

Washington Happenings

Washington, Dec. 4.—The preparedness program which President Wilson will ask the sixty-fourth congress to enact into law involves the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000,000 and constitutes the most costly project ever laid before the national legislature.

The plans which the congress will be asked to approve has been worked out by Secretary Daniels, of the navy, and Mr. Garrison, head of the war department, after months of deliberation with officials of the two departments. Their plans, which the president approves, also have the endorsement of Representatives Hay and Padgett, chairmen of the house military and naval committees and Senators Chamberlain and Tillman, heads of the corresponding committees in the upper chamber.

There will be stern opposition to the preparedness program from within as well as without the ranks of the democratic party. The most powerful opponent of the entire plan of preparedness is former Secretary of State Bryan. Mr. Bryan's differences with the President began over a note to Germany which caused the Nebraskan to resign from the cabinet. The differences between the president and Bryan have continued until they cannot agree even upon the construction to be placed on a passage from the Prophet Ezekiel, with reference to preparedness. Their friends predict that there will be still fewer things upon which they agree a few weeks hence. The forces opposed to preparedness already have rallied to Mr. Bryan's support.

Another powerful influence to be

exerted against the program is that of Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, the new house leader. Officials say there is a "Bryan ring" in Kitchin's declaration that the war program is "going to shock the civilized world and whatever be the outcome of the present war, will alarm the world again into an armed camp." He, moreover, declares every nation will be convinced that "our country has other designs than mere self-defense." So much for the point of view of the pacifists, termed by their opponents "the peact-at-any-price" men.

The proposed expenditure of more than a billion practically would commit congress to a five-year policy in the development of the army and navy. More radical are the increases proposed for the army, calling for the expenditure of some \$600,000,000 during the next half decade. The regular army would be increased to 141,000 officers and men, the national guard would comprise 129,000 more while a reserve army of citizen soldiery numbering 400,000 would bring the total up to 670,000 officers and men when the Garrison plan is in complete operation. Mr. Garrison estimates that at the end of six years the United States would have 1,070,000 trained soldiers ready to take the field. The increases for the regular army would be ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers and four aero squadrons.

The big reserve army to be raised from among civilians would be recruited at the rate of 133,000 annually. These recruits would spend two months annually with the colors in actual military service for three years, and for three years following would be in reserve. The militia would be paid and equipped out of annual appropriation of \$10,000,000. But this does not satisfy the national guard. They see in the organization of the reserve the elimination of the guard from the position it has held as part of the defensive forces. At the national guard convention in San Francisco only last month, that organization declined to approve Mr. Garrison's plan. The influence of the national guard then, while not lined up with Mr. Bryan, will have to be counted as opposed to the Wilson program.

Here is the estimated cost of putting Mr. Garrison's plan into operation: First year, \$182,000,000; second year, \$212,000,000; third and fourth years, \$228,000,000; annually thereafter, \$182,000,000. These figures include the maintenance meantime of the present military establishment.

Pointing out that military systems based upon universal service, conscription or national control of the public schools fall either under the ban of the constitution or of traditional sentiment, Secretary Garrison, in discussing his plan said: "It becomes necessary therefore to devise some method available for the use of the nation in time of war a national force in supplement of that part of the national force, to wit, the regular army, which is constantly under arms; a part of the army in other words, to be raised and maintained by congress and governed in all respects in accordance with its directions. When this system is devised and made operative the nation would militarily be in this situation: It would have as the constitution provides, an army raised and maintained by it, composed of a certain number constantly under arms and a very much larger number definitely identified in personnel, provided with equipment and organization, possessed of some training and subject to instant call. The status would have the organized militia, developed with federal assistance to the highest practicable point of efficiency, available for the purpose specified in the constitution and so circumstanced that in the event of a war with a foreign nation they could by their own volition, immediately take their place with the other military force of the nation."

Secretary's Daniels' proposed bigger navy would be constructed at an expenditure of \$500,000,000 during the next five years in addition to a regular budget approximating \$100,000,000 annually. Here is the building program: Ten dreadnoughts, six battle-ships, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen seagoing submarines, eighty-five coast defense submarines, our gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships and one repair ship. During the five years \$6,000,000 would be expended on aviation and something like \$25,000,000 on reserve munitions.

Mr. Daniels also recommends these additions to the personnel of the navy: 7,500 bluejackets, 2,500 apprentices and 1,500 marines, a total of 11,500 men. If this addition is granted at this session of congress Mr. Daniels estimates that all battle-ships not more than fifteen years old, destroyers and submarines built within twelve years, half of the cruisers and all of the gunboats and auxiliary craft can be manned with adequate reserve left for vessels in reserve. In asking for an increase in marines, Mr. Daniels will also ask for one additional brigadier general, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels and a proportionate number of officers in other grades.

The estimated expenditures involved in the five-year building program are as follows: First year, \$57,000,000; second year, \$34,000,000; third year, \$90,000,000; fourth year, \$89,000,000; fifth year, \$102,000,000.

Already some disagreement has developed among naval experts over the desirability of adopting the proposed battle cruiser. Six of these vessels will be asked for, costing approximately \$18,000,000 each. Now some of the constructors believe better service would be obtained from a vessel of the supersub type costing about

\$4,000,000 or only a third as much as the battle cruiser. Information has reached the navy department that Great Britain at present is experimenting with a ship of this type. It would have no armor but would mount two fourteen-inch guns on deck. The battle cruiser type of vessel is armored as a battleship and her fourteen-inch guns are mounted in turrets.

If difference of opinion should become marked as the discussion of the building program is taken up by congress, there is likelihood that appropriations for the battle cruisers would be eliminated altogether. And discussions as to the merits of the other units of the building program would in all probability serve to put the brakes on increased appropriations all along the line.

A VALUABLE MAN.

Washington, Nov. 30.—William Kilpatrick, who hails from Mississippi, and is confidential clerk to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Byron R. Newton, is considered to be practically indispensable by his boss. In fact, Mr. Newton freely admits that Kilpatrick is worth more to Uncle Sam than most of his high salaried officials.

And from the accounts of all the officials of the treasury whose duties bring them in contact with Kilpatrick, the estimate of Mr. Newton is not too high. Assistant Secretary Newton frankly admits that Kilpatrick is the power behind his throne as far as the department work of the office is concerned.

Having served through several administrations Kilpatrick knows the treasury department as thoroughly as he does his own home. He has held the position of confidential clerk to the assistant secretary of the treasury who has charge of public buildings, the coast guard and the public health service, since he entered the department. He is especially keen in spotting persons who come to his office to unload worthless real estate onto the government for use as postoffice sites and other public buildings. He always has a cheerful smile for all visitors to the office except these men.

He always is on the job and does not take a vacation. Recently Mr. Newton prevailed upon him to take a week off, but twice a day during that time he telephoned the office to find out if there was not something that required his attention.

"Kilpatrick is the kind of man," said Mr. Newton, "who should be a shining light to every government employe."

Kilpatrick takes his position modestly and has his own creed of endeavor. He says:

"I have always considered that it is my job to make the administration, of the particular assistant secretary of the treasury who happened to be my boss for the time, as much of a success as I can make it."

During the last congress Mr. Newton spent three days before a congressional committee trying to get Kilpatrick a raise. He finally succeeded in having \$200 a year added to Kilpatrick's pay in the house, but this was cut out in the senate when that body pruned the appropriations in the interest of economy.

FIND GOODNESS IN PLEASURE.

People Beginning to Understand That It Is a Mistake to Work Too Hard.

For a good many years we had a creed that the only way to keep men or women good was to work them to death. We didn't consider ourselves virtuous unless we ended each day so toll-weary that we had no ambition for anything but bed. When we had a holiday we didn't know how to use it, and either slept it away or did something that landed us in jail. The doctors are telling us now that

there is a fatigue poison; that we owe it to ourselves not to overwork. The great labor unions are demanding shorter hours and graded work, so that men and women workers shall not be overtaxed, and so that the few may not be overworked and underpaid at the expense of the many.

We are learning very, very gradually, that man was not created to labor eighteen hours out of the twenty-four in order that he may have the privilege of eating and sleeping. Very, very gradually we are being taught that we are partners in God's pasture, and that, rich or poor, we have the right to take our share of sunshine and fresh air and an idle time to enjoy them.


A fair measure of leisure in each day is necessary to cultivate sweetness and saneness of soul, and the man or woman, boy or girl, so overworked that there is no opportunity for recreation, never reaches the

highest planes of being. Indeed, too much work has often been as much a breeder of crime as too much idleness.

Sometimes it is a desperate effort to escape from the grind. More often it is an intelligent craving for excitement—"something different."

Variation of Brightness.

In the bulletin of the astronomical society of Barcelona, Senor Vincente Ventosa y Martinez de Velasco has just published a somewhat belated account of an observation of an unanticipated occultation of the brighter component of Beta Scorpi, which he secured on February 27, 1876. The variation in the brightness of the stars as it left the limb of the planet leads Senor Ventosa to estimate the height of the Jovian atmosphere at 1,500 to 1,800 miles.



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Hay in the barn
Money in the bank**

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 - Men's Shoes from \$1.25 up
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 - \$5.00 kind for \$3.20
 - Solid color Outing, 10c kind for 5c
 - 36-inch Domestic 5c yard
 - 36-inch Percal 7 1/2c yard
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 - East Durham Gingham 6c yard
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