

TAFT WILL URGE BOTH NAVAL AND MILITARY REFORM

President Will Soon Send to Congress a Special Message Advocating Some Important Remedies.

MORE EFFICIENCY IS NEEDED IN SERVICES

President Would Revise the Retirement Rules and Would Station Troops Among the Larger Cities.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—President Taft will send a special message to congress in the next few days advocating measures for bringing about greater efficiency in the land and naval forces of the United States.

These measures have been considered with the utmost care by experts of the two services, and, if enacted into law, they promise to provide the nation with more effective means of defense than it now possesses.

There has been a crying need for some years for a reform of the personnel of the army and navy. In the army, according to the president, there is imperative necessity for a bill providing a method by which the merits of officers shall have some effect upon their promotions and by which the advancement of all may be accelerated by the effective elimination of a definite proportion of the least efficient. This plan has been in operation in the navy since 1890 and it has worked with distinct advantage to the service and the country.

Would Eliminate Incompetents. There are in every army—and, according to the president, certainly in ours—a number of officers who do not violate their duty in such a way as to give a reason for court martial or dismissal, but who do not show such aptitude and skill and character for high command as to justify their remaining in the active service to be promoted.

The president proposes that officers of the army compulsorily retired shall receive a certain proportion of their pay, increasing with their length of service at the time of retirement.

If the plan Mr. Taft will recommend is enacted by congress, officers will reach the grade of captain at 34 years of age, of major at 44 instead of 51 or more, as at present; of lieutenant colonel at 50 instead of 57, and of colonel at 54 instead of 59.

Revision of Organization. It also is the purpose of the president to recommend a revision of the laws regulating the organization of our armed forces in the event of war, so as to produce a force which will be more consistently apportioned throughout its numerous branches. This will mean an increase in the number of officers—an increase which is needed for the best interests of the service.

The war department also is anxious for authority to distribute the army throughout the country. It believes the forces should be so located as to permit of their being maintained and administered in the most economical fashion; that they should be stationed in positions from which they can be moved most expeditiously and economically to points of concentration against foreign or domestic enemies, and that they should be so distributed as to be of the greatest value in educating and training the militia and carrying out plans for raising volunteers in case of necessity.

In this connection Secretary of War Dickinson made the following observations in his recent annual report: "Under the first of the considerations referred to above the natural conclusion would be that the troops should be stationed near great centers of production and supply. Under the second, they should be stationed at great centers of transportation, and under the third they should be distributed in the several states in proportion to their population and organized militia.

Cities as Natural Centers. "Each state has one or more centers of supply at which troops could be economically maintained. These centers of supply, are as a rule, centers

EARL OF MINTO WILL PUT BRIDLE ON PRESS



The Earl of Minto, Governor-General of India, who has determined to put the freedom hitherto enjoyed by the press of that country. He believes that inflammatory literature is responsible for the spirit of sedition noticeable about the country. A stringent press act will probably be introduced very shortly, the recent murder of a police inspector having hastened the Lord-Lieutenant's intention.

of transportation, and usually are large and important cities. The proportion of militia organized in the cities of the several states is far greater than the proportion organized in small towns and country districts. Hence the three requirements—economy, possibility of rapid movement, and training of the militia—would all be met in the most effective manner if the troops were stationed in or near the principal cities."

The measure for reorganization of the navy bases the personnel on the ships. With a given number of ships of all classes it is found that for the purpose of manning and training in time of peace there will be required a certain minimum number of officers and men. The ratio is to be 100 men for every 2,000 tons of ships of all classes, and five line officers and midshipmen for every 2,000 tons.

The present total tonnage is about 1,200,000, including all serviceable ships, excluding those not fit for war purposes, and including those building and authorized.

Means 60,000 Men in Navy. The ratio as above stated would give eventually 60,000 men and 3,000 line officers and midshipmen. These figures cannot be reached for some time. The bill does not authorize these numbers, but fixes them as the upper limit. For men, the estimates submitted by the secretary of the navy, and approved by congress, cannot be exceeded. For the next fiscal year the estimated number is 47,500. In succeeding years, if approved by congress, the numbers gradually can be brought up to the required ratio.

The line officers and midshipmen will number about 2,400 on July 1 next, instead of the 3,000 as required. The shortage can be made up only through the naval academy. Under the system of entries provided, it is estimated that the shortage will not be overcome until 1918.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Monday, Jan. 31.—Richmond Commandery No. 8, K. T., work in Temporal degree.

Tuesday, Feb. 1st.—Richmond Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M., stated meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.—Called meeting, Webb Lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M. Work in Fellowcraft degree.

Thursday, Feb. 3.—Wayne Council No. 10, R. & S. M., stated assembly. Friday, Feb. 4.—King Solomon's Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., called meeting; work in Most Excellent Master's degree.

Saturday, Feb. 5th.—Loyal Chapter, No. 49, O. E. S. Stated meeting.

Irving's Intensity. The piercing eyes and intense expression of Henry Irving once had the effect of making a fellow actor altogether forget that he was on the stage at all. It occurred in Manchester during a performance of "Macbeth" and in the scene where Macbeth says to one of the murderers "There's blood upon thy face" Irving put so much earnestness into his words that the murderer forgot his proper answer ("Tis Banquo's then") and replied in a startled voice "Is there? Great Scott!" He fancied, as he afterward said, that he'd broken a blood vessel.

SALOONISTS PAID PENANCE IN PEWS

Indianapolis Violators Hear Sermons and Can Now Open Up Places.

TOLD "GO, SIN NO MORE."

NOVEL PUNISHMENT DEALT OUT BY MAYOR SHANK TO MEN IN CAPITAL CITY WHO SOLD BOOZE ON SUNDAYS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—The saloonkeepers who were sentenced by Mayor Shank on Thursday to attend church yesterday, because they had violated the law Sunday a week ago by keeping their saloons open, paid the full penalties of their wrong, and today they reopened their bars and did business at the old stands.

Marion Cummins, however, had to first bring a letter to the mayor and it was written by the minister whose sermon he heard. It stated that the guilty saloon keeper was at the service. This the saloon man was prepared to do, as he made arrangements yesterday with a minister in order that he might be identified in the congregation, and thus run no risk of not getting the letter.

Find It Is Day of Rest.

Jerry Stenfel, Joseph Klemenc and Joseph Kreber, who were placed in charge of Rev. John Smolley of Holy Trinity church, learned when Sunday comes and that the day is a day of rest. The minister explained to them very carefully that they must obey the mayor and that their saloons must not be opened until Monday morning and that it would be well for them to keep themselves in touch with some one who could testify to their good behavior. The three men readily submitted themselves to the minister's guidance, and they were seated in the church when the services began and remained till they were concluded. To make sure that they would avoid even the appearance of evil the remained away from the proximity of their saloons and spent the afternoon at the home of a church member designated by the minister.

Marion Cummins, who admitted to the mayor that he had not attended church since he entered the saloon business, created a sensation when he entered the Columbia Avenue Methodist church with his wife by his side. Mrs. Cummins is a regular attendant, but the audience smiled as her husband appeared with her.

"Go and Sin No More."

The pastor, Rev. James Hixson, raised his eyes and then dropped his gaze from the chair. He knew Cummins was coming, and this afternoon Cummins called at his house and received the coveted letter to the mayor. The service was short, the minister delivering a short sermon from the text, "Go and sin no more." It had been selected earlier in the week, and the minister did not see any reason to change his text because the saloon man was present under such peculiar circumstances.

PRESIDENT TAFT THINKS WELL OF A POLAR SEARCH

(Continued From Page One.)

This seems to have been the farthest south Wilkes reached.

The Shackleton expedition penetrated as far south as latitude 88 degrees 23 seconds, which the English lieutenant estimated was within ninety miles of the pole. Wilkes, of course, was not trying to discover the pole, but merely seeking to make a survey of the antarctic ocean.

Bitter Quarrel Is Started.

Upon his return to the United States, Wilkes prepared a chart showing the character of land he had discovered. He gave a copy of the chart to Capt. Ross, the great British navigator, who expressed surprise that an officer of the American navy should have chosen to follow the route he had selected, knowing that an expedition was being prepared under his command to make a southward exploration. Ross also declared he had sailed over a clear sea, where the Wilkes chart laid down mountainous land.

With reference to his entrance into the same region that Ross afterwards penetrated, Wilkes asserted he had received his orders eight months before Ross was given his instructions, and that the American congress had passed a law authorizing his expedition prior to the time of the meeting of a British scientific commission, whose deliberations led to the organization of the Ross venture. With regard to Ross' criticism of his chart, Wilkes charged that the Englishman deliberately had falsified it.

Since the time of Wilkes no American expedition has been south of the antarctic circle. It is deemed important now for the United States to take part in the work of clearing up the mystery surrounding the unknown features of the globe and to remove all doubt as to the results of the first American discoveries in the ice clad region surrounding the southern pole.

Mixed. Edith, aged six, had just been informed that twin boys had been added to the family.

"That's funny," she mused, "Ethel and I both prayed for a baby brother, but we thought it was the same one."—Everybody's.

Business Review of The Past Week by Henry Clews

The market has received fresh shocks this week, showing market declines and corresponding rallies with unexpected frequency. Fears concerning the forthcoming decisions of the United States Supreme court on the Tobacco, Standard Oil and Union Pacific cases were the main causes of weakness. The decline was accelerated by increased aggressiveness on the part of the bear contingency; whose operations were chiefly incited by working upon these apprehensions. It is known that a number of our leading capitalists are quite concerned about the tenor of these decisions, which may come very shortly or may be deferred for several months. Should they be unfavorable, it will, of course, be necessary for many unlawful corporations to reorganize. This will involve some rearrangement of plans, more or less temporary disorganization and possibly some disappointment in certain financial circles. There is, however, no ground for undue anxiety regarding the effect of these decisions. Previous decisions by the Supreme court in its interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law have always been on conservative lines, and there is no reason for anticipating any serious departure on this occasion. It will be remembered that financial chaos was predicted in the event of an unfavorable Northern Securities decision. That decision was unfavorable, yet the effect was not what was anticipated. The companies concerned immediately complied with the law and went on doing business as before without injury. The same will probably be true regarding the great corporations now under trial. They may be obliged to reorganize, with more or less temporary inconveniences, but they are quite likely to continue in the business of refining oil, preparing tobacco and carrying freight just as before. As Mr. J. Hill truly remarked the other day: "What difference will it make whether owners have one green certificate to represent their interests or two red ones?" As for the policy of President Taft, there is no reason to anticipate that he will carry it out in reckless fashion. Mr. Taft's disposition is to conserve and not destroy property interests, and in any event he can do neither more nor less than aid in the prosecution of law-breaking corporations. Not a few of our large corporations have been illegally put together, and proper reconstruction will in the end do good and not harm. Especially where monopolies are checked and their power for injury prevented will the effect of the decisions be beneficial. Some day investors will come to realize that no industrial security earning large profits based purely on monopoly can be regarded as having value of permanent stability. Industrial monopolies—those based on patents excepted—are regarded as against public welfare and will always be exposed to popular attack; hence their undesirability as investments.

The money market shows somewhat easier tendencies. Funds are returning more freely from the interior, and the surplus reserves are rising in consequence. The situation abroad is also favorable in this respect, considerable ease prevailing in London, Paris and Berlin. The great floods in France, causing a loss estimated at between \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000, must have some effect in Paris, although the reconstruction work which will be required cannot make any sudden demands upon the money market. France is financially strong and optimistic, so that a disaster of this sort will only exert a passing effect. London is becoming more hopeful, and a further reduction in the bank rate is not improbable. Europe is just now exceptionally free of international friction. The situation abroad, therefore, is generally satisfactory from the financial point of view.

At home the situation is somewhat confused by temporary drawbacks. The agitation against the present high cost of living, which has spread like wildfire from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has an important political significance, inasmuch as the discontent which it implies unless checked may easily be the occasion for a great deal of radical and injurious legislation. Already investigations are being initiated that will furnish fresh material for the agitator, and unless some means are found to satisfy this discontent it may easily become a much more disturbing factor than has yet appeared. If an investigation can be conducted free of political animus, it may accomplish much good by provoking discussion and showing what are the real reasons for present high prices. As already stated in these advices, high prices are due to many and very complex causes, and little relief can be expected from legislation. It is largely an economic movement, and one that with time and patience will work out its own solution far better than through any legislative meddling.

TO VISIT AMERICA

Lloyd-George Will Come Here in Summer, Guest of Welshmen.

CHINAMEN ARE OPPOSED

(By Phillip Everett.)

London, Jan. 31.—Chinamen are not to be tolerated in this country when they come here to compete with unorganized English agricultural workers and the whole country is applauding the action of the Liverpool immigration authorities, who recently sent a number of Chinese coolies back to their native country at public expense. The coolies had come here because a number of wealthy landowners wanted real cheap labor for their estates, so they paid the freight charges on the Chinamen from Hongkong to England, and in return only asked that the coolies should work without wages for a number of years—in other words they were to be slaves. The watchfulness of the authorities spoiled this neat little game and the coolies were not allowed to land. It is only regretted that the importers were not forced to pay the return charges.

Two of the coolies escaped, however, and are in hiding in Liverpool, but as a reward of \$100 has been offered for their capture it will probably not last many days before some of their own countrymen give them up.

Mr. Lloyd George will visit the United States next summer as the guest of American Welshmen. He will be accompanied by Sir Samuel T. Evans, the solicitor general, Mr. W. Abraham, M. P., and Mr. William Jones M. P., and according to the "Druid," the organ of the Welsh people in America, a banquet will be given in his honor, at which President Taft is expected to attend.

In his invitation to the Councillor, Mr. R. A. Phillips, president of the Welsh society, says: "On behalf of the hundreds of thousands of Welsh people in America, we cordially invite to visit this great country this summer. We promise you a triumphant tour, which will bring you to the hearts of thousands of your admirers, and will give you a much needed and well-deserved rest."

A NEW CIGAR STORE

It is probable that a branch store of the United Cigar Stores will be located in this city in the Colonial building. Negotiations are now on between the proprietor of the building and the company's agent.

A Change at Least. A change of tenors had been made in the church choir. Eight-year-old Jessie, returning from the morning service, was anxious to tell the news. "Oh, mother," she exclaimed, "we have a new tenor in the choir!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Plenty of Chin. "She talks twice as much as the other girls I know." "Yes; she has a double chin."—Cleveland Leader.

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PROPOSES TO MAKE ALL LAND FERTILE

Governor Hay of Washington, Has Started a National Movement.

PLANS ARE FORMULATED

HE PROPOSES TO MAKE PRACTICAL THE PLAN PROPOSED BY ROOSEVELT IN HIS COUNTRY LIFE AGITATION.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 31.—To relieve the congestion of the cities, make life attractive for the present residents of the rural districts and to increase the productivity of every acre of tillable land in America is the object of Governor M. E. Hay, of Washington, in requesting President C. M. Fassett, of the Spokane chamber of commerce to appoint a committee of educators, business and professional men to formulate a practical working plan for the country life movement inaugurated by former President Roosevelt.

In his letter to President Fassett, Governor Hay says: "I am firmly convinced that there are more dissatisfied people in the cities than in the country. It is not the adult population of the country which is lured to the city, but the younger generation attracted by the glare and glimmer of betterment, more leisure, less hardship and more social advantages.

Wants It But Needs It. The city man in his wisdom, brain and body weary of the maelstrom of strenuous commercialism, looks longingly at the green fields, the river and the hills, yet dreads the bad roads, poor school, limited social intercourse and many other conditions which must be rectified.

"It is my desire that you appoint a committee to formulate a practical working plan whereby these conditions will be so changed that the country life will be attractive alike to the tired city man and the youngest on the farm. Farming must be made a business and that business will soon become a pleasure. Every year the city demands its toll of humanity from the soil. In its insatiable mask it crumbles the life out of thousands and demands more. It is our plain duty to repay a part of that debt and to return to the country a large portion of the life which has been sacrificed upon the altar of greed."

When the committee makes its report, which is expected shortly, the governor will appoint chairmen of committees throughout the state to start the work of a permanent organization which promises to be one of the most far-reaching and important movements ever attempted in America. Intensive farming makes conditions ideal in the inland Empire for the successful establishment of Roosevelt's ideas.

THE FLINTS

Bright Boy. Teacher—Tommy, what part of speech is "nose"? Tommy—It ain't any part of speech, Teacher—But it must be, Tommy—Well, maybe yours is, because you talk through it, but the only part of speech I've got is my mouth.—Chicago News.

Hard Work. Employer—What's the matter with you? Muddled Clerk—Tired; that's all. "Tired, eh?" "Yes; I been workin' like a horse." "Ah, I see! Carrying a load, eh?"—Philadelphia Record.

WILL USE BARLEY TO FIGHT WEEDS

Minnesota Legislator Has a Plan to Improve All the Foul Fields.

EXPERIMENTS ARE MADE

AND IT IS SHOWN THAT BARLEY WILL NOT ONLY ROUT WEEDS, BUT CONSERVE FERTILITY OF FIELDS.

Saint Paul, Minn., Jan. 31.—As the result of careful experiments in the lower Red River valley district, State Senator Works is out with a statement in which he summarizes his experiments in clearing foul fields of weeds and states that barley, which is one of Minnesota's most profitable crops, is a weed destroyer and will conserve the fertility of lands partially exhausted by continued cropping without rotation.

Dar S. Hall, for forty years a Minnesota farmer, confirms the results of the Red River experiments and states that independent experiments which he has conducted show the same results and offer the average farmer a profitable crop, used in rotation, to follow wheat on lands where wheat crops will no longer yield a profit.

Conservation Congress. The results of the barley experiments will be presented to the farmers of Minnesota, with other expert information with reference to successful plans of crop rotation and methods for the conservation of the productivity of the soil at the coming conservation and state development congress, called by Governor Eberhart for March 16-19.

Because of careless cropping and cultivation many rented farms in western Minnesota have become foul with mustard and other weeds, which present a serious problem to farmers buying them and attempting to restore the cleanliness of the fields. Kinghead is comparatively rare in Minnesota, but in many states is very common and because of the close resemblance of its seed to wheat, foul wheat is difficult to clean. Barley, according to the latest experiments is a remedy for these an nother foul weeds, and if properly put in will smother them out and clean up the fields in one season.

Further experiments will be conducted during the coming season to determine by what method of rotation barley is best adapted to bring about the restoration of carelessly cropped and depreciated soils.

Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes make a hearty, wholesome breakfast. Fresh supply now at your grocer's.

At Local Theaters

The Flints. The Flints are coming. Who are the Flints? They are the world's favorites and kings of hypnotism. The people who possess the highest occult power, who carry their suggestions out in the most forms and who manage to extract out of every situation more fun than will last an average man a week of steady laughter. They are the only ones upon the stage who can begin with mirth and never relax the facial muscles of the audience for two solid hours. It simply ripples from one point to another during the entire evening. Their work is marvelous. They have a novelty this year in using very elaborate costumes for different scenes. It is an original idea of the Flints and something never attempted by any other hypnotists. The Flints will open a week's engagement at the Gennett theater tonight with the usual ladies free offering.

At the Murray Theater. Willie Hale and Brother in parlor pastimes, introducing juggling, comedy, tumbling and high class selections on the xylophone are at the Murray theater all of this week and judging from the fact that they have had such an extensive engagement both in this country and abroad, their performances are sure to please. The fantasy "A Doll Maker's Dream" put on by Dainty June Roberts and Co. is one of the most popular vaudeville attractions and is an act that will attract the young as well as the old because it has in it a delightful touch of music, comedy and pathos exquisitely intermingled. Then there is Mack and Sheffels, featuring "The Blind Beggar's Dream," McCauley and Connell, the eccentric black face comedians and the motion pictures, all are making the Murray the popular place of amusement this week.

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New Murray Theatre

APPROVED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF JANUARY 31

WILLIE HALE
The Man on the Globe, and the Juggling Boy. Four other Exclusive Features. Matinee, any seat, 10c. Evening, 7:45 and 9:00. Prices, 10, 15 and 20c. Loge Seats, 25c.

C. W. Jordan. Chas. G. Blanchard. Daniel F. McManus. Charles G. Blanchard, Licensed Embalmer, of 18 years' experience, is with Jordan, McManus & Blanchard, Funeral Directors, Parlors at 1011 Main Street. Telephone 2175. Private Chapel for services. Public Ambulance.

Round Trip Tickets

Via C. C. & L. R. R.

\$7.15 Round Trip, to Chicago.

Account Automobile Show

Selling dates February 2nd to 7th. Final return limit, Feb. 16.

To New Orleans, \$23.45

Mobile, Ala.,\$22.05

Pensacola, Fla., \$22.05

On account of Mardi Gras Celebration. Selling dates Feb. 1st to 7th. Final return limit, March 7th. For particulars, call C. A. BLAIR, P. & T. A., Home Tel. 2062.

Be sure to be here when the doors open

Thursday, Feb. 3 at 8 a. m.

Emory Mill

Remnant Sale

Store closed

Wednesday, Feb. 2nd

Railroad Store

Growing

Have purchased several cars of Dairy, Hog and Chicken Feed, such as: Molasses Dairy Feed. Cotton Seed Meal (41 per cent protein)

Oil Meal. Calf Meal. Tankage (60 per cent protein)

Alfalfa Meal. Ground Bone. Bone and Beef Meal. Beef Scrap. Hen Scratch. Chick Scratch

...OMER G. WHELAN...

Feed and Seed Store

33 S. 6th St. Phone 1679

Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.

Eastern Division