

LEGISLATURE'S WORK

SESSION CAME TO AN END ON APRIL 1

Only a Few Members Present at the Close—Epitome of the Work Accomplished by the Lawmakers at the Twenty-Ninth Session.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Saturday night the Nebraska legislature adjourned sine die. Scarcely half a dozen members remained until the finish. More than 250 bills were taken to the governor by the committee.

The anti-trust bill has passed both houses of the legislature and will be signed by the governor.

The bill seeks to make it impossible for beef packers to force prices down in certain localities in order to kill the competition of independent butchers, and is in effect the application of the Sherman law to the state of Nebraska.

The legislature passed several important bills. Those which have the emergency clause go into effect at once, the remaining ones within three calendar months after being signed by the governor.

These bills were approved by the governor and are the laws placed on the statute books by this legislature:

SENATE FILLS.

S. F. 42, by Meserve—Authorizing the governor of Nebraska to enter into and sign a compact with the governor of South Dakota to fix the boundaries between the states at certain points.

S. F. 3, by Good—Enabling the state board of equalization to equalize assessment on property by classes.

S. F. 14, by Jennings—Fixing the limit of bonds that may be issued by school districts, beginning with not over \$500 in districts of 25 scholars—less one cent up to \$5,000 for districts of from 100 to 150 pupils.

S. F. 57, by Cady—To enable Daniel L. Johnson to buy certain parcel of land leased from the commissioner of public lands and buildings in 1882.

S. F. 5, by Meserve—To regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children.

S. F. 8, by Thomas—Providing that it shall not be a misdemeanor for any agent, attorney at law or other such person to retain the amount due him for commission or charges on collecting for another.

S. F. 62, by Meserve—Removing from the present law the option of admitting persons to practice law in state courts by the order of 25 scholars—less one cent up to \$5,000 for districts of from 100 to 150 pupils.

S. F. 66, by Jones—Exempting from the provisions of the new game law all boundary streams except those that are enclosed within 100 feet of the mouths of tributary streams.

S. F. 80, by Jones—Enabling the state board of equalization to correct in any of its annual meetings "evident errors of assessment or of apparent gross injustice in revaluation or undervaluation."

S. F. 40, by Meserve—Requiring railroads to give one round trip pass to the owner or agent accompanying a carload of live stock, and a pass for each train where one or more cars go on separate trains. A railroad refusing to comply with this act shall be liable for any damages to such live stock.

S. F. 200, by Cady—Defining the course by studies in which practicing osteopaths must be prosecuted and lengthening the terms of study after 1906 to twenty-seven months, or three terms of nine months each.

S. F. 44, by Gibson—To permit South Omaha to levy taxes for \$250,000 sewerage bonds.

S. F. 55, by Gilpin—Authorizing the publication and distribution of the biennial report of the secretary of the state board of irrigation, the same as other state reports.

S. F. 135, by Meserve—Declaring the crime of causing or contributing to the delinquency of children, and providing a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year in the penitentiary.

S. F. 156, by Jones—Making the hunting and killing squirrels a misdemeanor.

S. F. 180, by Meserve—Making the Nebraska Historical Society custodian of records, documents and historic material for various departments of the state government.

S. F. 74, by Wheeler—Providing for amending the old law for the owning and maintaining of electric light plants by cities of the second class and villages.

S. F. 186, by Meserve—Repealing the law giving the school districts in metropolitan cities the right of eminent domain, providing for the appointment by the court of judges of three disinterested persons as appraisers where private property is to be condemned.

S. F. 1, by Thomas—A new primary election law for Douglas county, applying to state, congressional, judicial, county, city and precinct officers for the year 1907.

H. R. 33—Appropriating \$50,000 for legislative salaries.

H. R. 53—Appropriating \$20,000 for incidental legislative expenses.

H. R. 54—Transferring \$15,000 from the clothing fund of the Norfolk insane asylum to the same fund for insane asylum at Lincoln.

H. R. 1, by Burns—Permitting state officers to give guaranty surety bonds.

H. R. 21, by Roberts—Providing where patents have been or may be issued to a person who has died previous to the issuance of such patent it shall operate to vest the title in the heirs, devisees, assignees or such deceased patentee.

H. R. 5, by McMillen—Authorizing J. E. Cobbley to publish the laws of the Nebraska on a plan uniform with his present annotated statutes, and making such publication admissible in evidence.

H. R. 77, by Wilson—To create a state registrar of vital statistics and to provide for appointment of local registrars, for compensation of local registrars, for payment of the county funds for the payment of expenses incurred by keeping the statistics by the state board of health.

H. R. 82, by Saddler—Allowing the county soldiers' relief commissioners 5 per cent of the amounts distributed by them.

H. R. 3, by Windham—Providing for the appointment of six supreme court commissioners and necessary stenographers for a term of two years. Emergency clause.

H. R. by Barnes—Regulating the practice of dentistry, raising the standard of education and providing penalties for the violation of this act.

H. R. 102, by Ward—Appropriating \$3,000 to construct additional fish ponds, repairing stone dams, constructing fish car and making general improvements at the state fish hatchery at South Bend. Emergency clause.

H. R. 204, by Casebeer—Allowing any mutual insurance company doing a city business to establish a guaranty fund, which, when paid into the treasury, shall become the property of the company, and certificates thereon shall be issued to the parties paying the same as the companies may determine. Said fund shall be kept safe and not be reduced except for payment of losses. Emergency clause.

H. R. 14, by Jackson—Permitting cities of the second class to acquire by gift, devise or purchase property for public parks. Emergency clause.

H. R. 90, by Clarke—Providing for payment of \$1,000 on the rendering of a verdict in justice courts to each of the successful party, and 50 cents where a verdict is not rendered, to be taxed against the party against whom judgment finally is entered.

H. R. 117, by Hill—Appropriating \$5,000 for measuring water used on irrigated areas, determining losses from ditches, studying best methods for distributing water, work to be done by a United States government agent in 1905 and 1906.

H. R. 100, by Clark—Providing that the party asking for a change of venue in a justice court shall pay all costs accrued up to the time of delivering the transcript to the justice to whom the case is removed.

H. R. 97, by Clarke—Permitting any defendant to apply for a change of venue in a justice court to either by the announcement of a trial in a civil or criminal proceeding.

H. R. 98, by Clarke—Providing for a jury of six members in all civil cases in a justice court.

H. R. 86, by Burns—Requiring native life insurance companies to deposit with the

state auditor \$100,000 as security before beginning business.

H. R. 17, by Casebeer—Appropriating the state fund of \$300,000 and the agricultural experimental station fund to the University of Nebraska. Emergency clause.

H. R. 178, by Kuyb—Providing for the manner of selecting and summarizing grand and petit jurors in the counties classified by population. Emergency clause.

H. R. 45, by Knox—Appropriates state normal school library money for the purchase of books for the libraries of the state normals at Peru and Kearney. Emergency clause.

H. R. 61, by Saddler—Allowing \$50 for the expenses of burial of a soldier or sailor of the civil war.

H. R. 90, by Cassell—Fixing the rate of tax on inheritances.

H. R. 78, by Dodge—The Omaha water board bill.

H. R. 44, by Smith—Prohibiting the dumping of garbage of any kind or other refuse into a ditch and waterway used for drainage purposes. Emergency clause.

H. R. 108, by Windham—Compelling all buildings over two stories high, used for manufacturing purposes, hotels, educational institutions, hospitals or asylums to have at least one fire escape. Emergency clause.

H. R. 137, by Smalser—In counties under township organization fixing the rate of taxation for roads at two mills, bridge mills and other purposes three mills on the dollar valuation.

H. R. 172, by Wilson—Transferring \$20,000 from board and clothing fund of the Hastings insane asylum to the repair and improvement fund.

H. R. 107, by Clarke—Allowing cemetery associations to accept and hold in trust land exempt from execution and any appropriation to public uses not exceeding 320 acres.

H. R. 62—A \$10,000 live stock pavilion at state fair grounds. For publication of report of secretary of the state board of irrigation.

S. F. 107—To transfer \$2,346.15 from the legislative special labor fund to the general fund.

S. F. 128—Allowing wife to testify against husband in cases brought under wife abandonment act.

S. F. 129, by Epperson—To allow for suspension of sentence in wife desertion cases where wife is feeble and infirm.

H. R. 106—To provide for the consolidation of fraternal beneficiary societies.

H. R. 20—Appropriating \$35,000 to rebuild building of asylum building at Norfolk.

H. R. 217—Allowing special levy to pay outstanding road district warrants.

H. R. 176, by Jones—To regulate the sale of cocaine and provide penalty for sale in violation of law.

H. R. 169, by Burns of Lancaster—Granting the state university the right of eminent domain and purchase property for university purposes.

H. R. 193, by Rouse—Of Hall—To permit life insurance companies to become surety for the safe keeping of state and county funds in depositories.

H. R. 163, by Bacon—For the sale of penitentiary lands in Seward county and to purchase lands near the penitentiary.

S. F. 19, by Epperson—To provide for the payment of disbursements to the state hospital for insane at Lincoln; permits their parole; applies to drug funds also.

S. F. 63, by Jackson—To provide for sale of delinquent city property.

S. F. 64, by Jones—Permitting sealing in the Missouri River.

S. F. 78, by Lavery—Making exception to game law, permitting game commissioner to capture fish for propagation or exchange with other states or the government.

S. F. 111, by Meserve—Fixing penalty for woman deserting her husband and cohabitating with another man at imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine of \$200. The penalty imposed on a man for adultery is fixed at two years in the penitentiary or a fine not to exceed \$500, or both in the discretion of the court.

S. F. 214, by Anderson of Douglas—To permit the filling of union label in office of secretary of state so as to protect it from infringement.

H. R. 244—Authorizing the organization of drainage districts.

H. R. 25, by Perry—To require county attorneys when in possession of sufficient evidence to believe a person guilty and to be indicted of a crime to file with the proper complaint against such person.

H. R. 213, by Cropper—To confer upon cities of the second class right of eminent domain for the construction of sewer.

H. R. 280, by McMillen—Appropriating \$25,000 for a dormitory building at the insane hospital at Lincoln.

H. R. 180, by Kuyb—Limiting the levy in school districts having four children or less.

S. F. 123, by Thomas—Repealing the law permitting county boards to employ an attorney at a cost not to exceed \$1,000 a year.

S. F. 271, by McAllister—Limiting the amount of warrants to be issued by irrigation districts.

H. R. 23, by Knox—To permit mutual insurance companies to insure personal property temporarily removed from the county of state.

H. R. 28, by Perry—To give one trial in an action for recovery of real property.

H. R. 218, by Rouse—To permit guardians, executors, receivers or trustees to give indemnity bonds.

H. R. 313, by Saddler—Abolishing the visiting and examining boards for soldiers' homes.

H. R. 197, by Rouse—To authorize the payment of the premium on the state treasury when such bond is executed by a surety company.

H. R. 211, by Clark—To require a transcript to be filed in the supreme court within six months of rendition of judgment in proceedings to reverse, modify or vacate judgment.

H. R. 79, by Burns—To give the city of Lincoln power to sell light for private use.

H. R. 255, by Jahnel—The bridge bill.

S. F. 40, by Borzhol—To prevent cruelty to any domestic animal.

S. F. 21, by Jackson—To amend the charter of cities relating to sewers.

H. R. 9, by Tucker—To permit cities of the second class and villages to lay cement, brick or stone walks.

S. F. 35, by Gibson—To punish jurors and witnesses for receiving bribes.

S. F. 13, by Lavery—To prevent the illegal expenditure of funds by county officers.

S. F. 11, by Sheldon—Increasing the fees of justice of the peace.

S. F. 284, by Begthol—Authorizing the county surveyors of Lancaster and Douglas to draw plans for bridges and inspect construction of bridges.

S. F. 232, by Hughes—To prevent horse racing, base ball playing and other sports which may tend to disturb the peace on Memorial day.

S. F. 181, by Gould—To permit road districts to levy a 25-mill tax on a majority petition of freeholders.

S. F. 184, by Gilligan—To provide for school when the voters at the annual meeting do so.

S. F. 152, by Gould—To require railroads to move live stock at a rate of speed of 18 miles an hour on main lines and 12 miles on branch lines, the schedule on branch lines to be complied with at least three days in the week.

S. F. 125, by Epperson—Repealing the act creating the office of state architect.

S. F. 143, by Saunders—Authorizing the board of education of Omaha to elect a secretary.

S. F. 165, by Dimery—To establish a state board to license veterinarians.

S. F. 88, by Mockett—Criminal act to permit school districts to refund bonds.

S. F. 55, by Peterson—To require a capital stock of not less than \$10,000 for banks to be organized hereafter, except in towns of 400 inhabitants, where \$5,000 is sufficient.

H. R. 225, by Windham—Permitting judges to hear and determine motions and demurrers.

S. F. 87, by Sheldon—For the payment of costs by counties in misdemeanor cases.

S. F. 97, by Shrook—That title to a mill site shall vest in the holder thereof after ten years' possession.

S. F. 190, by Meserve—Establishing the boundary of Dakota county in accordance with a report of a commission.

S. F. 25, by Sheldon—Declaring the Missouri River to be the boundary between Nebraska and North Dakota, Iowa and Missouri.

S. F. 104, by Mockett—To repeal section 1118 of the state statutes, relating to the filing of transcripts from federal courts in counties of the state.

H. R. 107, by Douglas—Amending the game law by making these principal changes: Open season for deer and antelope, Aug. 15 to Nov. 15; prairie chicken, quail, grouse, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1; waterfowl, Nov. 15 to 30; ducks, geese, brants and water fowls, Sept. 1 to April 15; jack snipe, Wilson snipe and yellow legs, Sept. 1 to May 15; plover, doves and plo-

vers, July 1 to Aug. 1; trout, April 1 to Oct. 1; other fish, April 1 to Nov. 15; no person shall kill, take or have in his possession during the game season more than ten wild geese or brants or twenty-five birds or twenty-five fish on one day or more than one deer or antelope or two quail or two grouse or two ducks or two or more than ten prairie chickens during any one day; punishment for the violation of the law is fixed at six months' imprisonment or imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

H. R. 30, by Douglas—Permitting Benedict and Protective Order of Elks to incorporate in the same manner as provided for other secret organizations.

H. R. 146, by Ward—Conferring the right of eminent domain upon electrical interurban railroads.

H. R. 70, by Burns—A Lincoln charter containing a protective order of Elks to incorporate in the same manner as provided for other secret organizations.

H. R. 170, by Burns—A Lincoln charter containing a protective order of Elks to incorporate in the same manner as provided for other secret organizations.

H. R. 102, by Rouse—To exempt surety bond companies from the law which forbids any one person going surety for public officials for more than two successive terms.

H. R. 200, by Burns—To prohibit printers and publishers from publishing more copies of books, pamphlets and other publications than ordered by the author, compiler or publisher and to provide penalties for its violation.

H. R. 104, by Peabody—Providing for the organization and government of drainage districts for the reclamation of swamp, overflowed and submerged lands; providing for the acquisition of rights of way, easement and franchises necessary; authorizing the issuance of drainage district bonds; raising revenues by assessment on lands benefited, which assessments shall become liens upon such lands.

H. R. 270, by Roberts—Empowering county board of public works to lease lands for the construction of temporary roads made necessary by damages done to permanent roads.

H. R. 48, by Warner—Providing for a uniform system for certification of teachers; making three classes of certificates, state, county and city, and the two former shall be divided into three grades, the state superintendent preparing questions for application; rules and regulations for such examinations; also examine, mark or file or cause the same to be done under his supervision.

H. R. 194, by Rouse—Providing that the county shall pay for surety bonds of county treasurer not to exceed one-half of 1 per cent of the penalty.

S. F. 8, by Begthol, the so-called county engineer bill, which made the county engineer chief county engineer, and gave another name to the position, and the title and office of the bill. He sent a special substitute measure to the senate which was approved by the senate.

H. R. 105, by McMullen, the anti-Christian Science bill.

RATS IN WASHINGTON.

The Rodents a Great Pest—Their Rapid Multiplication.

Notwithstanding the fact that Washington is said to be the cleanest city on the American continent, says a Washington special to the New York Tribune, a census of rats would show that the national capital has about as many of these pests as any sister city.

It is said that the conditions here are peculiarly adapted to the preservation of rodents, and there are merchants around the Center market who are willing to make affidavit that there are rats in that vicinity fully 20 years old and which have escaped and thwarted every known effort to exterminate them.

As is known, the rat probably has more out-and-out enemies than any other animal on earth. Its persecutors, animate and inanimate, come in the form of poison, traps, cats, dogs, birds, ferrets and men. Some or all of these agencies are at work constantly, and yet the Washington rat thrives, waxes fat and raises a large family. Rats are repulsive at best and nearly everybody is afraid of them, especially the great gray fellows which seem to have taken possession of some parts of the city. These monster rodents put up a bold fight when cornered, and they are sharp-toothed, keen-eyed creatures.

The rat is by nature a true gamin—sharp, cunning and, when necessity requires, bold and fearless, fighting men and dogs alike. There is no question that the Norway or wharf rat—the big gray one—drove off and killed the small black rat which was common throughout the United States two decades ago.

When a rat is attacked he will first make a break to scamper out of the way of his enemy, but if he sees that successful retreat is out of the question, then he boldly and defiantly tries to put up a winning fight for freedom and liberty. Rats have been known to attack human beings in many instances where they were not first assaulted. Large rats are often rendered bold through force of numbers and hungry through enforced abstinence.

And, too, the large gray rat is a cannibal; the male rat will not hesitate when hungry to make a meal off his young. This, however, he never does without first having a battle with the mother rat, who always fights for her babies. It is only the male rat which is given to cannibalism. A Louisiana avenue commission man says that about the fiercest battle he ever witnessed between animals was a few weeks ago when he saw an old gray rat kill a young one. The mother rat interfered and for fifteen minutes the two rodents engaged in a combat which for ferocity would rival almost anything ever seen in the arena. They fought until weak and exhausted from many wounds and then were dispatched.

Fallacy Regarding Bread.

The fallacy that the whiter the bread the higher its quality, seems to prevail all over the world, and the demands for snow-white flour have been answered by the production of a flour which is robbed of considerable of its nutritive value. There are various ways of accomplishing this object, but the newest and most novel process for the purpose comes from France. Here the dough has been treated with ozonized air, and the effect was that while the bread was much whiter than the untreated quality of the bread was very much impaired. Both the taste and the amount of nourishment were very much inferior.

ONE WEEK OF WAR.

CZAR'S ARMY IN APPARENTLY HELPLESS ACTIVITY.

Japan Has Won Another Great Victory, Not on the Manchurian Battlefields, But in the World's Financial Capitals—New Loan Floated.

During the past week Japan has won another great victory over Russia. This time, however, it was not on a battlefield in Manchuria, but in the world's financial capitals. At the very time when Russia has been laboriously endeavoring to induce French bankers to make her a new loan, and when she is striving to keep her spirits up by talking cheerfully about that most deceptive thing, a Russian internal loan, Japan at the mere asking has floated a \$150,000,000 loan in London and New York on much better terms than her previous war loans, and at that she has seen her offering of bonds almost ten times oversubscribed.

If the Russian government were at all open to reason, a situation like this, following hard upon the crushing defeat of Mukden, would give ample grounds to credit the peace talk that has been heard during the past week. Unfortunately, however, it appears that Russia, from being unwilling to talk peace at all, has progressed only far enough to be willing to talk peace on her own terms. She has not yet been taught to know her Japan.

Upon that very weak reed, Rojevsky, Russia now seems inclined to lean, which is a fair indication that the Linevitch reed must be even weaker. Rojevsky sailed from Nossé Be March 16, and the latest squadron from Russia sailed from Suez March 20, apparently to join him. Japanese scout ships are known to be watching all the main passages to the East from the Indian Ocean, but where Admiral Togo and his fighting fleet are we have no hint. There may be a great sea fight soon, or it may be deferred till Rojevsky reaches Far Eastern waters, if he ever reaches them.

Dispatches from Tokio indicate that Oyama's army is gradually moving northward. Three detachments west and east of the railroad are reported at positions that seem to be on the average about twenty-five miles north of where they were a week or ten days ago. St. Petersburg dispatches express a fear that another enveloping movement has begun.

The Russian army has remained in apparently hopeless inactivity at Sipinghai, seventy-four miles north of Tientsin. The Japanese forces are known to be enveloping this position, for one column of their troops has been discovered twenty-seven miles northeast, while another column is known to be advancing northward west of the railroad. Already the Japanese center has advanced so far northward that its guns have been bombarding the Russian rear guard since Wednesday.

Unofficial dispatches from Gunsu pass indicate Oyama's strategy. He is menacing Kirin with his right wing and advancing his left west of the railroad in an apparent endeavor to reach the Sungari river before Linevitch begins his inevitable retreat after the battle which he is now about to begin.

Apparently it is the intention of the Japanese to waste none of the days or weeks of cold weather and comparatively good roads which are left to them. After the thaws come, rapid marching and the prompt movement of heavy guns will be out of the question.

Gen. Linevitch's purpose in making a stand at Sipinghai is not understood, even in St. Petersburg, where it is frankly admitted that he is largely outnumbered by Oyama's advancing forces. Yet St. Petersburg takes a cheerful view of the situation. It is declared that the Russian losses at Mukden have been exaggerated and that many of the prisoners taken by the Japs were non-combatants. Undoubtedly Gen. Linevitch is daily receiving reinforcements. But it is a question whether he will be able to withstand the Japanese pressure. If he should evacuate his present positions there is no place between them and Harbin where he can make a stand with any hope of escaping enormous losses of men and guns.

FOUR SLAIN IN WARSAW FIGHT.

Forty Others Wounded in Clash Between Mob and Police.

At Warsaw, in a battle between a mob of Jews and a police patrol in the streets four Jews were killed and forty wounded. Two or more of the wounded may die. Scores of arrests followed the conflict.

The trouble began in Dzika street, when a crowd of 1,000 persons, nearly all Jews, and members of the socialistic band, gathered in the street under the pretext of holding a memorial meeting for a former socialist leader. As the mob swung into the street, many bearing red flags, it was met by a mixed police and military patrol of twenty men.

The police declare the socialists fired revolvers at them, the leaders inciting the mob to attack the patrol, which thereupon fired several volleys into the crowd. At least forty-four persons were seen to fall, but the crowd removed all except nine of the wounded, two of whom were women.

The assistant minister of the interior in Moscow has forbidden the assembling of a congress to deal with the cholera epidemic, because, according to official information, the promoters of the congress intended to give it the form of a demonstration against the government.

PRESIDENT OFF ON A TRIP.

Leaves Washington for a Hunting Tour in South and West.

With cheers and good wishes resounding at the station, President Roosevelt Monday morning started on his trip through the Southwest. Among those at the station were many friends of Mr. Roosevelt, including Postmaster General Cortelyou and Secretary McCullough of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The special train, which is one of the finest ever sent out of Washington, consists of three cars—the President's private car Rocket, the Pullman sleeper Forest and the combination baggage and buffet car Victory.

In the party besides the President were Secretary William Loebe, Jr., General S. B. M. Young, Dr. Alexander Lambert, Lieutenant G. R. Fortesque, one of the President's aids; M. C. Latta, and J. L. McGrew, stenographers to the President; H. A. Strohmeier, photographer, and representatives of the press associations.

The trip was made primarily to enable the President to attend the reunion of his old regiment, the Rough Riders, held at San Antonio, Texas, and to hunt big game in Oklahoma and Colorado. Incidentally the President has delivered addresses at several places en route. His first important stop was at Louisville. There he was the guest of the city for three hours. He went from Louisville directly to St. Louis and thence via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad to San Antonio, stopping at several places, among them Sherman and Dallas, Texas, on the way.

After leaving San Antonio the President went to Oklahoma for a wolf hunt and proceeded thence to Colorado to hunt big game in the mountains.

Unless it should be necessary because of unforeseen circumstances to curtail the trip, the President will be absent from Washington about two months. He expects to be in the wilds of Colorado for a considerable time, but will keep in constant touch with Washington by means of couriers to the nearest telegraph station, and thus will be enabled to attend to such important business as may demand his personal attention. Dr. Lambert, who accompanies the President, was his physician in New York and has hunted throughout the country which the President will visit.

NEW CANAL COMMISSION.

Shonts Heads Body Which Is to Build Big Panama Ditch.

The personnel of the new isthmian canal commission is as follows: Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Charles E. Magoon, governor of canal zone.

John F. Wallace, chief engineer. Rear Admiral M. T. Edicott, U. S. N. Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A. Col. Oswald M. Ernst, corps engineers, U. S. A.

Benjamin M. Harrod. These names were announced at the War Department Monday and in connection with the announcement Secretary Taft gave out for publication a statement showing the