

## \$700,000,000 MAY BE REQUIRED BY RAIL DIRECTOR

Program for Year's Expenditures This Year Calls for Billion Dollars.

poses which if not identical are mutually intelligible and capable of ultimate fusion.

This inevitably means co-operation between the United States and Great Britain at Versailles, instead of slowly maturing conflicts of ideas and purposes. And I do not believe that this much of solid gain—and it is a very great deal—could have been even approximately accomplished if the President had remained at home, as many Americans, of whom I was one, were convinced he should have done.

### MIAMI ASKS APPROPRIATION.

OXFORD, O., Jan. 25.—The sum which congress will be asked soon to appropriate as an addition to the railroad administration revolving fund may be as much as \$700,000,000, it was learned today. Director General Hines had indicated that \$500,000,000 would be the minimum, but investigations of budget needs for improvements this year now show that a half billion dollars probably will not be enough for all purposes.

The railroad administration's tentative program calls for expenditure of about a billion dollars this year for extensions, improvements and new equipment of the railroads under government control, and a large part of this must be financed from the revolving fund in loans to railroads. In addition, the railroad administration may be called on, as contracts with the individual roads are completed, to furnish working capital and credit the companies with cash taken over by the administration when it assumed control. The aggregate of these two items is calculated at \$340,000,000.

Under a new policy this year the railroad administrations will not approve in advance an entire program of improvements for each road, but will authorize specific projects from time to time.

### U. S.-ENGLAND

[Continued From Page One.]

In London three years ago or two years ago, nothing could have appeared more impossible. It needed something beyond our mere participation in the war to accomplish the thing.

Exactly this Mr. Wilson's visit contributed. It is easy to overestimate the permanent value of any single incident or of the emotions of any one moment, but I have found no one in London who did not feel that there had been an enduring gain for Anglo-American understanding as a result of the president's visit.

It would be difficult to exaggerate with the greatest war in human history as viewed by thoughtful Englishmen. We are hardly done with the greatest war in human history; and a few hours' travel from London brings one to human shores on which the waves of Bolshevism and anarchy are breaking with ever increasing force. The war has ended as no man foresaw, and the momentary exultation at the end of the strain has already given way to the bitter realization that the strain has been transformed, not removed.

#### Gave Vitality to Hopes.

I do not purpose at this time to make any reference to British politics, save to warn my American readers against too sweeping generalization in any direction. In the same way I refrain from estimating at this distance and with to slight evidence the extent or the reality of the Bolshevik menace in Germany and out of it. But foreign politics and domestic politics are tremendous factors in the present situation, puzzling, baffling, in a sense discouraging.

Europe has discovered how different is the cessation from fighting from an actual restoration of peace. Peace, for four and a half desperate years, has been a golden promise, a sufficient goal to enlist all effort. But it has turned out that even when the fight is over and the victory won, the goal remains remote. There are still pain, privation, apprehension. One immediate peril has gone, but half a dozen which seemed remote yesterday have today become immediate.

Into this situation President Wilson has come to give vitality to the old hopes, aspirations and expectations. No one can exaggerate the danger inherent in such a position and in such a role. No living man, no man who has ever lived, could satisfy the expectations. President Wilson has aroused. Yet this much is clear: He has so far done nothing to lessen hopes and much to strengthen them. When he went away from England, he left behind him new hopes, but he shattered none of those which existed before he came.

Let it be understood at once that this British visit was not in any sense another of the old-fashioned "Hands across the Sea," and "Blood is thicker than water" affairs. It was not past relationship, but future co-operation which was and is in the minds of British and Americans. The old efforts, earnest and sincere as they were, failed immeasurably because they were backward looking and rested upon an old association which could not be restored.

#### Belief in Co-operation.

Viewed close to the event and with all proper qualifications necessary in the premises, the greatest thing, the very greatest thing, about President Wilson's visit was that it created the belief that there could be present and future co-operation between the United States and Great Britain, because there was a solid basis for such co-operation.

Millions of men and women found in the presence and in the words of Mr. Wilson evidence of a contemporary community of thought, of aspirations and of ideals. I came to London wholly skeptical of the Wilson visit. I found unanimous testimony to its success, including that of the Americans least reserved in criticizing an American.

Certainly the visit settled nothing so far as the Congress of Versailles is concerned. The great problems await solution. But I do not think I exaggerate when I say that it lifted Anglo-American relations to a new level of common understanding and sympathy. The President did not champion an Anglo-American alliance as the solution of the present world crisis, but he did promote better Anglo-American understanding; and he did it not by emphasizing the fact that a certain percentage of American people are of British stock or by stressing the fact of common institutions, but by demonstrating that in the present year of grace Americans and British are facing the same perils with the same essential hopes, with pur-

## POWER OF SOLDIERS COUNCILS REDUCED

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 25.—The new regulations which have been issued relative to the control of the German army, the power of the soldiers' councils will be greatly diminished. The Prussian minister of war will, through the army officers, be charged with responsibility for the employment and leadership of his men. He will be supreme chief of the army and he alone will have power to promote officers and soldiers.

Soldiers' councils will be formed by all garrisons, regiments or battalions to watch over the activities of officers and see that military authority is not used against the government. They must be consulted as to permanent regulations relative to feeding the troops, the granting of leave and discipline, but beyond that they are under strict limitations.

## Notable Literary Men Coming to Celebration of Lowell Centennial

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—John Galsworthy, the English author, is en route to America to attend a four day international celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of James Russell Lowell, poet and essayist, beginning February 19. A cable message from London received at Columbia University said that Mr. Galsworthy had sailed for America and would be followed soon by other Britains. Lowell was American ambassador to Great Britain from 1880 to 1885. The celebration will be held here under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. An announcement made by the Academy today said that it was hoped to bring together the largest and most representative assembly of American and British men and women of letters that has ever been gathered.

Among the Britons to whom invitations have been extended are: Ex-Premier Herbert Asquith, Viscount Grey of Faledon, Lord Bryce, Robert Bridges, poet laureate; Rudyard Kipling, Augustus Birrell, James M. Barrie, Constance Doyle, Sir Henry Newbolt, Sir Walter Ralegh, Sir Arthur Quiller Couch, Edmund Gosse, the master of Balliol College, Oxford; John W. MacKail, Alfred Noyes and D. G. Hogarth, keeper of Ashmolean Museum. Many of the most distinguished scholars of Canada also have been invited.

### OXFORD PHONE DIRECTORS.

OXFORD, O., Jan. 25.—The directors of the Oxford Telephone company last evening elected in following officers: President, Evert E. Williams; vice president, Llewellyn Bonham; secretary-treasurer, William C. McSherry.

### JUNIOR PROM AT MIAMI.

OXFORD, O., Jan. 25.—The society event of the year at Miami university—the Junior Prom—took place last night. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the affair, and about four hundred couples participated in the dancing. The festivities of the week will close tonight in a basketball game between Miami and the University of Cincinnati.

The Syrian-Armenian Relief Campaign runs from Jan. 25-31.

## PNEUMONIA

First, call a physician. Immediately, however, use the "emergency" treatment—  
FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR. I began taking it that very night. Before bed time I noticed relief, and that night had a sound sleep and perfect night's rest, the first since the beginning of the trouble. I have recovered and do not cough at all. It cost me only \$1.20 to cure that obstinate cough with Foley's Honey and Tar. Let all who read this letter try Foley's." For sale by A. G. Luken & Co.—Adv.

### CUBAN HEADS CLUB.

OXFORD, O., Jan. 25.—Ferreal Gomez of Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, one of the brightest students in Miami University, has been elected president of the newly organized Cosmopolitan Club. The young man regards his selection as a great honor, and is preparing an elaborate inaugural address.

WORTH 50¢ A BOTTLE  
Wm. Barnes, San Antonio, Tex., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar is the best cough remedy in the world. I had a bad cough with 50¢ a bottle. I had the 'flu' followed by pneumonia, which left me weak, with a persistent cough. I needed rest and sleep, which was unable to give. Some one advised Foley's Honey and Tar. I began taking it that very night. Before bed time I noticed relief, and that night had a sound sleep and perfect night's rest, the first since the beginning of the trouble. I have recovered and do not cough at all. It cost me only \$1.20 to cure that obstinate cough with Foley's Honey and Tar. Let all who read this letter try Foley's." For sale by A. G. Luken & Co.—Adv.

*Announcing—*

# A Thrilling New Mystery Story

## Starting in Tomorrow's Chicago Sunday Tribune

"One of Three"—the newest mystery story—a complete novel by Clifford Raymond—a story of the strange experiences of Hope Browning—a remarkable narrative of life and love—*starts in the color section of tomorrow's Chicago Sunday Tribune*. Don't miss it!

# One of Three

BY CLIFFORD RAYMOND

Here is a well-told tale of deep mystery. It recites adventures of every-day life—the strange circumstances which confront a charming young girl, who, adopted as a baby, grows to womanhood in a most mysterious environment. Startling and dramatic are her experiences revealed in this story. What would you do if these things happened to you? Read "One of Three"—the romance of Hope Browning—*starting in tomorrow's Chicago Sunday Tribune*.

This is one of the most interesting stories ever offered you. It is written in the distinctive style of Clifford Raymond—well-known author of "The Mystery of Hartley House," "The Tribune Almanac," etc. It has never before been published in any form. It is a complete novel such as you would buy in book form at \$1.50—presented free—as an added feature—in the color section of The Chicago Sunday Tribune *beginning tomorrow*. Order your Chicago Sunday Tribune in advance from your newsdealer.

If You Enjoy Romance—Mystery—Thrills—Don't Miss This Story—It Starts in Tomorrow's

# CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE

F. N. SIEGEL, Wholesale Distributor Chicago Tribune.

400 So. 9th St. Phone 1619 or 2690