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ROOSEVELT ON OUR ARMY

IN SPEECH AT BOSTON

Criticises High Officers of Army in Last War

MAJOR GENERAL WOOD REPLIES

Admits Some Defects Which Are Being Overcome and Says That Concentration of Forces Will Be Big Help.—Bureau System Bad.

A warning that the United States must be prepared for immediate war and far better prepared for than the country has been for past wars was the feature of an address by Theodore Roosevelt last Saturday at a conference of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts in Boston. Col. Roosevelt severely arraigned War Department officials of the Spanish war period as well as high officials of the army and navy in general. At times the Colonel was satirical in recounting his experience in that war with the high authorities and "red tape."

The principle of arbitration, Roosevelt said, was being carried too far and was causing too little attention to be paid to needed preparations for war.

"There is but one way to maintain peace, and that is by keeping our army and navy in such a state of preparation that there will be no temptation on the part of some one else to go to war with us," he said.

Fifty persons were present, including several women and army officers and teachers, when Col. Roosevelt was presented by William A. Dunning of New York, First Vice President of the American Historical Society.

"If I ever should have occasion to write about the Spanish war," said the Colonel, "I should have to write very harshly of the high officers of the army and navy. The defects of the army men, were more obvious than those of the naval officers. The fault, however, was not theirs. It was the fault of the system which for thirty years had resulted in no adequate preparation for war."

"The Brigade Commanders in our army in Cuba, however, had never seen a brigade in service since the civil war, and then they were Lieutenants or Captains. Since the civil war their time had been spent in an army post with a company or perhaps a half company, where the all-absorbing topic of conversation consisted of petty fights between the Captain and the Quartermaster."

The Colonel said the non-commissioned officers and junior officers of the line, such as Lieutenants and Captains who served in Cuba, were excellent. The higher officers, he asserted, "were markedly inferior to the officers of corresponding rank in the navy."

Bureau chiefs in the War Department before the war occurred were described by the Colonel as "high minded estimable gentlemen, but unable to un-

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PRESIDENT WILSON WILL NAME SIX ARMY HEADS IN 1913

Seven Brigadier-Generals Will Reach The Age Limit and Retire This Year.

Several general officers of the United States Army will be retired from active service under the age limit in 1913, and Woodrow Wilson, as President, will have the naming of the successors to six of the seven. The exception in the list is Brig. Gen. James Allen, the Chief of the Signal Corps, whose successor will be the last officer to be named for a Brigadier Generalship by President Taft. Gen. Allen will be 64 years old on February 13 next, and already the army is busy speculating who will succeed him as the head of that important arm of the military service.

The other six Brigadier Generals whose successors will be named by President Wilson are Walter S. Schuyler, commanding the Department of California; Frederick A. Smith, commanding the Department of the Missouri; Edgar Z. Steever, commanding the Department of Texas; Ralph W. Hoyt, commanding the Department of the Lakes; William T. Rossell, Corps of Engineers, unassigned, and William H. Bixby, Chief of the Corps of Engineers.

These commands are among the most important in the gift of the War Department.

The greatest interest centers around Gen. Allen's successor as Chief of the Signal Corps. The retirement of Gen. Allen is a matter of great regret in the War Department, for under him the Signal Corps has been developed into one of the most efficient branches of the service.

OUR FARM PRODUCTION THREE FOURTHS OF NATIONAL WEALTH

Year Just Passed Was The Greatest Agriculturally In The History of The Country.

The United States is beginning to realize that the only big way to check the advancing cost of necessities is to encourage agricultural development. Farming is the most important industry of this country and shrewd financiers are coming to see that it offers a greater field for the profitable investment of capital than mining, manufactures or transportation.

Of all the agricultural years in this country, 1912 has been the most productive. As Secretary Wilson says: "The earth has produced its greatest annual dividend. The sun and the rain and the fertility of the soil heeded not the human controversies, but kept on working in co-operation with the farmer's efforts to utilize them. The reward is a high general level of production. The man behind the plow has filled the Nation's larder, crammed the storehouses, and will send liberal supplies to foreign countries."

The prices at the farm are generally profitable and will continue the prosperity that farmers have enjoyed in recent years. In spite of the lower value of animals sold and slaughtered the total crop value is so far above that of 1911 and of any preceding year that the total production of farm wealth is the highest yet reached by half a billion dollars.

Based on the census items of wealth production on farms, the grand total for 1912 is estimated to be \$9,532,000,000. This unthinkable amount of wealth has been contributed to the Nation in one year by the soil and by the farmers' live stock. It is more than twice the value of the wealth produced on farms in 1911, and it is about one-eighth more than the wealth produced in 1912.

During the last sixteen years the farmer has steadily increased his wealth production year by year, with the exception of 1911, when the value declined from that of the preceding year. If the wealth produced on farms in 1899 be regarded as 100, the wealth produced sixteen years ago is represented by 84, and that produced in 1912 by 202. During the sixteen years the farmers' wealth production increased 141 per cent. In this period the production of farms reached the grand total of \$105,000,000,000, or about three-quarters of the present National wealth.

To simplify the financing of this great industry the Department of agriculture has been making a study of agriculture credit and collecting data on which possible legislation may be based.

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON RECEIVES FIRST PARCELS POST

Package of Fine Apples Delivered in Princeton at Governor's Home at 12:07 A. M.

President-elect Wilson got the first package sent through the parcels post. It was delivered to him seven minutes after the new year began.

The Princeton postoffice was notified that the Woodrow Wilson Club of this place wanted to deliver a box of fine New Jersey apples to the Governor and to get it to him by parcels post before anybody else in the country.

As the university clock announced the death of the old year the package was handed in to Postmaster Robinson. Thirteen cents worth of stamps were posted on with an insurance stamp that cost an extra nickel and insured its delivery. It was promptly handed out to Carrier Rockefeller, who made record time to Governor Wilson's house and got there at 12:07 A. M. Mr. Wilson had been notified by telephone that it was coming and one of the servants at his home was waiting to receive it.

The first package sent out by parcels post in the United States weighed eight pounds and eight ounces and contained two dozen apples.

War Angel Dead.

Mrs. Elmina Keeler Spencer, army nurse known to Civil War veterans everywhere as the Florence Nightingale of the Rebellion, died in Oswego, N. Y., aged 89. She was born in Mexico and served for the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers, her husband being in that regiment.

She served in Washington hospitals and was on the field at Fredericksburg, Wilderness, White House and Gettysburg. She was a friend of General Grant and a bronze bust of her husband was placed in the capitol at Albany.

President-elect Wilson favors a provisional government for eight years and then absolute independence for the Philippines.

There are fewer Americans in Paris at this season than for years.



Friday.

Amid the ringing of church bells, the tooting of horns, the explosion of fireworks, and the cheering of 25,000 people, President-elect Wilson was welcomed back to Staunton, the place of his birth, and at night he slept in the room in which he was born, in the manse of the First Presbyterian Church, of which his father was pastor.

To serve terms of three years and nine months, respectively, State Senators Isaac E. Huffman of Butler County and La Forrest R. Andrews of Lawrence County, Ohio, entered the penitentiary at Columbus today. They had been convicted of accepting bribes in connection with bills pending before the last Legislature, and their appeals had failed.

With both hands cut off and his skull fractured, Max von Buelow said to be a descendant of Count von Buelow, the famous German General, was picked up on the railroad track near the Nevada State line, and died later in the railroad hospital at Starks.

Ten men were injured, some of them seriously in two railway wrecks in which Washington trains took part. A Chesapeake Beach Railway passenger train and a Baltimore and Ohio freight train met head on at Hyattsville, Md., injuring five men, and two trains of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railway collided at Annapolis, injuring five men. All those hurt were employees of the railways.

Heir to half an estate valued at \$45,000, Charles B. Grow, 34 years old, was found in the Lehigh Pa., county prison, where he has four months to serve of a year for passing worthless checks on a hotel keeper last summer.

Saturday.

President-elect Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, at his native city of Staunton, Va., proclaimed the hope that his Administration might mean the final obliteration of everything that may have in the past divided the North and South. Gov. Wilson spoke from the porch of Mary Baldwin Seminary where he was baptised, to a great crowd from far and wide, which had gathered to honor his return to his native town on his fifty-sixth birthday anniversary.

Thirty-eight of the forty men charged with conspiring to a dynamite non-union ironwork jobs, were found guilty in the United States District Court at Indianapolis, at the end of a trial lasting three months. All but two of those convicted are officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in various parts of the country and include all but two of the executive officials of the union.

Edward F. Mylius, who spent a year in a British prison because he said in a Republican paper, published on the Continent, that King George of England had been married and had children before he made Princess Mary of Teck his Princess, heard without the quiver of an eyelash yesterday the decision of an special board of inquiry at Ellis Island that he cannot come into the United States. Counsel for Mylius immediately gave notice that the case will go to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and said that it was confident of a reversal.

Nine men were killed at Hamlet, N. C., when a stationary boiler, in the roundhouse of the Seaboard Airline railway, exploded.

Sunday.

Hal Shain, a well-known automobile racer, received injuries that caused his death in a half-hour, three others were seriously hurt and a number slightly cut and bruised, when Shain's machine shot out of the cup-shaped track on the Concession Pier, at Los Angeles, Cal., and plunged into the crowd.

William S. Andrews, one of the old line of New York Tammany politicians, who was at one time an Assemblyman, and is said to have held a greater variety of public offices than any man in New York city, died in a private sanitarium, aged 71 years.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and her Ogdan Miles Reid, arrived in New York from England on the steamer Campania. Their arrival was timed to precede by several days that of the British cruiser Natal, which bore the body of the late American Ambassador to Great Britain, who died in London December 15.

President and Mrs. Taft, Colonel and Mrs. Goethals and a number of friends arrived off Key West at 10 o'clock this morning on the United States battleships Arkansas and Delaware after a quick trip from Colon and the Panama Canal Zone.

Monday.

Baron Alfred von Kiderlin-Waechter, secretary of foreign affairs for Germany, and generally referred to as "the new Bismarck of the German empire," died suddenly in Stuttgart Germany of heart disease, in his sixtieth year.

In a cold downpour of rain which drenched them to the skins the men and women garment makers of New York and the surrounding cities affiliated with the United Garment Workers of North America went on strike to enforce the demands for a shorter work day increased wages and sanitary working conditions.

That the Progressive party is one of the "two leading parties" in the State of Maryland and is therefore entitled to name the judges and clerks of election laws, is the opinion of former Attorney General Isaac Lobe Straus, who has made a special study of the State's election laws and the court decisions bearing upon the same.

Another defeat was inflicted upon the Turkish army in the Epirus by the Greeks. The Greek column operating at Bizarna attacked the Turks and drove them back with heavy loss.

Sentences aggregating 113 years were imposed by Judge A. B. Anderson in the Federal Court of Indianapolis upon the 38 laborer leaders found guilty in the dynamite conspiracy. The heaviest sentence was seven years, pronounced upon Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron-workers.

Tuesday.

Consternation was caused among the Turkish peace delegates at London by a telegram from Belgrade that Scutari had fallen before a combined attack of Servians and Montenegrins. Rechad Pacha, of the Ottoman delegation, declared that if this proved true it would show flagrant violation of the Tchatatja armistice.

Bench warrants were issued by Judge Case in the Criminal Superior Court, at Bridgeport, Conn., the instance of the state's attorney, Stiles Judson, for Henry J. Horn, of Boston, vice president; Benjamin R. Pollock, general manager, and Charles N. Woodward, general superintendent of New Haven, officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, charging them with manslaughter in causing the death of seven persons, who lost their lives in the wreck of the Springfield-New York express on the New Haven road, which was derailed and wrecked while taking a short crossover at Westport drawbridge on October 3 last.

What is said to be the first concrete scow to be built in the United States on a commercial basis was launched from the railway of the First Concrete Scow Construction Company, at the old quarantine grounds, on the Anne Arundel county shore of the Patapsco river. The scow is 110 feet long, 28 feet beam and 10 feet 6 inches deep. It is designed to carry 500 tons.

Dr. William B. Craig, president of a veterinary college, who, with Alonzo M. Ragsdale, an undertaker, was indicted by the Marion county grand jury in connection with the murder of Dr. Helene Knabe on October 23, 1911, appeared in the Criminal Court, Indianapolis and gave \$15,000 bond for his appearance when wanted.

Gen. Cipriano Castro, one-time "terror of Venezuela" and defier of the civilized world, declined to stay in the United States, owing to the official attitude adopted toward him on his arrival from France today on board the French liner La Touraine.

Adolph Ochs sold his entire interest in the Public Ledger Company, of Philadelphia, to Cyrus H. K. Curtis and John Gribbel.

Wednesday.

John Lamanna, 17 years old, of Baltimore, died at the St. Joseph Hospital as the result of wounds received from a stray bullet from the revolver of one of the many New Year celebrants.

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RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES

Eight Episcopalians, Six Presbyterians Four Methodists, Two Reformed Dutch, Congregationalist.

In this country there is no such thing as "the right divine of Kings to govern wrong." That right belongs to the people, and, in spite of the sorry mess they have made of things in spots, it must be admitted that, in the main, they have made good. Whether or not it has been so foreordained there might be disputation; but it is clear that whatever is right, and that if it is not there is no help for it, which brings one naturally to meditation suited to the day upon the religious character of the men who have filled the office of President. They have represented many divergent views in matters of doctrine, but in what are called "the essentials," there has been very nearly unanimous.

Among the Presidents there have been eight Episcopalians, two Congregationalists, six Presbyterians, two Reformed Dutch, two Unitarians, four Methodists and one Disciple. The Episcopalians were Washington, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce and Arthur. The Congregationalists were John Adams and John Quincy Adams. The Presbyterians were Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Lincoln, Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison. The Reformed Dutch were Van Buren and Roosevelt. The Unitarians were Fillmore and Taft. The Disciple was Garfield. The Methodists were Johnson, Grant, Hayes, and McKinley. Johnson was not a church member, but his wife was a Methodist and he "inclined" to her faith. Jefferson, of all the Presidents, was what was known as a "Liberal," which may be regarded as the next thing to being an infidel. He had a great deal to say on the subject, and in a letter to Dr. Rush in 1813 he defined his faith in these general terms: "To the corruptions of Christianity I am indeed opposed, but not to the precepts of Jesus Himself. I am a Christian in the only sense in which He wished any one to be; sincerely attached to His doctrines in preference to all others ascribing to Himself every human excellence, and believing He never claimed any other."—J. C. H. in New York Times.

IS THERE AN ERRORLESS NEWS-PAPER? IF SO FIND ONE

The Thing For Fool Critics To Do Is To Find One Entirely Free From Errors.

The Editor of an exchange doesn't want anyone to send him any more copies of his papers in which they have found mistakes. If they find a perfect copy, however, he offers a big price for it. Same with us, says the editor of the Crystal Falls (Mich.) Drill. If the fool critic who hunts for mistakes in the papers would find them all he would be kept busy. We will be pleased to buy copies of any paper which can be proven entirely free from errors, either in typography or in statements of fact. We will be pleased to find a merchant who never made a mistake in putting up an order; a lawyer who never lost a case through his own errors, a doctor who never wrongly diagnosed a case, a druggist who never made a mistake, a post office official who never put mail into the wrong box, a woman who never forgot to put in the salt while cooking or to put the tea in the teapot before putting in the water. Bring on some of your mistakeless paragons who find it so easy to criticise the papers and we'll give them the chance of their lives to find out whether they are really human.—Publishers Auxiliary.

Picture Favorite Dies Unbroken.

An outlaw to the last, Gray Eagle, notorious as an untamable cow pony, met death the other day in his efforts to unseat Arthur Scheutz, an 18-year-old "broncho buster". The horse slipped and fell during the furious battle for mastery, and dashed out his brain against a stone curb. Scheutz sustained a fractured skull in the fall.

Gray Eagle has been a mainstay of the "Wild West" and moving picture show for years, and there is no record of his having ever been mastered by a rider.

New Austrian Ambassador.

It is stated on good authority that Constantine Theodore Dumba, formerly Austrian Minister at Stockholm, will be appointed ambassador at Washington to take the place of Baron Hengel-muller.

Herr Dumba, who intends to sail for the United States at the end of February, is about 55 years of age, and very distinguished in appearance. His wife, who is of Russian descent, handsome and accomplished, is many years her husband's junior.

EXIT EXPRESS COMPANY

PARCELS POST TO DO IT

Congressman Lewis and Mr. Hitchcock Think So

WILL REDUCE EXPRESS RATES

After the New Parcels Post System Has Passed Experimental Stage Rate Will be Lower Than That of Any Express Company.

Speaking on the question of the Parcels Post, in an address before the members of the City Club in Baltimore last week, Congressman David J. Lewis, of the Sixth District of Maryland, predicted that within five years there will not be in this country a single company doing a national express business.

About the same time, Postmaster General Hitchcock in discussing the inauguration of the system with a newspaper man, said he regarded it as a stepping stone to the acquisition by the Government of the entire express-carrying business of the country.

"From what study I have given to the subject of parcel post rates in the limited time permitted," said Mr. Hitchcock, "I am satisfied that they are higher than we shall be able to make them after the service has been established and has passed through the experimental period."

"My view is that ultimately the Government should take over the entire business of the express companies. I think also that it should be done promptly. The express companies should receive a fair price for their business and equipment and their entire plant should be transferred to government control. In a measure, it is fortunate that the Government is to begin its work as an express carrier with a limited service, for in that way we shall be able to establish the foundation of the tremendous task that the Government would be called on to perform if it succeeded to the entire business of the express companies."

"The establishment of the parcel post is bound to result in a downward revision of express rates by the private companies. It is easy to see how this will be accomplished. They have Federal and State taxes to pay, and necessarily must be conducted at a profit, while the Post Office Department in its operation of the parcel post will not be taxed and will not be required to earn money for the payment of dividends. It will be operated at cost."

"The fact that the express companies will have to lower rates will mean, of course, that there will be a reduction in dividends. There are thousands of persons holding small amounts of stock in express companies, and their holdings will become less valuable. To prevent injury to their interests, a fairminded and generous policy would be to pay the express companies for their entire properties as they stand to-day, and thereafter have the Government conduct all express business. This would be both for the benefit of the people and the owners of small amounts of express company stock. The benefit to

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ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE PLANS BIG FIGHT

Moves Into Larger Quarters in Order to Carry Out Its Campaign With Greater Effectiveness.

The Anti-Saloon League of Maryland has moved its executive office in Baltimore from the American Building to larger quarters at Suite 800 Equitable Building where it can carry on the coming campaign with greater effectiveness.

The League announces that it has secured as the speaker for its annual Lyric meeting Sunday afternoon, January 26, Hon. J. C. McWhorter, a Justice of the 12th Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, who was chairman of the State Ratification Federation which conducted the prohibition fight in West Virginia. Judge McWhorter was regarded as one of the most effective campaigners in the recent West Virginia contest, in addition to being chairman of the general committee. He is coming to tell how West Virginia won the fight, and prepare the way for the same contest in Maryland.

The League says that if the local option bill passes it will be easy enough to call off the state-wide movement until the counties have had a chance to use the local option bill, while if the bill should be beaten through a political split or otherwise there will be no time lost and the movement to secure constitutional amendment to prohibit both the manufacture and sale of liquor will have steam already up.