U. S. TAKES OVER **ALL RAILROADS**

President Wilson Assumes Control and Names McAdoo as Director General.

ACTION TO SPEED WAR WORK

Roads Will Be Operated by Present Officials but as One System-Congress to Be Asked to Guarantee Earnings.

Washington .- President Wilson has assumed control of the entire railway system of the country as a war measure. The railroads will be controlled and operated by the government under direction of William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury.

Mr. McAdoo's official title will be director general of railways.

In taking over the railways President Wilson has followed largely the plan adopted in England. The government will guarantee each road shall receive a net operating income equal to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917. The president in his proclamation further assures stockholders and bondholders in the railroads that their interest will be scrupulously protected.

All regular dividends hitherto declared will be paid and the maturing interest upon bonds and debentures will be guaranteed by the government.

Immediately upon reassembling of congress the president will ask for legislation providing definite guaranties upon these points and also providing that the railways shall be maintained "in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the government."

Facilities Taken Over by U. S. Under the president's proclamation the following are taken under United States control:

All railroads, comprising 260,000 miles of lines, valued at \$17,000,000,-

All coastwise, lake and river steam ship lines.

All terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations.

The Pullman company's sleeping cars and parlor cars.

The packers' and other concerns' private car lines. All railroad elevators and ware-

All railroads telegraph and telephone

lines. The president also will ask legislation enabling him to solve the labor

problem of the roads. The application for a wage increase averaging 40 per cent is now pending. The men have refused to accept compulsory arbitration while the roads

were under private control. This wage question, one of the most serious problems that confronts the government in operation of the roads,

must be settled by Mr. McAdoo. The president's proclamation states he will take possession of the railways through Newton D. Baker, secretary of war. This emphasizes his determination to run the roads strictly

as a part of the military system. War Department Can Handle Draft. The fact that the railways are unthe war department will simplify the matter of drafting men for work. in case an extreme step should be-

The president's advisers do not believe such measures will be needed. The brotherhoods have demonstrated their loyalty and are depended upon to adopt action now that will guarantee enthusiastic continued operation

of the roads. In selecting Mr. McAdoo for the most powerful place in the administration, the president is known to have been influenced by the fact that Mr. McAdoo has a thorough grasp not only of railway and government finance, but also of the world's financial situation. Furthermore, one of the president's advisers stated, he is a man who does things. He can cut through red tape. These two considerations pointed to the secretary of the treasury as the one to untie the transportation knot.

Power la Great.

The power placed in his hands is greater than any ever before given a single American other than a presi

He will take possession of every railroad and every system of transportation located wholly or in part within United States boundaries. Street railways alone are excepted. All steamship companies owned or controlled by railroads, will come under his control

and operation. The present officers of the roads will remain in their places, but can be removed, or changed, at any time, by order of the director general of railroads. His authority is paramount even to that of the interstate commerce commission, which hitherto has fixed

Nose Is Quick to Detect the Minutest

Odorous Particles-Four Tastes

of Importance.

President Tells Why He Was Forced to Take Over the Railroads.

By WOODROW WILSON.

I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by the act of congress of August, 1916, because it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so. This is a war of resources no less than of men, perhaps even more than of men, and it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation system of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination which have not proved possible under private management and control.

The committee of railway executives who have been co-operating with the government in this all important matter have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do; have done it with patriotic zeal and with great ability; but there were difficulties that they could neither escape nor neutralize. Complete unity of administration in the present circumstances involves upon occasion and at many points a serious dislocation of earnings, and the committee was, of course, without power or authority to rearrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjust-

Several roads which were willingly and with admirable public spirit accepting the orders of the committee have already suffered from these circumstances and should not be required to suffer further. In mere fairness to them the full authority of the government must be substituted. The government itself will thereby gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends.

The public interest must be first served, and in addition the financial interests of the government and the financial interests of the railroads must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of the railways need not, then, interfere with the borrowings of the government, and they themselves can be conducted at a greater advantage.

Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems. Immediately upon the reassembling of congress I shall recommend that these definite guarantees be given: First, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the government; and, second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30. 1917; and I am entirely confident that the congress will be disposed in this case, as in others, to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the great systems which the government must now use under its own direction or else suffer serious embarrass-

The secretary of war and I are agreed that, all the circumstances being taken into consideration, the best results can be obtained under the immediate executive direction of William G. McAdoo, whose practical experience peculiarly fits him for the service and whose authority as secretary of the treasury will enable him to co-ordinate as no other man could the many financial interests which will be involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entangle-

The government of the United States is the only great government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do anything that was necessary through private management, and if zeal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration it would certainly have been accomplished; but no zeal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have deemed it my duty to recognize that fact in all candor, now that it is demonstrated, and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me. A great national necessity dictated the action and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it.

Working Out Plans for Months. The plan now put into effect has been worked out by the president through a period of several months. Almost immediately after the United States entered the war it became evident the railroads, under private control, would not be able to stand the

The railway heads were willing to do everything the government demanded, but had not the power to force one road to sacrifice its financial interests in behalf of the general good. In formulating the plan he will

present to congress the president studied the system adopted in England and consulted men experienced in the results of the system. If the English plan is adopted in its

entirety the government will order that government freight and officials en gaged on government business be carried free. It then will pay out of public funds to each road a sufficient sum to bring that road's operating income up to the average of the three years preceding June 30, 1917.

McAdoo, while director general of railroads, will retain the office of secretary of the treasury, as the president has pointed out. McAdoo's authority as secretary of the treasury "will enable him to co-ordinate the many financial interests involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entanglements."

The attempt of the railroads themselves to provide this single authority and simplified organization in the existing railroads war board and its special operating committee has proved a failure because of physical limitations, although the president pays high tribute to the ability and zeal of the five rail executives whose efforts have been devoted to the task.

Will Use War Board.

The organization effected by the railroads' war board will be the foundation upon which Director General McAdoo will build the structure of government control. It is not unlikely that some, if not all of the members of the war board, will be associated with Mr. McAdoo in administering the management of the unified

In his statement the president refers to the defects of the system of unification attempted under private control. Several railroads have suffered financially and physically from carrying out the orders of the war board, which require them to be uti-

that man has so far invented. If you

do not know how much a milligram

is, consider a drop picked up by the

point of a needle and imagine that

divided into two billion parts, Edwin

E. Slosson writes in the New York

Independent. Also try to estimate the

What we call flavor or savor is a

joint effect of taste and odor in which

the latter predominates. There are

only four tastes of importance, acid,

weight of the odorous particles.

alkaline, bitter and sweet.

rates and governed the traffic of the lized in extremely unprofitable transportation in order that the transportation of war materials might be facilitated.

Need Fear No Losses. Under government control no railroad will incur such losses. The railroads will not be interested in what class of traffic they handle, will not care whether it is profitable or unprofitable. If it is unprofitable the loss will be made good by the government, for the government assures the stockholders the return on their investment they enjoyed (on the annual average) for the three years ended June

Under government control the railroads are to be assisted in obtaining the capital necessary to finance the vast extensions of trackage and terminals and the building of additional locomotives and cars made imperative by the demands of war.

May Get Loan Later.

The president says that under government control "the financial earnings of the railways need not then interfere with the borrowings of the government." Railroad investments are to be made attractive to investors by the government guarantee. Eventually a loan may be made by the government to the railroads.

It is said, however, in the selection of Mr. McAdoo for director general of railroads that there lies the greatest promise of government assistance to the railroads in financing their operations and extensions.

The president says that he will ask congress, immediately after the holidays, to enact legislation providing that the rail properties under government control shall be maintained in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over" and that the roads shall receive a "net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917."

Leaders in congress predict that the legislative branch will act without delay upon the president's recommenda-

Crosses Potato With Dahlia.

A. Hickman, an aged gardener of Eureka, Cal., has succeded in crossing the Irish potato with the dahlia, the combination producing a species of potato which is believed to be far superior to that found ordinarily on the market. With the new potato one may have flowers for the decoration of his home and, when the plants have reached maturity, potatoes for his din-

Co-Operative Farming Profitable. The citizens of Avon, Monmouth county, N. J., bought up at less than market prices a fine lot of potatoes, lima beans, hay and other products. grown on a 95-acre farm leased and cultivated by the borough to lower the cost of living. The borough treasury has netted a profit of about \$1,000 on the transaction.

Worth-While Quotations. "I call it strange that a narrow mind s never deep."-Exchange.

VALUE OF SENSE OF SMELL | which is the vilest smelling compound

Bivalve Mollusk, Native of Mediterranean, Among the Creatures That Inhabit the Deep.

Plenty of worms live in the sea, and some of them are very beautiful creatures. Which latter fact ought to be consoling to ourselves, inasmuch as there are naturalists who contend that the earliest ancestor of the human race was a marine worm, observes a

But the so-called "silkworm of the sea"—the designation being purely figurative and poetical-is a bivalve mollusk properly known as the "pinna" and native to the Mediterranean. It spins a silk so beautiful that in ancient days the fiber was reserved exclusively for the weaving of royal garments.

Cleaned and passed through combs, it is reduced to delicate threads of a lustrous brownish-yellow hue, which are woven into gloves, stockings and other articles.

Marriages in England. The war has resulted in 200,000

The store that is different always does better than the store that is in-

GERMAN HONOR DRAGGED IN DUST

made by the German authorities on October 20, 1916 (requisition of a list of

workmen to be drawn up by the mu-

nicipality) . . .
"The municipal council resolves to

"It further feels it its duty to place

"The city of Tournai is prepared to

submit unreservedly to all the exigen-

cles authorized by the laws and cus-

toms of war. Its sincerity cannot be

questioned. For more than two years

it has submitted to the German occu-

pation, during which time it has lodged

and lived at close quarters with the

German troops, yet it has displayed

perfect composure and has refrained

from any act of hostility, proving

thereby that it is animated by no idle

"In his declaration dated September

"The city of Tournai reposes con-

fidence in this decaration, which it is

bound to consider as the sentiment of

the German emperor, in whose name

the governor general was speaking. In

accepting the inspiration of honor and

patriotism, the city is loyal to a funda-

mental duty, the loftiness of which

must be apparent to any German offi-

Answer is Lecture and Fine.

"Tournai, 23rd October, 1916.

"In permitting itself, through the

medium of municipal resolutions, to

oppose the orders of the German mili-

tary authorities in the occupied ter-

ritory, the city is guilty of an unexam-

pled arrogance and of a complete mis-

understanding of the situation created

"The 'clear and simple situation' is

"The military authorities order tne

city to obey. Otherwise the city must

bear the heavy consequences, as I have

pointed out in my previous explana-

has inflicted on the city-on account

of its refusal, up to date, to furnish

the lists demanded—a punitive con-

tribution of 200,000 marks, which must

be paid within the next six days, be-

ginning with today. The general also

adds that until such time as all the

lists demanded are in his hands, for

every day in arrears, beginning with

December 31, 1916, a sum of 20,000

"HOPFER, Major General,

The Commission Syndicale of Bel-

gian workingmen also attempted to in-

duce the German authorities to aban-

Recited Wrongs of Workmen.

[To the Governor General of Belgium.]

are being planned by your adminis-

tration to force the unemployed to

work for the invading power, the de-

portation of our unhappy comrades

which has begun in the region of the

etapes, move most profoundly the en-

"The undersigned, members and rep-

resentatives of the great central so-

cialist and independent syndicales of

Belgium, would consider that they had

not fulfilled their duty did they not ex-

press to you the painful sentiment

which agitate the laborers and convey

to you the echo of their touching com-

"For more than two years the la-

boring class more than any other has

been forced to undergo the most bit-

often hunger, while its children far

away fight and die, and the parents

of these children can never convey to

them the affection with which their

Pathetic Appeal Disregarded.

the most impressive dignity, repressing

its sufferings, its complaints and heavy

trials, sacrificing everything to its

ideal of liberty and independence. But

the measures which have been an-

nounced will make the population drain

the dregs (of the cup) of human sor-

row; the proletariat, the poor upon

whom unemployment has been forced,

citizens of a modern state, are to be

condemned to forced labor without

having disobeyed any regulation or

"In the name of the families of

workmen among which the most pain-

ful anxiety reigns at present, whose

mothers, whose flancees, and whose

little children are destined to shed so

many more tears, we beg your excel-

lency to prevent the accomplishment

of this painful act, contrary to in-

ternational law, contrary to the dig-

nity of the working classes, contrary

to everything which makes for worth

our emotion and we offer you the hom-

(Appended are signatures of mem-

bers of the national committee and

Von Bissing in his reply, November

3, practically admitted the truth of the

complaint by attempting to justify the

the Commission Syndicale.)

measures protested against.

"We beg your excellency to pardon

"Our laboring class has endured everything with the utmost calm and

hearts are overflowing.

tire working class in Belgium.

plaints.

order.

"Excellency: The measures which

"Commission Syndicale of Belgium,

"Etappen-Kommandant."

"Brussels, 30th Oct., 1916.

marks will be paid by the city.

don their terrible plans.

"The general commanding the army

by the state of war.

in reality the following:

2, 1914, the German governor general

of Belgium declared: 'I ask none to

renounce his patriotic sentiments.'

maintain its attitude of refusal.

on record the following:

spirit of bravado.

Solemn Promises Made to Belgians Proved to Be Worse Than Worthiess.

ALL APPEALS WERE FLOUTED

Pathetic and Dignified Supplications of Municipal Governments Answered by Rebuke and Heavy Fine Imposed by General Hopfer.

Over the earnest protest of Cardinal Mercier, heroic head of the church in Belgium, the terrible plans of the kaiser's high officers concerning the deportation of the people were carried out. The solemnly pledged word of the German governor general of Belgium counted as nothing in the malignant hate shown by the kaiser's creatures.

Cardinal Mercier attempted to persuade the German authorities to abandon their terrible plans for the seizure of Belgians to assist in the prosecu tion of the war, reminding them of their solemn promises in the past: "Malines, 19th October, 1916.

'Mr. Governor General:

"The day after the surrender of Antwerp the frightened population asked Itself what would become of the Belgians of age to bear arms or who would reach that age before the end of the occupation. The entreaties of the fathers and mothers of families determined me to question the governor of Antwerp, Baron von Huene, who had the kindness to reassure me and to authorize me in his name to reassure the agonized parents. The rumor had spread at Antwerp, nevertheless, that at Liege, Namur, and Charleroi young men had been seized and taken by force to Germany. I therefore begged Governor von Huene to be good enough to confirm to me in writing the guarantee which he had given to me orally, to the effect that nothing similar would happen at Antwerp. He said to me immediately that the rumors concerning deportations were without basis, and unhesitatingly he sent me in writing, among other statements, the following: 'Young men have no reason to fear that they will be taken to Germany, either to be there enrolled in the army or employed for forced labor.'

Solemn German Promises Broken. "Upon the arrival of your predecessor, the late Baron von der Goltz, at Brussels I had the honor of presenting myself at his house and requested him to be good enough to ratify for the entire country, without time limit, the guarantees which General von Huene had given me for the province of Antwerp. The governor general retained this request in his possession in order to examine it at his leisure. The following day he was good enough to come in person to Malines to bring me his approval, and confirmed to me. in the presence of two aides-de-camp and of my private secretary, the promise that the liberty of Belgian citizens would be respected.

"Notwithstanding all this, your government now tears from their homes workmen reduced in spite of their efforts to a state of unemployment, separates them by force from their wives | ter trials, experiencing misery and and children and deports them to enemy territory. Numerous workmen have already undergone this unhappy lot: more numerous are those who are threatened with the same acts of vio

Mercier's Moving Appeal.

"In the name of the liberty of domicile and the liberty of work of Belgian citizens; in the name of the inviolability of families; in the name of moral interests which the measures of de portation would gravely compromise; in the name of the word given by the governor of the Province of Antwerp and by the governor general, the immediate representative of the highest authority of the German empire, I respectfully beg your excellency to be good enough to withdraw the measures of forced labor and of deportation an nounced to the Belgian workmen, and to be good enough to reinstate in their homes those who have already been deported.

"Your excellency will appreciate how painful for me would be the weight of the responsibility that I would have to bear as regards these families, it the confidence which they have given you through my agency and at my re quest were lamentably deceived. "I persist in believing that this wil

and greatness in human natrue. "Accept, Mr. Governor General, the age of our distinguished consideration."

assurance of my very high consideration. "D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER, "Arch. of Malines."

Municipal governments in Belgium appealed to the German authorities to observe their promises. The two documents which follow illustrate Belgian

MUCH IN LITTLE

radish, horseradish and in ornamentals

The Philippine hat industry, which boasts hand-made products akin to those of Panama, in 1916 more than doubled the value of it's 1915 exports and established a new high record with

A substitute for fire clay, patented in France, employs blue pottery clay, one part; common salt, one-half part; coal ashes, one-quarter part; fine sand, one-quarter part, and glass, one-eighth part. These ingredients are well ground together and are then mixed

John Markle of Hazleton, Pa., preident of a coal company, announced a reduction of 50 per cent in the rent of all company houses during the continuance of the war, so that the em ployees could buy Liberty bonds.

Very few attempts have been made in England to build unprotected concrete roads, such as are commonly seen in the United States and Canada. It has been suggested that that country might well follow the example of the Americans. Concrete roads have been constructed in a few places here, and when properly built have given satisfaction.

RELIABLE PRESCRIPTION "In the matters of the requisition FOR THE KIDNEYS

It is a physician's prescription.

Natural Place.

"So Bill dressed up his story?"

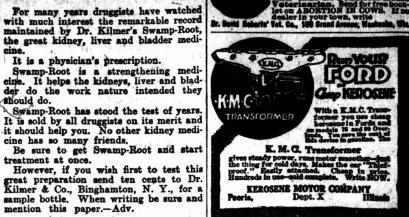
In Which Sense?

treatment at once.

tale party."

for her."

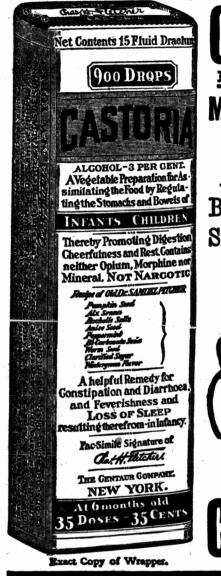
COLIC IN HORSES Colic Drench



"Yes, and then took it to a swallow-Colds Cause Headache and Grip 7.AXATIVE BEOMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." B. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 80c.

ders. Generous \$2.00 bottle sent free. STATE AND DR. W. H. MAY, 553 PEARL ST., N. Y. WANTED—Buyers for farms, city properties business enterprises. State your wants. Sales and trades made everywhere. Geo. E. Hill, Walnut, Kas

"I hear the sheriff is after Maud." "Yes, I believe he has an attachment PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Wash-ington, D.C. Books free, High-set reterence, Hest results



Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears, the Signature For Over Thirty Years

The Cow's Health-First of All To think of the milk yield first and the cow's health afterward is putting the cart before the horse. Many "poor milkers" only need to have their systems working properly to become good producers. KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, makes cows healthy and keeps them healthy. Working on the digestive and genital organs, it is a prompt, sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite and Bunches. Try KOW-KURE; druggists and feed dealers sell it—55c and \$1.10 packages.

Write for "The Home Cow Doctor," free. DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt.

Scenes of Prosperit Are Common in Western Canada



The thousands of U.S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money -that's what you can do in Western Canada. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE and other land at very low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax.

Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches; markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112
W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois;
M. V. MacINNES, 176 Jefferson
Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

"Early, late, often and enthusiasti-

Garfield Tea was your Grandmother's Remedy for every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day. Adv.

All the Adverbs.

"Wife shopping early?"

Was Never In. "Bangor says he is out of politics for good."

"For the good of politics—yes."

Cuticura Is So Soothing To itching, burning skins. It not only soothes but heals. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. For

to look solemn. free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50 .- Adv.

Take things as they come, but remember there are some things it will pay you to go after.

Tommy Needed Them, Too. The wounded Tommy writhed and squirmed as the masseuse, with iron fingertips, massaged his injured leg. At last he burst out:

"Arf a mo! What d'yer think yer -doing of? Ow!" "It's all right!" said the massense

'I'm kneading your muscles!"

The Tommy gently but firmly pulled his leg away from the none too gentle grasp of his tormentor, and breathed: "So'm I!"

No Need. Lady-Do you think it is fair to take Little Boy-I don't have to be fair-

kin lick him.-Life. Some men's idea of being a Christian

After the Murine is for Tired Eyes.

Since it is more important to be warned of danger than guided to delights our senses are made more sensitive to pain than pleasure. We can

musk, but we can detect one two-billionth of a milligram of mecaptan. WORMS THAT LIVE IN SEA

detect by the smell one two-millionth

of a milligram of oil of roses or

days.

English people being married between August, 1914, and June, 1917, who in the ordinary course would not have married. The marriage rate for 1915 was the highest recorded, 19.4. These figures are given out by Sir Bernard Mallet, registrar general of births, deaths and marriages in England.

different.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

H. L. Lightcap of Greensburg, Pa., who was unable to get sufficient help. during the day to do his threshing, obtained a force from the shops and did

the work by electric light. Rafaelita is the name of a petroleum found abundantly in the Argentine provinces of Mendoza and Patagonia. It will in all probability be utilized considerably in the future. The repub lic is rich in petroleum, from Salta to Terra del Fuego.

Experiments have shown that the average speed of an ordinary snail is at the rate of one mile in fourteer The mustard family contains more than two thousand species and includes cabbage, cauliflower, turnip,

the stocks, sweet alyssum and the wall-FG 54 centuries the shadoof, a type of sweep used by the Egyptians for raising water, has been in common use. Indeed, it is thought by some to have been an ancient device even 3,500 years before Christ.

a trade exceeding \$600,000 in value.

with water to the required consistence