

Today

Men and Money. If War Lasts Five Years. Read About Hokusai. Cheating God?

Is there ANY difference in the United States between respect for money and respect for men?

THERE IS INDEED. The Government knows that there are so many men in the country. It needs them. IT GOES AND GETS THEM, and sends them to the firing line.

Government does not offer Thirty Dollars a month, permit refusal to enlist, and raise the bid to Sixty Dollars or a Hundred and Twenty Dollars a month.

Government says to men: "The price is Thirty Dollars a month for you and your life. Walk up and put on your uniform."

The Democrats have in their record the big fact that they took over the railroads.

If they push on now to REAL Government ownership, at a fair price, not paying extravagantly for the demoralized systems that the railroad companies handed to them—they will lead the Government ownership movement, and profit by it.

It is safe to say that whatever excess sums may be guaranteed NOW, whatever the railroads may succeed in getting by devious methods because of today's national necessity, the railroads will not KEEP. There are radical days and radical legislation coming.

It will be far better for the railroads to make an honest bargain with the country today, and sell their property for what it is worth.

If they wait, they may have the pleasure of commencing with Uncle Sam paralleling their roads—they wouldn't find that very gay competition.

The country knows that the admirable plan for shipbuilding urged upon the country two years ago by the President and Secretary McAdoo was defeated by shipping concerns that were making 1,000 per cent profit.

The bugaboo of Government ownership was used on that occasion. Those patriots preventing Government building of ships were and are public enemies.

The McAdoo plan for insuring sailors and soldiers on a fair basis, trifling fraction of a charge made by private companies, was held up by the selfish interests of private insurance companies.

Let this war last five years, and you will not be dickering with the Government to get the last hundred millions in exchange for your property—your work! How any property should be sold of the Government will be the ninety-five millions of people—not the few thousand very prosperous and their lawyers and tame Senators. And you and your rights, when it comes down to a question of civilization's survival, will seem about as important as a hopseed on the track in front of an express train. Look out now, be wise NOW while your actions and decisions count. They won't last.

Arthur H. Hertz says that if the governments own the railroads, "private enterprise should be allowed to compete with the national railway system."

By all means, but there will be no private ownership clamoring for a chance to compete. The Government will like a chance to compete in the sending of a letter from the farthest corner of Alaska down to New Zealand for three cents? You wouldn't buy a hansom cab to compete with the taxi—you'd lose money. No private money will want to compete with Government ownership once it is well under way.

Why do the Japanese succeed, and why may their conspicuous personalities well be studied by young Americans? Why do they hang on, retain ambition into old age, never satisfied with themselves or their achievements?

Study the life of Hokusai, who died in the middle of the last century, and let him answer.

He worked with intense earnestness for eighty-one years, always spoke of himself proudly as "a peasant," his father having been an ordinary artisan. In spite of the fact that he is recognized as the greatest painter and artist produced by Japan, he worked free of conceit, and said, "If heaven had lent me but five years more, I should have become a great painter."

The individual or nation never satisfied with its accomplishments, as ambitious in old age as in youth, is the one to watch—if you want to see progress.

When the discovery of anesthetics was announced, enabling surgeons to render patients unconscious and operate painlessly, there was a religious outcry.

Clergymen declared that Divine Providence intended us to suffer, and that it was cheating God to cut off a man's leg with the wounded man feeling no pain.

Whatever God's desire that man should suffer, there is no doubt that Divine Wisdom planned for us to struggle, worry, work, and improve. An opiate making us forget our mental pains, unless punished by worse mental pain afterward, as in the case of ordinary drugs, would be a public disaster.

WEATHER:

Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably rain; warmer tonight and somewhat cooler Wednesday.

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FINAL EDITION

NEXT DRAFT WILL CALL 800,000 MEN SECRETARY BAKER SEES BIG AIR RAID

THE PRESIDENT FAVORS HIGH RANKING FOR MEDICAL MEN MEN WILL BE INDUCTED IN GROUPS OF FEW HUNDRED

Difficulties Encountered in France Lead to Indorsement to Promote Physicians Above Rank of Major.

By DAVID LAWRENCE, (Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

President Wilson has just given his approval to a piece of pending legislation that vitally concerns the medical care of our troops in the field. For many months, complaint has been coming from our medical officers in France that their military rank is insufficient for them to get the attention they deserve from officers of the line. No matter how great the reputation of a physician, he can today hold no higher rank than that of major. Consequently when he urges that specific things be done to safeguard the health of troops, he must wait his turn at staff headquarters while colonels and brigadier generals and major generals in other branches of the service command prompt cooperation.

No One to Appeal To. Medical men cannot always persuade laymen of the urgency of the things in which they are interested. In the army, rank cuts so much of a figure that majors keep at respectful distances from colonels and brigadier generals. The major in the medical corps in active service has no one higher in rank to whom he can appeal if a line officer sees fit to disregard a recommendation.

The President has examined the situation carefully and evidently deems it in one requiring early action for he has expressed himself in writing urging the adoption of remedial legislation. The proposal which is now pending in the Senate Military Affairs Committee was introduced by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, and would redistribute the number of officers in the entire medical corps. For instance, the 21,000 physicians commissioned for service with an army of 3,000,000 men there would be fifty-two major generals and fifty-two brigadier generals, 840 colonels and 840 lieutenant colonels, 4,980 majors and 6,720 captains.

Reserve Men Held Down. Of course, out of the 780 officers in the regular medical corps there are physicians of rank up to that of major general, but the 21,000 doctors in the medical reserve, of whom 14,000 are now in active service, cannot be commissioned of higher rank than major.

Man of the men who have volunteered for the medical reserves are recognized in their communities, and oftentimes by the whole country as leaders in their profession. The added pay means nothing to most of them as they have left lucrative practices to serve in the field. Some of the letters from France written by doctors who are not accustomed to be subordinated to laymen, especially colonels of the line who are so much absorbed in their own duties as to give scant attention to the needs of the medical officers, indicate that a very serious situation may be brought about in the case of sick and wounded unless there is reform.

Men of such importance in the medical profession as would command the respect and attention of the country if their names could be given to the public would be the immediate adoption of corrective legislation.

Expect Bill to Pass. The Council of National Defense has taken an interest in the matter and the President's approval is expected to help get the bill through Congress. Nothing new is involved in the request as the British army has several lieutenant surgeon generals of the rank equal to major general in the

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Eight hundred thousand men, the so-called "second draft," will be the national quota to be fed into the military mill in small groups from week to week or month to month as needed, according to official announcement today.

This number will be divided into State quotas, and, with certain exceptions, it will be drawn from Class 1 to make replacements in existing units and to furnish the needed supporting regiments for the present army.

110,000 Artisans Sought. Ten thousand young men—skilled artisans—some of whom may not be in Class 1 have been asked of the States already by Provost Marshal General Crowder, and 10,000 other young men will be summoned this summer to go to technical training schools for special fitting. Agriculturists will be given deferred rating.

No date is set for the second draft. This system precludes the fixing of a definite date, for the plan is to feed in the new men as occasion requires. The situation depends on a number of elements. Emptying of a camp will allow of a call for an increment of the 800,000 to that camp. Special need for replacement troops of a certain division will demand a call for another cantonment. The groups thus fed in will be comparatively small, covering probably the entire year 1918.

Calls Depend on Congress. The calls will be in part dependent on pending legislation in Congress. As now arranged, the draft is considered by General Crowder as "selective, and as working the least possible disruption to industry and agriculture."

The War Department's statement reads: "There has been a great deal of speculation in the press concerning

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RULING EXPECTED TODAY ON SEIZURE OF GODSOL PAPERS

NEW YORK, March 12.—Justice Delahanty, of the supreme court, is still engaged today in examination of the papers submitted by Deputy Attorney General Becker in support of his seizure of documents in the office of the Alliance Motor Corporation in connection with the arrest in Washington, D. C., of Frank J. Godsol, former French soldier, accused of making millions in graft from the French government on automobile contracts. It is expected that the court will be able to hand down a decision soon on the restraining order to prevent Becker from further examination of the automobile company's papers, the company in which Godsol is said to have been interested.

Becker's Contentions. Justice Delahanty yesterday said in announcing that he would take the question under advisement that Becker was without the authority to make such a raid. Becker maintained that his right was established by a state "wartime" law enacted last year.

Mr. Stanchfield said after the hearing that his client had been made the victim of outrageous slanders. "The insinuation that this man is a spy is a damnable falsehood," said the

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First Picture of Wounded United States Troops



From left to right, those in the picture are: F. Haley, New York; J. C. Geiger, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. O'Neil, New York, a French soldier; Charles Geiger, Chicago; E. N. Darland, Petersburg, Ill. Darland was captured by the foe. When a counter-attack was ordered, the Germans left him to his own resources while they retreated. British troops took him to a field hospital, where they found his leg was shattered.

JOHNSON RENT BILL PASSES HOUSE

The House this afternoon by a decisive vote passed the Johnson bill against profiteering in rentals in the District of Columbia.

The vote on the bill was: Ayes, 220; nays, 104.

The bill was passed on a roll call. It was not changed from the form in which it was adopted in the committee of the whole last evening.

Congressman Tinkham at the outset of the session today sought to recommit the bill and to instruct the District committee to report out a substitute which would provide for a rent commissioner.

Tinkham Effort Fails. His motion to recommit was knocked out on a point of order raised by Chairman Johnson, of the House District Committee to the effect that the substitute of the Massachusetts member was not germane to the original bill. Speaker Clark ruled with Mr. Johnson.

On a viva voce vote, Speaker Clark ruled that the bill had a majority and the roll call then was demanded and taken.

The question of what is to be done with rentals here is now up to the Senate, which has the Poindexter bill before it.

Tinkham Makes Fight. Mr. Tinkham contended that the Johnson bill was in effect a measure to regulate rentals in the District by providing that rentals in excess of a certain fixed basis should be turned in to the District of Columbia.

"The difference," he said, "between my bill and the Johnson bill is that under mine, 100 per cent of an excess above what was fixed by the rent commissioners would be turned into the Treasury."

He insisted that both measures were regulatory of rentals, and that the point of order was not well taken.

Congressman Stafford of Wisconsin supported Mr. Tinkham's argument.

CAR LINE DELAYS ON W. R. & E. LAID TO AUTOPARKING

John A. Beeler, the traffic doctor, today emphatically declares that the parking of automobiles in the F, G, Ninth and Fourteenth street sections of Washington is largely responsible for the traffic congestion on the lines of the Washington Railway and Electric Company in the heart of the business district. He wants to stop parking altogether on F and G streets, between Ninth and Fourteenth.

Slowest Cars Make Pace. He lays down the doctrine that the slowest cars set the pace for all others; that the congestion in the vicinity named is frequently so great, owing to the limitation of roadway space by automobiles, that cars get through at a snail's pace, slowing up all other cars elsewhere.

While he finds that the congestion in this business section is not quite so acute as in "the throat" of the Capital Traction, which is undergoing treatment, it is far more extensive, affecting a majority of the traveling public by reason of the fact that so many of the lines of the Washington Railway and Electric are concerned in the passing through of cars diverging to all parts of the city.

The slowing down of cars is increased by the large number of intersecting lines in this part of the city, the holding up of cars at these points adding immensely to the general retardation of service to the public.

Mr. Beeler's observations are included in his fourth report upon the street car situation in Washington, and he concludes that immediate relief is needed.

Arrests are Imminent. Disclosure that the arrests are imminent followed the visit here of John Lord O'Brien, chief aid to United States Attorney General Gregory, in direct charge of alien enemy investigation. O'Brien conferred with Chief Charles Dewdney, of the Department of Justice, and later with United States District Attorney John Knox.

It is understood the conferences had to do with when the arrests would be made.

A fashionable uptown hotel has been the meeting place of the band. It is believed they had men confederates, although no evidence to prove this has yet been uncovered.

The authorities have steadfastly refused to make known the identity of the American girl under suspicion. She is reported to be a member of a well-known family.

Former German Soldier Held. William Korthaus, who is declared to be absent from the German army by special permission, is being held in the Tombs to await action by the newly created Alien Enemy Bureau. Korthaus is said to have been in constant communication with German agents in Portugal, India, Spain, and Brazil.

Korhause has been held for two weeks although Federal agents have just allowed it to become known. He has been rooming in an apartment house on the West Side, where he could overlook shipping in the Hudson river. He had several cameras in his possession in violation of the President's order to alien enemies.

A German woman in Boston is declared to have been an aide of Korthaus in getting communications out of this country.

FIRST WOMEN SPIES FACE ARREST

NEW YORK, March 12.—For the first time since the United States entered the war, Federal authorities today are on the trail of a band of women spies, suspected of having been instrumental in communicating valuable military secrets to Berlin.

An American woman said to be one of the leaders of the band is today being guarded in an uptown hotel. Her arrest is declared to be imminent. Another woman who, it is expected, will be taken into custody shortly is a subject of Turkey. She is reported to be of a titled family.

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4 PLANES SHOT DOWN IN BATTLE OVER CITY

Fleet of Sixty German Machines Takes Part, But Few Break Through Strong French Defenses.

PARIS, March 12.—Four German airplanes were brought down in last night's air raid over Paris, it was officially announced today. No report has been made of casualties or damage.

The great fleet of German planes, about sixty in number, approached the city shortly after 9 o'clock. It was the Boches' welcome to Secretary of War Baker, who arrived here yesterday morning.

Baker's First Night. It was Secretary Baker's first night in the French capital, and the raid and fight in the air between French and German machines afforded a thrilling scene.

For three hours the Germans attempted their assault, but only a few machines broke through the barrage of fire from the anti-aircraft guns and the formation of French machines that went out to meet them as they advanced.

Half a dozen of the enemy planes that piloted the lines dropped bombs on Paris proper and the suburbs. Several buildings were wrecked and a number of fires were started. One of the raiders was brought down in Haines and the crew was captured.

Four Planes Destroyed. While only four German machines are known officially to have been brought down, outposts report that more were seen to land several miles from the city, indicating that either the machines had been damaged by gunfire or the pilots injured by shells from French high angle guns.

Military men declare it was the biggest air fleet the Germans have ever sent against either London or Paris. It was the second in five days, the first being on Friday night, when thirteen persons were killed and fifty were wounded.

Victims Not Known. An official statement today said that the number of victims of last night's raid is not yet definitely known.

When the first alarm was sounded last night about 9 o'clock the city was sootied.

The roar of falling bombs, the flashes of the guns, the bursting of shrapnel shells high in the air, and the glimpses of the fleet machines through the glare from numerous searchlights that continuously swept the sky gave Mr. Baker his first picture of the war at close range.

Mr. Baker is stopping at the Hotel Crillon along with the other members of his party.

Perishing There, Too. General Pershing, the American commander-in-chief, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the American representative on the allied council of war at Versailles, had come here to meet Mr. Baker and to escort him to the American front and it is understood that they, too, were in the city during the raid.

VISIT TO FRANCE NOW PILGRIMAGE TO SHRINE OF HEROISM, SAYS BAKER

PARIS, March 12.—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, declared this afternoon that his purpose in visiting France at this time is to confer with General Pershing, the American commander, to visit the American forces in the field, and to inspect the lines of transportation and the storage supply systems so that America might support more effectively our army in France and the armies of our gallant allies.

Any visit to France at this time, (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

"THE WHITE MORNING" WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES, SEE PAGE 8 BEGIN IT FRIDAY Gertrude Atherton's Great Love Novel Prophesying Overthrow of Kaiserism by the Women of Germany