

U. S. WAR COUNCIL URGED IN SENATE

Director of Munitions Also to Be Called for in Bill

CO-ORDINATION SOUGHT Would Create Body of Five Members, Including Baker and Daniels

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Legislation to create radical changes in the Government's war machinery, including an American war council similar to those of England and France and a director of munitions is being framed by the Senate Military Committee.

Two bills—one proposing the war council of five members, including the Secretaries of War and Navy and three civilians appointed by the President, and a second to centralize munition control in a director of munitions—were prepared yesterday by a subcommittee consisting of Chairman Chamberlain, Senators Hitchcock and Wadsworth. It is planned to present the munition director measure to the full committee today and immediately to introduce it in the Senate for early consideration, with the other bill to follow soon after.

Chairman Chamberlain announced last night that the committee virtually had agreed upon the two bills, in lieu of his measure for a separate department of munitions with a new Cabinet member. The attitude of the Administration toward them has not been disclosed. President Wilson and Secretary Baker opposed the original Chamberlain bill.

The plan of the committee for the war council is to have it under the President, but wholly independent of the Cabinet. "It would differ with and advise the President in forming broad war policies, similar to the British War Cabinet and the French War Ministry," said Chairman Chamberlain. It would give co-ordination now lacking in central direction of all the Government's war operations.

The bill to establish a director of munitions is modeled after the British law. The committee proposes that the director should be subordinate only to the War Council and the President, and not the Cabinet, taking over many of the functions of the war, navy, shipbuilding and other branches. The director would have control of all war supplies, their production, purchase, transportation and distribution.

The title of "director of munitions" was definitely decided upon by the committee and written into the majority bill by the subcommittee, which rejected proposals to call the head of the new agency the "director of war industries."

Virtually the only important point in the legislation left undecided is the membership of the war council. Senator Chamberlain said the plan for five members, including the War and Navy department heads, probably would be adopted, but other committee members favor having only three civilian members and excluding the two Cabinet officers.

CHICAGO PRIEST IN JERUSALEM VANGUARD

As Chaplain in the British Army He Was Present When Holy City Fell

American Catholics generally, and those of Chicago especially, are jubilant that a Catholic priest who was raised in Chicago was in the vanguard of the twentieth century's crusade which resulted in the recovery to Christianity of Jerusalem, the Holy City, from the barbarians.

The Rev. William Raphael Ludford, raised and educated in Chicago, was a chaplain in the British army under General Allenby which wrested the shrine of Christendom from the German and Turkish defenders, not until after the sacred relics Christians venerate had been defiled and profaned, but still possession has been secured; and while many of the monuments of the war and Crucifixion of Christ will grace Turkish harems in Asia and German castles on the Rhine, Jerusalem is now in Christian hands and will undoubtedly remain for all time. Even if Germany should ultimately win the war, it is not considered likely that the Germans, as putative Christians, would dare to demand the recession of Jerusalem to Turkish control.

Father Ludford's parents and sister were living in Chicago at 23 Bellevue place since the beginning of the war. He has been a chaplain in the British army for six years prior to its outbreak. He was vicar general of the cathedral at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius. He was appointed a chaplain in 1914 and was sent with the British forces in Egypt. Last spring he was sent on a special mission to China and Japan at the conclusion of which he was given a furlough and spent July and August with his family in Chicago, returning to Egypt in September.

WAR BRIDE WORKS

Waitress in a Restaurant to Be Near Soldier Husband

There is one little California war bride who has a world of pluck. She is Mrs. Betty Tuttle, of Berkeley, who works as a waitress in a Tacoma restaurant so she may be near her soldier husband, who is a member of the 363d Infantry.

"I believe it is the duty of every war bride to be near her husband," said Mrs. Tuttle. "I don't mind being a waitress as long as it is a little hard to learn to balance a tray or dishes, but I can be near my husband until he leaves for the trenches. I only wish that I were a man and could look forward to fighting in France."

"I don't know what I will do when he leaves. Tacoma people have treated me fine, and my husband wants me to remain here until he returns. I guess that's about the best thing for me to do. I have always called my husband 'Daddy,' and I will miss him when he leaves."

"I suppose all of us must make sacrifices. I never had a position where I was treated with so much respect as I am now, and then, you know 'Daddy' is with the 363d Infantry and I see him quite often."

Noah Webster House in Suit The New Haven, Conn., house in which Webster compiled part of his dictionary has been made the subject of a friendly suit brought by Yale University to determine the right of Henry Hotchkiss, executor of the estate of Mrs. Henry T. Trowbridge, to sell the property. The case is a civil suit, dealing with the will of Mrs. Trowbridge, who, it is asserted, left the property outright to her son, Corland J. Trowbridge. There is a question whether the will did or create a trust which would prevent sale of the property to the university.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETINGS PROVIDE BETTER SHOW THAN 'MOVIE' HOUSE

Scenes of Excitement Mark Sessions in the Fire House at Audubon, N. J., in Move to Tie Hands of Democratic Mayor

THERE is only one "movie" theatre in Audubon, N. J., but it seems in danger of being put out of business by competition. Its competitor is the borough government of Audubon.

The proprietor of the "movie" theatre is understood to be gnashing his teeth in despair at the counter attraction which the city fathers of Audubon are putting forth. The City Council, composed of six men, together with the Mayor, held a meeting in the fire house on Merchant street on Tuesday night of last week, in the council room on the second floor, overlooking Billy Evans' printing office. The whole town turned out to attend it. The "standing room only" sign was hung out early in the evening. What chance has a "movie" theatre, five blocks from downtown and up one flight of stairs over a grocery store, got against competition like that?

Those of Audubon's 2,500 inhabitants who were lucky enough to get into the Council meeting got their money's worth, too. The session was so heated that twenty-two of the gray state soldiers, who were on duty in the fire house, if you don't believe it, just look at the firehouse roof the next time you're in Audubon and count the red shingles.

The show which Audubon's Administration is putting forth is entitled, "When is a Mayor Not a Mayor?" There are seven men in the stellar front, but the whole population of Audubon, together with Councilman Underwood's brindle terrier, is acting as the chorus. A sensational climax to the dramatic promised. This is nothing less than the conversion of the borough's present form of government into government by a City Commission.

HOW THE ROW BEGAN It all began when the voters of Audubon (which is named after the famous naturalist who coined all sorts of strange birds) elected a sturdy Democrat, named Frederick Lange, as Mayor last November and at the same time elected two Republican Councilmen, making the Council of six entirely Republican. There are fewer than 100 Democratic votes in the borough to 600 or 700 Republican votes, so it is plain that Mayor Lange owes his election to a host of Republican voters who believed that party politics has no place in a small community, and that "Fred," who made himself a reputation as a fighter when he filled a place in Council seven or eight years ago, was entitled to the job.

His opponent was J. Byron Mulliner, a Councilman who commutes to his place of business in West Philadelphia daily and who makes up to him that Lange had beaten him to the majority by just six votes. He kept his seat as a Councilman. Some of his friends muttered ominous threats about contesting an election which was so close, but others pointed out sagely that with an entirely Republican Council standing as a manly dictator, the Mayor might as well resign, or what the Mayor might do. And this, as the poet says, was exactly what happened.

A Councilman was elected January 1. It was his province to appoint a dozen town officials. No salary is attached to any of the offices except those of superintendent of the water works and the fire chief. The six Councilmen had a little private conference in advance, at which, according to young "Jack" Bennett, chairman of the Mayor's party, the Mayor and the Councilmen had no candidates to suggest except for the salaried jobs. They were willing to approve any other appointment he might name, they told him, but they felt that some consideration for the wishes of the Councilmen was due.

GRAB FOR SALARIES Bennett, who is a hustling young insurance man with a wide acquaintance throughout the town, said in a momentary mood of Audubon, is possessed of a stubborn chin and eyes of Irish blue. He has been Audubon's fire chief and is now police chief. Mayor Lange calmly heard the proposal.

FRANCIS LEDWIDGE, POET OF WAR, DIED IN ACTION If it be true that those whom the gods love die young, how lavishly the divinities are bestowing their affections! Without irony, however, the world believes that young poets who are killed in war are the darlings of the gods. It believes that a certain immortality awaits those who sing sweetly and die nobly before their prime. During the last three years it has bestowed its due homage to four soldier poets in particular, not to mention others less gifted or less well known—Rupert Brooke, Charles Sorley, Alan Seeger, and, last, but not least, the peasant poet of Ireland, her youngest son of light, Francis Ledwidge, who was killed in action in Flanders on July 31, 1917.

Next stop is Inlay; twenty minutes for lunch." Inlay, the only town of its kind on earth. A freight division point on the Southern Pacific Railway about thirty miles west of Winnemucca and just the other side of Humboldt House. Inlay is a railroad town of about 300 population, a town where all the buildings look alike and the inhabitants talk about being transferred to Sparks or Ogden.

Inlay is a model town in some respects and peculiar in others. There are no saloons in Inlay; consequently no jails. There are no lawyers, no doctors and no red light district. There is no church in Inlay and no cemetery on its outskirts. Inlay has no theatre and no pawnshop. Every one eats three meals a day and everybody works for a living.

"Next stop is Inlay; twenty minutes for lunch."—Carnegie Weekly. Dog Joins Red Cross A dog, Bingo Wiles, was enrolled as a member of the Red Cross at San Quilby, recently. Bingo, whose color is white, is the property of Lew A. Wiles, a Sandusky business man. Wiles asked the Red Cross authorities if they would enroll his pet if he paid the price, commenting on the fact that the money was forthcoming and a membership card was made out.

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Offers to Sell Drink Cure To discover a sure cure for drunkenness a year after his State passed the "bone dry" law is the irony of fate. And yet that is what has happened to a Cherryvale, Kan., man. At least he writes to the Governor:

"I have secretly discovered a substance that successfully stops the whiskey or alcoholic crave. It is something that is on sale in every town and at most every store. When the victim desires a drink five cents' worth of it will stop the craving every time. I want to help keep Kansas a bone-dry State and am willing to take \$5,000 for my secret."

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MORE UNREST FELT IN SLAV CAPITAL

Added Privations Depress People and Garrison's Sentiment is Divided

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.—The constituent assembly is due to meet today. The moderate Socialist parties are organizing a great demonstration in defense of the assembly. Meanwhile the commissioners continue to arrange for the meetings of the All-Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Council and the Peasants' Congress, which are to be held, respectively, on the 21st and 23rd.

If the constituent assembly is allowed to meet, it will be confronted by organizations which are supposed to represent the will of the proletariat. The authority of the assembly is already in a great measure discounted. The extremists have two problems to face—to obtain immediate peace and to feed the populations of Petrograd and the provinces of northern Russia, which do not grow corn. They may be successful in the first, but the second seems beyond the power of any one, for even if food were available a transport breakdown is inevitable and has already partly occurred.

A feeling of unrest again is felt. The tramways have ceased running since Saturday for want of fuel. This is a great inconvenience to the population, the tramways being the only means of communication. Increasing multiplicity of annoyance is gradually having its effect even on the patient people of Petrograd.

The electric lighting is uncertain. On some days full service is given, on others whole districts are left dark. In some of the cases of electrical inflammation, owing to the chief depot being struck up. The daily bread ration is 2 1/2 ounces, which is insufficient when potatoes cost double, or two shillings (about fifty cents) a pound.

The feeling of the garrison is becoming more divided. The commissioners cannot place full reliance in it as they could a month ago; hence the signs are all pointing to renewed unrest and possibly new trouble.

LAND DEAL A PUZZLE Surveyors Planting 5000 Acres Near Gibbstown, N. J.

GIBBSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 18.—About 5000 acres between here, Fairboro and the Delaware River are being surveyed by engineers, every man hustling to the fullest extent but for what purpose has not been officially given out. Tracts above Fairboro, reaching as far as Fairport, then on to National Park, all easy of access for boat lines across the river, are being gone over.

Agents are making a house-to-house canvass for miles around, in many boarding places or rooms in private families for several hundred men and women who will become clerks in the building under construction adjoining the offices of the New York Shipbuilding Company.

Austrian Jailed for Insulting U. S. READING, Pa., Jan. 18.—Andrew Halicki, an Austrian, was sent to jail for insulting U. S. Consul General, on a charge of making a speech on a street corner insulting to the United States. Halicki, a native of Galicia, came to America seventeen years ago.

COMMON COLDS AND LOBAR PNEUMONIA

Experiments Appear to Demonstrate That One May Result From the Other

Common colds may be a source of contagion for lobar pneumonia, according to the findings of Eugenia Valentia, of the Bureau of Laboratories of the New York City Department of Health, who reports her conclusions in the Journal of Experimental Medicine, published by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. In the experiments a series of common colds was examined to determine the types of pneumococci present.

By the injection of nasal secretion into mice, pneumococci were recovered in thirty-seven out of sixty-five cases of common colds, and by direct plating the germs were found in six additional cases. Out of this total of forty-three cases there were thirty-five recoveries of the type pneumococcus known as type 4. Horses were used to determine the types.

Results both from inoculation and from direct cultures showed the presence of the disease organism. In some of the cases of lobar pneumonia, a trace of the common cold virus was also found. Two cases of severe pneumonia were carriers of the pneumococcus. Pneumonia was due to the pneumococcus, which constituted at least 75 per cent of the organisms developing from the secretion. If the pneumococcus was the cause of the colds, as appeared from the experiments, the common cold must be added to the known sources of contagion for lobar pneumonia.

In two instances of common colds, with no known contact with cases of pneumonia, type 1 of pneumococcus was found to be the dominating organism, suggesting that it was the causative agent. The writer says that if this is so, common colds of this type must be looked upon as possible sources of contagion in the development of lobar pneumonia, due to type 1 of pneumococcus.

Pays \$5; Wins \$1 Bet It cost Walter J. Jackel, a Pittsburgh youth, \$5 to win a bet of \$1. Arrested at the request of Manager Dennis A. Harris of the Fourth Theatre, Jackel was arraigned at the Frankfort avenue police station and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 or serve ten days in jail. Jackel was walking the narrow gallery rail in the theatre, endangering his own life and the lives of persons in the audience, thirty feet below. Jackel said he bet \$1 he could walk the rail—and he won his bet.

Lucky With "Thirteen" Fred Butler, a farmer, of Monroe township, Pike County, Indianapolis, on December 13 sold thirteen head of hogs and thirteen head of cattle. Recently he received pay for them and the check was for \$1313.13.

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