

THE O'NEIL FRONTIER

D. H. CRONIN, Publisher.

O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

More than 500 jobless men more than half of them with college training, found work in New York through the agency of the intercollegiate bureau of occupations in the year ending April 30, 1915, according to the third annual report of the bureau, issued not long ago. Many of that number became secretaries, companions, suffrage workers, librarians, settlement workers, workers in war relief and nurses. Others had unusual places. Three became saleswomen and demonstrators for an automobile company. Two others were employed by a bond and securities company to sell stocks among women. One became a relic collector and four took jobs as police agents and detectives.

Lobsters and shad are becoming increasingly scarce. The decrease of the former has aroused such uneasiness that a conference of fishery experts was held recently at Woods Hole, Mass., to devise methods for counteracting it. The supply of shad is becoming rapidly depleted because the fish do not get adequate protection on their way to the sea from the spawning grounds. The most serious conditions are in the Chesapeake basin, where last year's shad fishing yielded the poorest result ever recorded.

It is told of a certain Canadian regiment that it set its heart upon a band and therefore, in the attack, tried all ways to make for points in the enemy trenches from which a band must have been audible. Their success can be deduced from the fact that, where one night they had no sign of either brass or woodwind, eight handsome instruments were possessed next morning and within 24 hours after they captured the big bass drum.

The letter R was called the "dog letter" by the ancients because the manner in which they pronounced it resembled to a degree the snarling of a dog. It is the last letter that most children learn to pronounce. They use "w" instead, saying vewy for very, or wober for Robert. The Chinese invariably use "r" in the place of "r," which they can not pronounce.

A Bangor (Me.) woman, who had occasion to visit an office in the building in which the poultry show was being held one afternoon, heard the noise and innocently remarked: "Why, I didn't know there was a symphony concert this afternoon." The thought the musicians were tuning up in the corridor back of the stage.

A most remarkable ruin in Haiti is the black kin' Christophe, built by the walls of which, 80 feet high and 16 feet thick, are still guarded by batteries of antique cannon of huge bore. The citadel was partially ruined in the earthquake of 1842, but is still a colossal and impressive mass.

The stomach of a Baltimore man has been removed, a large area of affected tissue severed, and the remainder put back in place, leaving an organ smaller than the ordinary tennis ball, and capable of holding so little that the patient, in case of his recovery, will have to be fed at least 12 times a day.

Traffic census takers in New York city have announced that more people pass the site of the old Sun building, corner of Park row and Frankfort street, than any other in Manhattan, a condition to which the nearby subway exits and Brooklyn bridge terminal must contribute materially.

War was ever the breath of life to the American Indian, and in a strange way the present war is reacting greatly to his advantage, especially in the case of the Crow tribe in Wyoming, who have been enriching themselves at a great rate by selling horses to the allied governments.

One of the most popular dogs in the world nowadays is the blue chow, a species which originated in Manchuria and was jealously guarded by the monks. The usual chow dog is red, with light shading on the fringe of the hindquarters and the tail, although many blacks are to be found.

Spokane, which is in Washington, which in turn is one of the prohibition states, now delights in drinking a beverage called "carbonated fizz." C. F. looks and tastes like beer, but is free from alcohol. Also the barrels require no government proprietary stamp.

A collection of 10,960 bottles, containing specimens of the ocean bottom obtained by vessels of the United States coast and geodetic survey of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, has recently been transferred to the Smithsonian institution.

Estimates of the expense of bringing a 2,000-ton freight train, traveling at a rate of 25 miles an hour, to a full stop, and then regaining the same speed, were recently made by a southern railway. The expense was 61 cents.

The silver output for the last year, 17,500,000 ounces, while nearly equal in quantity except once in this country, falls to below the record of several other years in value because of low prices.

The 330 officers of the leg's justice in England who receive aggregate annual salaries of \$3,750,000 make one believe the English law must not be as "common" as text books would have us think.

Experiments in New York in mounting incandescent lamps on railroad crossing signs have enabled the signs to be read more than a mile, and their distinctive form noted much farther.

Without resort to computation, a new optical instrument to be mounted over a ship's compass, enables the directions of the wind and their distances away to be determined.

When a 12-inch shell strikes the water, it throws up a "splash" higher than a battleship's mast. This splash weighs about 2,000 tons—enough to drown a small ship.

At the age of 18 David is said to have written his first Psalm, Shelley wrote "Queen Mab" and Mendelssohn composed his music for "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

During the Mexican war the United States soldiers sang a song of the period which started "Green grow the grasses, oh." So the grasses called them gringos.

The Scots in Ulster first established fine manufacturing during the reign of James I. and from this beginning has the business of the present day developed.

To eliminate glare from street lamps, an English engineer proposes to illuminate streets by the reflection of lights thrown upon the fronts of buildings.

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

WEST POINT—News has reached the city of the death, at Snohomish, Wash., of Bernard Gerken, a former resident of this place and a native of Cuming county. Mr. Gerken was engaged in the drug business at Snohomish and contracted appendicitis about six weeks ago. He was operated upon but did not rally from the shock. He leaves a widow and three small children. He was 35 years of age and the brother of the proprietor of the Gerken Drug company of this city. Owing to snow slides and the dangerous condition of the mountain railways the relatives are unable to start east with the body at present, but the remains will eventually be brought to West Point for interment. The deceased was a member of a pioneer family.

WEST POINT—A home wedding was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Roth, on North Main street, Thursday afternoon. At that time Miss Marie Roth was united in marriage to William H. Hinze, Jr., Rev. A. R. E. Oelschlaeger, pastor of the German Lutheran church performing the ceremony. The witnesses were Henry Schroeder of Omaha and Miss Louise Roth, sister of the bride. Immediately after the ceremony the young people left for their future home at Des Moines, Neb., where the groom owns a fine farm.

LINCOLN—The annual legislative banquet of the Legislative league, composed of present and former members of the Nebraska legislature, will be held at the Lindell hotel in Lincoln on February 28. Governor Morehead will preside as toastmaster and Hon. John M. Thurston, Hon. T. J. Majors and several other ancient members will essay to "come back and tell how good it is to be present." Made by the University band and a performance by Omaha cabaret singers will be a part of the entertainment.

WEST POINT—The marriage of Albert J. Kortje and Miss Adele B. Zepplin was solemnized at St. Paul's German Lutheran church by Rev. A. R. E. Oelschlaeger, pastor. The attendants were Miss Martha Kortje and Paul Zepplin. The bride is a member of a prominent West Point family and the groom a young farmer of the Norfolk neighborhood, where the newly married pair will make their future home.

LINCOLN—Physical beauty is not a true standard for judging the worth of a young woman, is the vote of the senior and junior societies of young ladies attending the Nebraska State university, and they have refused to select 20 of their number to enter the beauty contest usually carried out by the college paper, the victor winning the honor of having her picture appear in the college annual.

WEST POINT—Peter Rief, a former resident of Cuming county, arrived here today from Denver, Colo., from which place he drove in a Ford car. The trip occupied four days and was accomplished without difficulty. Denver air was in the news on his arrival here. Thirty-one gallons of gasoline were used during the trip.

WEST POINT—A big wolf hunt was held on the west side of the river Thursday. The ground covered by the hunters was approximately 30 sections. A number of wolves were dislodged and two were shot.

WEST POINT—William Clausen has sold his team and auto livery business at West Point to Risso brothers, local men. Mr. Clausen will devote his time to handling blooded stock for breeding purposes.

WEST POINT—Prof. L. J. Knoll, superintendent of the West Point city school, has been re-elected to that position, at an advance of \$50 per annum.

IOWA STATE NEWS.

LE MARS—Two nonagenarians died yesterday in Plymouth county. Mrs. Gertrude Fissel died at her home in this city, aged 94 years and 8 months. She was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 28, 1821, and came to America in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Fissel resided in Hungertown, Iowa, from February 10, 1871. Mr. Fissel died on February 10, 1901, and Mrs. Fissel on February 10, 1915. She was the mother of Mrs. Fissel, Will Fissel and P. T. Fissel, well known residents of this city. Michael Knewell died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Adams, near Remsen, Iowa, on February 10, 1915. He was a native of Luxembourg, Europe. He came to this country in 1859. He leaves four daughters.

ALTA—The First National bank, of Alta, has been sold by James F. Toy, of Sioux City, to A. R. Browne and associates, of this place. This is the second bank owned by Mr. Toy, and was started more than 40 years ago. Mr. Browne succeeds Mr. Toy as president. L. C. Anderson was chosen as vice president, and Charles Holtz, Nils Anderson, David Clark and the executive officers of the bank will be directors. C. C. Childs, who has been cashier, and F. A. Olson, who has been assistant cashier, have resigned and will go to Sioux City to enter the employ of the Farmers Loan & Trust Co.

CEDAR RAPIDS—A whirlwind finish for the campaign started here several weeks ago to build a new stadium. It is estimated the site and structure will cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000, and the commercial club boosters already have raised in the neighborhood of \$35,000. The shares of stock have been placed at \$10 each, but most of the subscriptions so far received have been for large amounts.

SAC CITY—The tabernacle for the coming Bromley evangelistic meetings in Sac City has been erected by a volunteer corps of 60 workmen. The huge structure, 8x14 in size, was built from foundation to roof and completely inclosed in the course of a day. A big dinner was served the workmen by the ladies' aid societies of two of the churches.

LE MARS—Mrs. Maude McCreery, of Green Bay, Wis., state organizer of suffrage, and Elizabeth Perkins addressed a meeting of women this afternoon on behalf of the cause. In the evening they delivered addresses in the high school assembly room, at which men and women were both present.

PAULLINA—James Mott, who lives in the Mapleide community near here, recently died in a Sioux City hospital of appendicitis. Miss Brown was a very fine young lady and was spending her first year at Buena Vista college, having graduated from the Paullina high school last spring.

SHELDON—The farmers of O'Brien county are showing considerable interest in the seed corn campaign that starts on next Monday with E. L. Seales, of Ames, as the agent doing the leading.

PAULLINA—Jessie Brown, a student of Buena Vista college, whose home is near Paullina, died in a Sioux City hospital of appendicitis. Miss Brown was a very fine young lady and was spending her first year at Buena Vista college, having graduated from the Paullina high school last spring.

CEDAR RAPIDS—A new record for old corn was established at a public auction here when William Maxfield bid \$1.15 per bushel for 300 bushels contained in a crib during a sale on the farm of Chris Fredericks. This is even higher than \$1.05 during the civil war.

HARTLEY—Hartley won over Milford in basketball last night at Milford by a score

SIX CHILDREN ARE HURT SLIDING

Six Suffer Broken Legs and Arms and Seven More Painfully Injured In Omaha Accident.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 12.—Six youthful youngsters suffered fractured arms and legs and seven more were shaken up badly and painfully bruised, last night, when a big bob sled, traveling down California street at express train speed, smashed into a telephone pole.

All members of the party are of prominent Omaha families.

The injured:

Ray Richardson, broken right leg and internal injuries.

Ben Lake, broken leg.

Robert Callahan, right leg broken.

Monty Talbert, right leg broken.

Eugene Oglebay, right leg broken.

Clara Drummy (daughter of Police-woman Drummy), right leg broken.

Warrent Best (son of County Commissioner Frank Best), torn ligament and sprains.

BEATRICE CREAMERY SUED BY SANFORD FOR \$90,000 IN DAMAGES

Investor Charges Conspiracy In Restraint of Trade—His Stock Worthless.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 12.—Charles W. Sanford, a millionaire investor, has filed suit in district court against the Beatrice Creamery company, the First National bank and individual officers and stockholders of the former corporation, charging conspiracy in restraint of trade. He asks for \$90,000 damages, or treble what he suffered by reason of the failure of the Lincoln Pure Butter company, in which he owned \$90,000 of stock.

Sanford declares that the bank refused credit to the butter company, refused to cash checks for sums on deposit there, and forced the retirement of its president, W. W. Richardson. He relates a series of alleged acts of the various parties, all of which he says were taken with the object of making the butter company stock worthless and gaining control of the corporation by the creamery corporation. A reorganization was effected by which the Beatrice creamery furnished a large sum of money and took preferred stock. This was to draw 10 per cent dividends and if the company earned anything more than that it was to get half of the surplus above 10 per cent. Sanford says the concern has been managed since then in the interest of the Beatrice company and his stock made worthless.

FORMER GREAT JOCKEY DIED TODAY IN OMAHA

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 12.—Charley Thorp, once world's premier jockey, who won fame and fortune riding winners under the wire before Europe's crowned heads, died practically penniless at 1 o'clock this morning in his home.

He died after suffering two weeks from illness which a day or two ago developed into pneumonia. He was about 52 years of age.

When but a lad he removed to Whiting, Ia., with his parents from Chicago, where he was born. His first appearance was at that place, and he won the first race of a career that was destined to be a most eventful one. His last race was in Paris, where he rode the \$20,000 beauty "Yokambian" to victory for Count De Harcourt.

Previous to this race he had been connected with the royal stables of England at an enormous retaining fee. Sporting records are replete with thrilling race statistics in which he figured.

Surviving besides the widow, are Frank Thorp, Alonzo Thorp, of Geneva, Neb.; Alfred P. Thorp, of Whiting, Ia.; and his stepmother, Mrs. Josephine Thorp, of Lincoln. His first wife, Mrs. Coris, of Lincoln, is a stepmother and Howard Thorp, of Haynes, S. D., is a stepbrother.

COST YOST \$29,448.90 IN MARSH-BURKE SUIT

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 12.—J. H. Yost, a wealthy lumber and coal dealer of Lincoln and owner of a string of yards in the state, paid \$29,448.90 in court for the pleasure of entering into a conspiracy to put the Marsh-Burke Coal company out of business. The suit represented a \$23,000 judgment in interest and costs. The supreme court upheld the verdict of the jury. This is the only judgment ever obtained under the antitrust law of the state. The attorneys who prosecuted the case, Strode & Beghtol, received a fee of \$10,000. The charge was that Yost conspired with others to prevent the Marsh-Burke company from getting supplies from jobbers and mine operators, because it was selling direct to consumers by the railroad in a mail order business. The company went out of business, and the defense of Yost was that it was because of mismanagement. Liens that will absorb all of the judgment have been filed against it.

RETAILERS ELECT OFFICERS; FORM CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 12.—The federation of Nebraska retailers elected as officers for next year: President, W. C. Elliott, Mason City; vice president, C. Cliff Cook, Fairbury; treasurer, M. A. Hosteler, Shelton; secretary, F. Frank Barr. Favorable action was taken on a proposition to organize a state credit association to run down deadbeats and compel people who leave unpaid bills when they move, and a general debate lasting the afternoon followed a proposition to federate all the retail associations of the state for the purpose of working out problems common to all.

WATERBURY—The quarterly county convention of the Dixon County Farmers' union will be held at this place March 14.

ALLEN—Walter Krause and Miss Alice Rakow and Gene Rakow and Miss Golda Foreman, of this place, were married at Sioux City, Ia., Thursday afternoon. Both couples will make their homes on farms near Allen.

According to official Italian figures, the 1915 crop of cereals grown in the northern hemisphere exceeded the average crop of the last five year by more than 75,000,000,000 pounds.

MERCHANTS BANDING TOGETHER IN NEBRASKA FOR MUTUAL WELFARE

State Congress of Retailers at Lincoln Will Seek Support of Others.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 11.—A state congress of retailers, organized to fight for the rights of merchants of the state and to band them together in opposition to what are regarded as growing evils—the mail order house and the farmers' cooperative buying associations—is likely to follow the meetings of the Nebraska Retailers' association and the Nebraska Hardware Dealers' association, now in session here. In addition to the membership of these two organizations, other societies having similar aims in similar problems will be asked to join. Trade discussions will be held in secret.

President Elliott, in his opening address to the retailers, declared that one of the best things the merchants of the state could do would be to get behind the good roads movement in every section of the state. He favored a closer cooperation between jobbers and retailers, and advised his hearers that a check pinned to an order would have a highly beneficial effect upon the relations between the two factors in merchandising.

Secretary Barr declared in his remarks that there was no truth in the story that the retailers of the state were organizing a cooperative association that would eliminate the jobbers and could buy direct from manufacturers.

SUTTON IS FOURTH "DRY"

TO ENTER THE LISTS

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 11.—Abraham Lincoln Sutton, of Omaha, for years a district judge in that county, filed today as a candidate for the republican nomination for the sixth district. He is a "dry," and is the fourth "dry" to file. An effort has been made to get the four "drys" to draw lots so that but one is left in the race, but not all of them will agree to do this. One of the last gubernatorial rooms to blossom on the democratic side of the forces is that of C. E. Harmon, state food commissioner. Mr. Harmon will neither affirm nor deny.

John S. McCarty, of Lincoln, a law partner of George W. Berge, gubernatorial candidate, has filed an acceptance of the petition naming him as a democratic candidate for congress in the First district.

William Scott, of Magnet, Cedar county, has filed as a democratic candidate for the state senate.

ADVENTISTS AT LINCOLN.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 11.—The sessions today of the central union conference of the Seventh Day Adventists' church, being held at Collegeview, a suburb, were devoted to bible study. The meeting was in charge of I. N. Evans and R. B. Thompson, president and secretary, respectively, of the North American district conference.

"The Victorious Christian Life," was the subject of discussion, led by Mr. Evans, and "Soul Winning," was the topic discussed by Mr. Thompson.

LINCOLN—Attorney General Reed was not attorney general for a few hours appearing before the supreme court in his capacity as a lawyer, for N. Sporn, a Norfolk saloonkeeper, interested in two cases before that tribunal. In one he had been fined by a jury \$9,000 on the finding that he was responsible for the death of a man who was killed by a train while in Sporn's saloon. The other saloonkeeper was fined \$3,115 because he was another patron lost an arm by falling in front of a train. Errors in the instructions of the trial court that deprived the defendant of his day in court are alleged.

LINCOLN—Two hundred and fifty delegates representing the five states of Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Missouri and Kansas are attending the central union conference of the Seventh Day Adventist church. The conference will last the remainder of the week. A big repelling followed the announcement of President Underwood that the money necessary to remove the debt upon Union college, located near Lincoln, had been paid off.

LINCOLN—Fred Gunder, an inmate of the Lincoln hospital for the insane, was found dead by Tuesday by an attendant. The coroner investigated but found that death was from natural causes. Gunder came from Milford, and has been a patient for 22 years, coming and going as he desired, his case being known as a stationary one with no mania apparent.

JUDGE TO RETIRE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—Judge George W. Atkinson, of the court of claims, today announced that he will retire in the month of June. Atkinson has passed the age of 70 years and is eligible to retirement. He expects to return to his home in Charleston, W. Va. Many candidates for the place are under consideration by the president and the department of justice.

ARCHBISHOP MUNDELEIN HEADS RICHEST CHURCH

Chicago, Feb. 9.—The Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, who today takes the investiture as archbishop of the Chicago diocese at Holy Name cathedral here, becomes head of the largest and one of the most wealthy arch dioceses in the United States.

He assumes on behalf of the bishopric the ownership of property worth \$50,000,000.

He holds religious authority over 700 priests and has executive control of 450 churches and missions, 250 colleges, academies, parochial schools and other educational institutions and nearly 50 hospitals, asylums and similar enterprises.

Senor Gonzalo Mejia, who has a contract to carry the mails in Colombia, has designed a boat that, he believes, will be able to sail the Magdalena and its tributaries even when they contain less than a foot of water. This odd craft, which has a draft of only three inches, is propelled by two engines of 150 horse power that drive two aeroplane propellers, and can travel at a rate of from 15 to 45 miles an hour. With this flying raft, Senor Mejia expects to make the trip up the Magdalena, which in the dry season has hitherto taken 60 days, in 20 hours.

ALASKA RAILROAD LABORERS STRIKE

Government Employees Demand Higher Wages—Work Tied Up—Breakers May Be Hired.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 14.—A general strike of laborers employed on the construction of the government roads between Anchorage and Matanuska coal fields in Alaska, has been called, according to the latest advices received here from Seward, Alaska, the Alaska headquarters of the Alaska engineering commission.

Dispatches filed at Seward Wednesday, said a mass meeting at Anchorage, the principal construction camp of 1,500 laborers organized a federal labor union with an enrolled membership of 600 and immediately issued the strike call.

The men demanded an increase of the wages of common laborers to 50 cents an hour. The minimum provided in the wage scale issued by the government was 35 cents an hour, and men on track laying gangs were receiving 37½ cents an hour.

The strike was precipitated by 60 track layers in the camp at Peters Creek, who quit last Sunday, when their demand for increased pay was refused.

Lieutenant Frederick Mears, U. S. A., the only member of the Alaska engineering commission remaining in the north during the winter, has declined to discuss the strike, but officials in the Seward offices of the commission were quoted as saying that the men employed by the government were receiving much higher pay with shorter hours than railroad construction workers employed by private interests in Alaska. They anticipated no trouble in filling the strikers' places. W. C. Edes, chairman of the Alaska engineering commission, and Charles J. Bisset, Jr., the other commissioner is in Washington.

WILSON WINS FIGHT ON PROPOSED TREATY

Nicaragua Convention Expected to Pass Senate—U. S. to Get Naval Base.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—President Wilson has practically won his fight for ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty in the executive session of the Senate. Some of its most vigorous opponents said the administration had won enough votes to command the necessary two-thirds and they predicted its ratification.

The administration opponents, while they conceded they expected the Nicaraguan convention would go through, reiterated they would prevent ratification of the Colombian treaty to pay an indemnity and express regret for the partition of Panama.

The Nicaraguan treaty proposed to pay Nicaragua \$3,000,000 for inter-oceanic canal rights and naval bases in the bay of Fonseca. Protests against the naval base feature have been made by Salvador, which contends it will violate the sovereignty of Honduras.

The Berlin newspapers anticipate an early order of the government designed to restrict the importation of foreign luxuries. Semi-official utterances clearly indicate that such action is contemplated. The purpose is to improve the rates of foreign exchange by reducing payments abroad, and also to conserve the financial resources of the people for the real necessities of life.

It has been observed that many persons continue to enjoy foreign luxuries the same as in peacetime. Russian caviar are arriving steadily through Sweden. Swiss chocolate is said to have been imported in even larger quantities than in the days before the war and even French wines in considerable quantities have arrived.

The plan contemplated appears to be to organize an importing company under government auspices, which will undertake the importation of given goods under certain restrictions regarding prices and with the right of the payment of the invoices after the war.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 14.—The supreme court today handed down the following decisions:

Duck Auto Carriage company vs. Tietze, appellant, Folk county; affirmed; opinion by Preston.

Phelps vs. Linnan, Sioux county; affirmed; opinion by Preston.

Thompson vs. Romack, administrator, Jefferson county; affirmed; opinion by Preston.

Bartles et al vs. Woodbury county et al, Woodbury county; affirmed; opinion by Preston.

Pauly vs. King, Van Buren county; affirmed; opinion by Weaver.

Nelson vs. McMillan et al, Lyon county; affirmed; opinion by Weaver.

Monarch Coal company vs. Phillips Coal company, Monroe county; affirmed; opinion by Weaver.

Lewis et al vs. Lewis et al, Mitchell county; reversed; opinion by Weaver.

Sioux City Robe & Tanning company vs. Sears, Judge, Woodbury county; affirmed; opinion by Weaver.

Nicholl, appellant, vs. Wetmore et al, Woodbury county; affirmed on defendant's appeal, reversed on plaintiff's appeal; opinion by Weaver.

Witt vs. Witt, Sioux county; affirmed; opinion by Weaver.

City of Bloomfield vs. Stanley et al, Davis county; affirmed; opinion by Deemer.

Orv vs. Cornell, Judge Appaurose county; affirmed; opinion per curiam.

Becker et al vs. Baker et al, appellants, Lyon; confirmed; opinion by Deemer.

Sherman vs. Sherman, Lyon county; affirmed; opinion by Deemer.

Warren vs. Graham, appellant, Sioux county; modified and affirmed on condition; opinion by Deemer.

NATIONAL GUARDS TO BE PUT UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

House Military Committee Will Incorporate a Provision to Eliminate Exclusive State Dominance.

PLAN FOR 400,000 MEN

Senate Drafting Regular Army Measure Which May Increase Standing Force to 250,000 Troops.

Washington, Feb. 14.—One result of the resignation of Secretary of War Garrison has been to clarify the congressional atmosphere and center the attention of congress upon the one week feature in the relation of the reorganization and upbuilding of the national guards. When the House military bill finally is reported it is expected to contain a provision for the nationalization of the state militia.

Closer supervision of the national guards by the war department under uniformity of system and federal pay also will be features of the plan. It is intended to provide for a guard of 400,000 men and the regular army, according to appropriations may be increased to 250,000 men.

In substance, it is believed, the bills will represent an effort to make effective virtually all of the plans of the war department with the exception that federalization of the national guard will be sought as a substitute for the continental army plan.

Final steps toward beginning the drafting of the measures were taken yesterday by both House and Senate committees. Both will take up the work Monday, and it is planned to hold all day sessions to complete the business of the two houses will permit.

Present indications are that the House bill will lay its stress upon provisions designed to federalize the national guard, while the Senate committee's main effort will be to go into the regular army articles of proposed business plans. The final measures sent to the president for his signature will be a compromise, it is thought, each house being willing to accept the judgment of the other to a large extent in its own particular field.

Plan to Recruit 400,000.

The House bill, it is expected, will provide for payment of national guardsmen who comply with all regulations laid down by congress on a basis sufficiently liberal to insure the recruiting of approximately 400,000 men, the ultimate size of the proposed continental army under proposed conditions of the availability for federal use in time of war of great emergency of all men who participate in this payment, the plan contemplates authorizing the president to draft them into a volunteer army.

Members of the committee are virtually unanimous in the opinion that congress has full constitutional authority to enact such a measure, and that it can be formulated as to withstand any attack through the courts. The system of national guards contemplated is of a broad character, designed for the training and discipline of the guardsmen in peace times in a way that will insure efficient organization for volunteer war service. Only the administration of the law would be left with the war department, and proposed to provide under these regulations for the coordination of enlistment periods, physical standards, and the examinations which officers appointed by state authorities must pass for an adequate reserve system for guard and for standardized methods of recruiting to fill up the wastage of regiments sent to the front.

Provision also will be made under which the quota of troops to be furnished by each state and the proportion of artillery, cavalry, engineering, signal corps and other special service troops would be determined by the war department. Specific federal appropriations will be proposed for the maintenance of these troops.

For 250,000 Regulars.

The sentiment of the Senate committee is not so well indicated. It is indicated, however, that its legislation for the regular army will include substantially all of the plans of the war college as to organization, and that it will be accompanied by a regular army reserve act designed to hold up and maintain a force more than equal in numbers to the force with the colors. Short enlistments with the colors and the discharge into the reserve of any man found incident by his officers at the end of a year's training, undoubtedly will be among the plans proposed to accomplish this end.

As to the size of the standing army, the men with the colors, it is indicated that the Senate bill would provide for an increase of 40,000 men asked by Secretary Garrison, and many senators will urge the full 250,000 total strength sought by the war college. Chairman Chamberlain has prepared a bill carrying out the plan of 1912, revised by this was college and which would provide a force with the colors of approximately 200,000 men.

It was over this plan that Secretary Garrison and Senator Chamberlain came into sharp disagreement last year. The chairman of the Senate committee desired then that the war department urge a complete reorganization of the army as suggested by the plan of 1912. Secretary Garrison, however, presented a series of bills designed to strengthen what he considered the weakest spots in the army, and held that these should be enacted, to be followed gradually by other bills to carry out the full plan.

Compromise Is Expected.

It was reported without very definite authority that the House would be willing to accept the Senate's regular army plan even on a basis of 250,000 men with the colors, provided the National Guard federalization plan went through.

In addition to plans already outlined it is thought there will be provided in the bills proposed, or in a companion measure, a definite plan for federal mobilization in time of war behind the fighting lines. Reserves of civilian males to military operations, such as railroad men, automobile drivers and mechanics, telegraphers, telephone engineers and operators, and the thousand and one men of other civil occupations necessary to an army, probably will be formed, the task being made easier by the fact that enrollment will be all that is necessary, the men being in constant training in peace times in the war games they would be called upon to perform in war.

