HAYS ANNOUNCES COMMITTEE ON PARTY POLICIES

Victor Rosewater, E. L. Burke, Representative Reavis and Mrs. M. D. Cameron Nebraska Members.

(Continued From Page One.)

is obvious that the convention can do fuller justice to a platform commensurate with the needs if they have for their consideration the reliable material thus furnished by some of the best brains in the party working for five months in the evolution of the suggestions.

Tremendous Responsibility.

"Underlying the whole plan is the great fact, which the national committee recognizes, that there rests on the republican party the tremendous responsibility of ascertaining fully the needs of the nation and frankly, honestly and definitely stating the fundamentals of the party's plan for the solution of the problems in a comprehensive program of constructive measures. Then, recognizing that the platform establishes a contractual relation between the party and the people, it shall be the supreme duty and purposes of the party when entrusted with power to square its performance with its promises."

Committee Named.

The members of the committee, all of whom have agreed to serve, are:

Governor Henry J. Allen, Kansas; Henry W. Anderson, Virginia; Representative Sydney Anderson, Minnesota; Mrs. Rupert Asplund, New Mexico; W. B. Ayer, Oregon; James E. Babb, Idaho; Mrs. Frederick T. Bagley, Massachusetts; Mrs. Arthur Ballentine, Maine; Truxtum Beale, District of Columbia; Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana.

Charles Sumner Bird, Massachusetts; Jonathan Bourne, jr., Washington, D. C.; Henry A. Buchtel, Colorado; E. L. Burke, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Clara B. Burdette, California; Judge W. P. Bynum, North Carolina; R. J. Caldwell, New York; Mrs. M. D. Cameron, Omaha; Gov. Thomas Campbell, Arizona; Milo Campbell, Michigan; Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas.

Gov. Robert D. Carey, Wyoming; Daniel L. Cease, Ohio; Robert R. Church, Tennessee; George I. Cochran, California; Everet Colby, New Jersey; William Collier, Washington, D. C.; Rperesentative John G. Cooper, Ohio; W. H. Cowles, Washington; John Crosby, Minnesota; Senator Albert B. Cummins, Iowa; Judge J. J. Curtis, Alabama; Walter S. Dickey, Missouri; Joseph Dixon, Montana; Judge S. S. Downer, Nevada; Representative John J. Esch, Wisconsin; Senator Albert B. Fall, New Mexico; Frank Farrington, Illinois; Representative S. D. Fess, Ohio; Senator Frederick F. Frelinghuysen, New York; Dr. S. A. Furniss, Indiana; James R. Garfield, Ohio; Representative Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; Gen. George W. Goethals, New York.

Lyman B. Goff, Rhode Island; Representative James W. Good, Iowa; Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, Connecticut; Herbert S. Hadley, Colorado; John Hays Hammond, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Miss Caroline Hazard, Rhode Island; George C. Hazlett, Alaska; Myron T. Herrick, Ohio; William Hayburn, Kentucky.

Charles D. Hilles, New York; Mrs. Solomon Hirsch, Oregon; Frank Hitchcock, Charles E. Hughes, New York; Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, Massachusetts; William L. Hutchinson, Michigan; J. B. Irwin, Minnesota; Daniel C. Jackling, California; James W. Johnson, New York; Representative Julius Kahan, California, Otta Kahn, New York; Representative Patrick H. Kelley, Michigan; Frank T. Knox, New Hampshire; Senator Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania; Albert D. Lasker, Illinois; Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; Dr. William Draper Lewis, Pennsylvania; William H. Lewis, Massachusetts; Dr. D. A. Lines, Louisiana; G. B. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.

Senator Lodge a Member.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; William Loeb, jr., New York; Representative Nicholas Longworth, Ohio; W. Gladen Lowndes, Maryland; J. G. Luhrsen, Washington; P. H. McCarthy, California; Robert R. McCormick, Illinois; M. B. McFarlane, Florida; Representative Schuyler Merritt, Connecticut; Mrs. Walter McNab Moore, Missouri; A. L. Mills, Oregon; Ogden L. Mills, jr., New York; Representative Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; Alexander P. Moore, Pennsylvania; Senator Harry S. New, Indiana; Bishop Charles W. Nibley, Utah; John Nildes, Oklahoma; Representative John I. Nolan, California; Gov. Peter Norbeck, South Dakota; Miss Marie L. Obenauer, Washington, D. C.; Herschel C. Ogden, West Virginia; John Callan O'Laughlin, Washington, D. C.; Lem E. Oldham, Mississippi; Frank C. Partridge, Vermont; Joseph M. Patterson, Illinois; George Wharton Pepper, Pennsylvania; George W. Perkins, New York; Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; Edgar P. Piper, Oregon; John H. Potts, Ohio; George F. Porter, Illinois; Mrs. Josephine Carliss Preston, Washington; Representative C. Frank Reavis, Nebraska; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, New York; Mark L. Roqua, California; Robert H. Richards, Delaware; W. D. Ritter, Utah; Mrs. Raymond Robins, Illinois; Karl G. Roebling, New Jersey; George C. Roeding, California; Charles A. Rock, Pennsylvania.

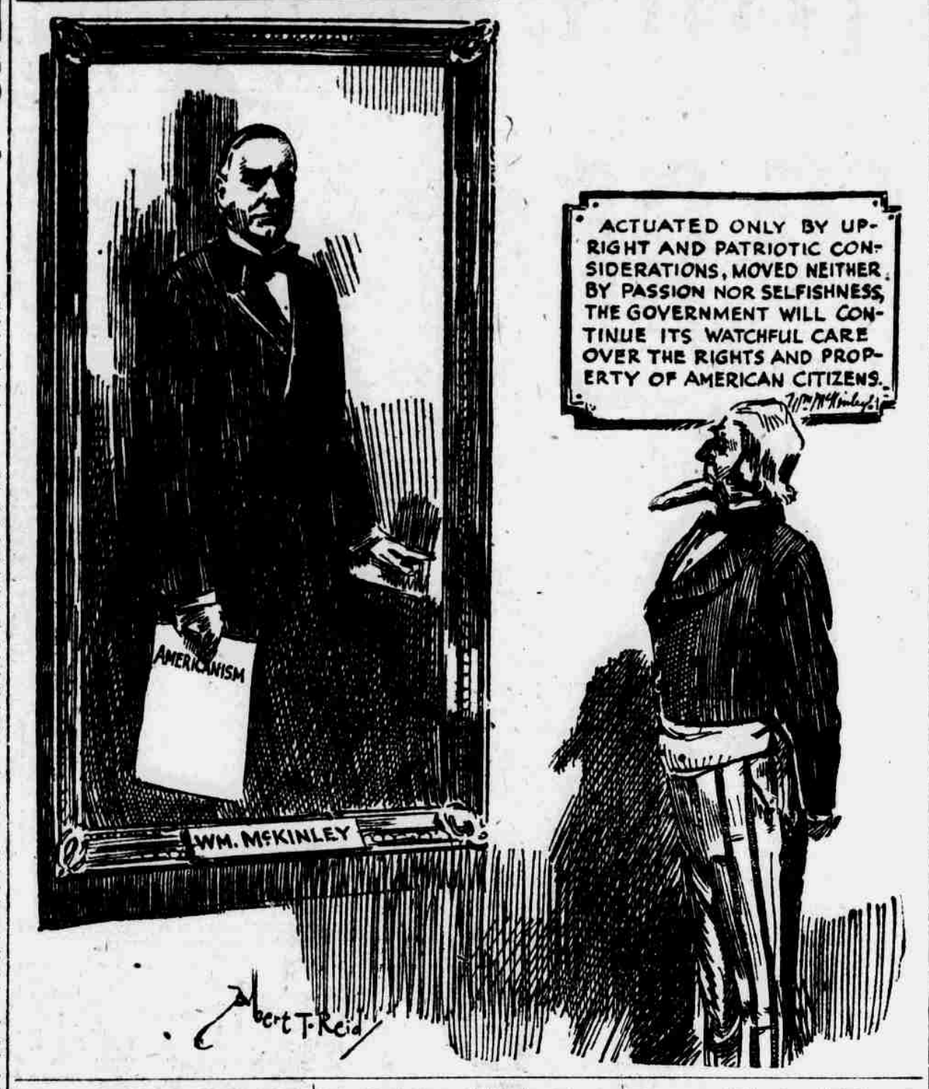
Victor Rosewater Chosen.

Theodore Roosevelt, New York; Elihu Root, New York; Victor Rosewater, Nebraska; J. H. Rossiter, California; Andrew J. Russell, Arkansas; Representative R. B. Sanford, New York; John C. Shaffer, Illinois; Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, New York; Dr. Albert Shaw, New York; R. W. Shingle, Hawaii; Roscoe Conklin Simmons, Kentucky; Mrs. George A. Soden, Illinois; Mrs. John G. South, Kentucky; B. F. Spalding, North Dakota; Dr. Henry Suzzallo, Washington; A. V. Swift, Oregon; John M. Switzer, Philippine Islands; T. J. Taker, Ohio.

William H. Taft, Connecticut; Representative J. Will Taylor, Tennessee; Percy Tetlow, Ohio; William H. Thompson, Maine; Joseph P. Tilson, Georgia; R. H. Todd, Porto Rico; R. R. Tolbert, Jr., South Carolina; Miss Anna Wolcott Vaile, Colorado; E. A. Vanvalkenburg, Pennsylvania; Frank A. Vanderlip, New York; Miss Harriet E. Vittum, Illinois; Eliot Wadsworth, Massachusetts; George H. Walker, Washington; Henry C. Wallace, Iowa; Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Pennsylvania.

Senator James E. Watson, Indiana; Harry A. Wheeler, Illinois; William Allen White, Kansas; Horace S. Wilkinson, New York; William R. Wilcox, New York; Silas Williams, Tennessee; Henry Lane Wilson, Indiana; W. H. Wilson, Texas; Robert E. Woodmansee, Illinois; Congressman Richard Yates, Illinois; Mrs. Theodora Youmans, Wisconsin.

Spirit Actuates Party Today



ARMY TRAINING OF U. S. YOUTHS WILL COME HIGH

Military Establishment Will Cost $600,000,000 for Year, Says Chairman Of Committee.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Chairman Wadsworth of the senate military committee, which agreed Monday to report favorably on a compulsory universal military training plan, declared that Representative Mondell of Wyoming, republican leader of the house, was incorrect in his statements that $1,000,000,000 would be required to administer the army reorganization bill with its universal training provision. War department estimates, Chairman Wadsworth said, showed that the annual cost would be approximately $400,000,000 less than the figure set by Representative Mondell.

These estimates, the senate chairman said, were prepared on the theory that the regular army and national guard would be maintained at the authorized maximum strength and without taking into account the enormous quantities of surplus stocks of equipment now on hand.

Won't Exceed 350,000.

Absence of adequate training facilities for the national guard, he added, leads the committee to believe, however, that instead of the national guard totaling 425,000 as provided by the senate army bill, it will not exceed 350,000.

"Taking into account these figures," the statement continued, "the committee has revised the estimates of the war department and believes that the annual cost of the proposed military establishment will run as follows:

"1921, $609,808,000; 1922, $623,545,000; 1923, $631,380,000; 1924, $632,575,000; 1925, $611,781,000, and 1926, $590,987,000

Include Cost of Personnel.

"In considering these estimates, it should be remembered that they include the cost of the permanent personnel or regular army, the national guard, the transportation, subsistence, clothing, laundry, medical attendance and pay of all the young men to be trained and all the elements of overhead, including maintenance and repair of all buildings and utilities. In other words, no element of cost has been left out of this estimate. It will not be necessary to enlarge our present establishment nor to embark upon new construction."

Senator Wadsworth estimated in 1921 the average cost of a trained soldier produced under the universal training system, would be $509, while in 1926 it would be only $170, while today $1,800 is required annually to support a soldier in the regular army.

GOMPERS FLAYS BOLSHEVISM NOW AND FOR ALL TIME

Labor Head Writes Scathing Article in the Current Number of Federationist.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Writing in the current number of the Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers condemns bolshevism, "completely, finally and for all time."

The American labor leader declares he doubts whether the propaganda which emanates from the bolshevist organization itself is more effective than that "conducted by those who claim to be entirely detached from Russian influence and Russian payrolls." He says he doubts whether publications issued by Russian bolshevist agents have as great an effect in America as those "which like to be known as 'journals of opinion,' such as The Nation, The Dial and the New Republic."

Mr. Gompers makes an extended reference to the argument that the American people know little about what is going on in Russia and the argument that it is unfair and unwise to pass judgment

"We do not have to wait for information about the form of government existing in what is called soviet Russia," he said. "All the information necessary to the passing of judgment on bolshevism and the system of government and as a state of society is at hand from sources that are authentic. The plea of those misguided persons in America who say, 'Wait for facts before passing judgment' is nothing more than an excuse which it is hoped will gain time for the Russian experiment and enable it to spread to other countries."

Quoting from the new bolshevist constitution, Mr. Gompers points out that while the fifth Pan-Russian congress declares for a dictatorship of the proletariat and the poorest peasantry, a great portion of the peasantry is disfranchised and the largest bolshevist estimate of the proletariat calculates them as only one-fifth of the number of peasants. Even a fairly prosperous working man, by this calculation, Mr. Gompers says, is not a proletariat. Bolshevist statistics, he says, show that the bolshevist minority does not even represent the masses of factory workers in Moscow, the bolshevist stronghold.

Reserve Board Denies It Has Used Coercion

Washington, Jan. 28.—Coercive methods have not been used by the federal reserve board or federal reserve banks to compel non-member state banks to join the federal reserve system or submit to the board's regulations, the senate was informed today by Gov. W. P. G. Harding in response to a senate resolution. The board has only endeavored to carry out the provisions of the law without discrimination, he said, and if any agent "through excess of zeal has adopted any other attitude in his efforts . . . it has been without the authority or consent either of the federal reserve board or the federal reserve banks themselves."

South Carolina House Kills Anti-Smoking Bill

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 28.—The bill prohibiting smoking in public eating places in South Carolina passed by the state senate last week was killed in the house today without a dissenting vote. The house adopted an unfavorable report from the judiciary committee on the bill.

Police Search in Two Cities for Boy Bandit

(Continued From Page One.)

ful robber and a companion away from the scene of the crime. A nickle-plated revolver, found under the back seat, was said by the insurance company employes to be the one which the bandit used. The car was placed in the garage 15 minutes after the robbery.

The boy bandit entered the office with a nonchalant air just as the collectors were turning over their money to Mr. Bailac. In a quiet tone he ordered the nine men to line up and place their money in his hat, which he put on the table. He chatted pleasantly with them while they did so.

Warns His Victims.

The diamond ring, valued at $2,500, he took from the finger of F. W. Gifford, general inspector of the Prudential, who had just arrived in Council Bluffs from the home office at Newark, N. J. He placed it in his vest pocket. Then he warned his victims not to follow him, and made his escape from the office. The boy bandit was seen leaving the building in company with another man.

Police of the two cities are searching for a taxi driver named Murray, known by many Prudential employes, who was in the office Tuesday morning to pay his insurance premium. Murray was seen driving an automobile which answered the description of the stolen car, abandoned in the Seventh street garage by the bandit and his companion shortly after the robbery.

British Loan One Million Crowns to the Austrians

Vienna, Jan. 28.—A British credit for 1,000,000,000 crowns has been negotiated by the Austrian republic for the purchase of raw materials, according to unofficial reports.

Eastern Woolen Mill To Divide Profits With Its Employes

Wakefield, Mass., Jan. 28.—A plan contemplating an equal division of net profits or net losses annually between the company and its 1,200 employes, and containing provisions by which the workers may take over control of the business, was announced today by Winship, Boit & Co., owners of the Harvard Knitting Mills, engaged in underwear manufacture. The employes who, in recent years, have received annual bonus of 15 per cent, agreed to accept the plan.

In a profitable year the company will credit 50 per cent of the net profits to employes. Those of one year's standing will receive 20 per cent of their earnings; those employed longer will have one per cent additional for each year of service. Individuals will receive one-half their share in cash, the other half to remain in the business at 6 per cent interest. Provision is made for caring for old age pensions, disability insurance and for dependent widows and children of employes.

In a year of unprofitable operations, the deficit will be shared equally between proprietors and employes.

Baker Asks Governors to Aid in Recruiting Drive

Washington, Jan. 28.—Secretary Baker has addressed a letter to the governor of each state requesting his official co-operation in the nation-wide recruiting drive to be inaugurated by the War department and to be intensified during the week of February 22 to 29, which is to be made national enlistment week. The governors were asked to issue proclamations calling the attention of their citizens to the importance of the advantages offered in the new "citizen army" and otherwise to assist in the effort to bring the army up to the full authorized strength.

The national campaign, it was said, has been organized on a scale even more ambitious than the wartime liberty loan drives. Not only the loan organization of the treasury, the postmasters and patriotic civilians' societies will be used, but also the clergy.

Baker's Protest Holds Up Sale of German Vessels

Washington, Jan. 28.—Action on bids for 30 of the former German liners seized in the United States was deferred by the shipping board because of a protest from Secretary Baker against the sale of such of these vessels as have been included by the War department in its army transport reserve.

Mr. Baker not only has protested to Chairman Payne, with the request that the matter be presented to President Wilson, but has taken the question up with the senate commerce committee, which now is undertaking to formulate a permanent policy to govern the American merchant marine.

It is understood, however, that the question of the disposition of the vessels already has been placed before President Wilson for final decision.

Adieu Two-Cent Fare.

Columbus, O., May 28.—Ohio's two-cent passenger fare law, passed in 1906 after a bitter fight, was cast into the discard by the lower house of the general assembly when it passed the Pearson bill giving the state public utilities commission power to fix fares for steam and interurban railroads at a rate not exceeding three cents a mile. Railroads now are charging three cents a mile fare under wartime orders.

Bandits Fire on Ship.

Naples, Jan. 28.—The steamer Molfetto was recently fired upon by bandits from the mountains near Cattaro. She was bound from Durazzo for Bara, Italy, with several members of the Albanian commission aboard. No one was wounded.

Reply Conciliatory And Compromise Is Believed Possible

Paris, Jan. 28.—The Jugo-Slav reply to the allied ultimatum regarding the Adriatic question, received in Paris this afternoon, amounts to a virtual refusal of the compromise offered by the Italians. The reply, it is believed, suggests a new basis of compromise along the lines of President Wilson's proposal.

The note, while amounting to a refusal of the alternative contained in the allied ultimatum, is couched in a conciliatory tone and opens the way for further discussion of the question, Jugo-Slavia points out that she is still quite ready to accept a solution of the problem along the line of President Wilson's 1919 proposals, adding that the Jugo-Slav government has no official cognizance of the treaty of London.

Comet, Found In Spain, Seen At Wisconsin Observatory

Chicago, Jan. 28.—The new comet named "Sola" for its Spanish discoverer was sighted from the Williams Bay, Wis., observatory last night, acocrding to a telegram to Prof. Phillip Fox of Northwestern university. The location of the comet had been sought for a week by astronomers. To the naked eye the comet appears as an ordinary star, the telegram said.