographers answer on an average of 1,700 inquiries a day. There are more than 14,000 families on its index catalogue. Each family is indexed by both name and residence. Thirty-nine different agencies have registered their cases with the Fichier Central.

Twelve wooden barracks recently built at Laysale by the American Red Cross were used within a short period of time as a refugee shelter, a children's colony and a maternity hospital.

Joining Yarn.

Much trouble has been caused in knitting by improperly joining the yarn. The following is a new and good way to splice it: Knit to within four or five inches of the end of the yarn. Thread the end of the new ball into a darning needle. With the left hand hold the end of the yarn that remains on the work, and darn the new yarn into it for three or four inches. Slip off the darning needle, draw the yarn back until the end is hidden, and knit as before, being careful not to pull the ends apart. The joining can hardly be found.

It's Just a Fad.

Recent Paris fashion bulletins chronicle the arrival of frocks showing a "kite" or "bag" silhouette. A few exaggerated examples are displayed to prove that they really exist. The woman to whom keeping up with the style means much need not worry, however, when she views her purchase of a new frock, as both the kite and the bag-models are merely overgrown members of the well-known peg top silhouette family.

New Vestees.

New vestees of tricolette silk or wool jersey are very smart. They are to be worn with long sashes draped well at one hip and hanging with long fringed ends. Naturally they are expensive, but they can be made at home, since it is possible to buy the materials by the yard, and thus made the cost is much reduced. This woven-knitted stuff lasts a lifetime and comes in lovely colors.

TWO HIGH-NECKED BLOUSES



The high-necked blouse is establishing itself as a rival of the blouse with open throat for immediate and spring-time wear. Its chances for an equal popularity are good until the hottest midsummer weather makes the blindest of collars a burden. Business girls will extend the glad hand of welcome—accompanied by an open purse—to these returning wanderers from the land of banished things. They are so neat looking, so capable of doing what is required of them. What is required of the business woman's blouse is to be both practical and dainty.

High-necked models are developed in georgette crepe as well as in other wash silks and sheer cottons. One of those in the accompanying picture is made of this beautiful material. It has plaited frills edged with a narrow border of black crepe and fastens up the front with pearl buttons sewed on through eyes with black silk thread. There are groups of pin tucks at each side of the front and three groups down the back. The turned-back collar and cuffs are becoming finishing touches completed with a small cravat tie of black grosgrain ribbon.

The other waist, of white voile, employs wide plaits at each side, instead

of tucks, and has the becoming shoulder yoke that continues popular. Round pearl buttons fasten the plain cuffs and the front of the blouse. But the collar departs from the plain ways of the cuffs and follows the frilly fashions. It is a hemstitched turnover of fine plaits. Attention is centered on it by a narrow velvet tie.

It is a good idea to leave some things to the imagination and among them are a good many throats. It will have to be conceded that the high-necked waist covers up a multitude of defects and is especially kind to older women, for it is in the throat that age is first apparent.

Julia Bottomley

Darts.

Darts are not an unknown feature of the frock of the moment. However, darts nowadays are not used to emphasize the pinched-in waist, but rather to shape the fabric at the shoulders and bust. They are quite obvious, and are outlined with embroidery and pointed with embroidered dart heads at the end.