

# ARMY AND NAVY

The President has remitted the unexecuted part of the sentence imposed by general court-martial in 1910 in the case of Col. George F. Cooke, U. S. A., retired.

Col. Cooke was tried at Seattle, Wash., in the winter of 1910 on charges of neglect and carelessness in the handling of government funds and of failure to repay money borrowed from enlisted men. He was sentenced to dismissal. That sentence was commuted by President Taft to the forfeiture of one-half of the officer's pay as a colonel on the retired list, with a view to reimbursing the government for the money reported to have been lost through his alleged lax business methods.

Colonel Cooke is from Ohio and was appointed second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, in October, 1875. He reached the grade of colonel, 19th Infantry, in February, 1910, and was retired at his own request the following May.

The navy department is bowing to the signal corps, which has announced that aeroplanes can be used for the purpose of discovering the whereabouts and movements of submarines.

It was said that experiments at Annapolis have developed the fact that the operators in the aircraft can discover the presence of the underwater torpedoes without glasses, although they may be at a considerable depth.

This, in the opinion of naval officers, can advance the plan of having aeroplanes as a part of the equipment of all the fighting craft of the United States navy.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the Marine Corps, Maj. Gen. William P. Biddle, commandant of the organization, has recommended that the officers of the corps be trained at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. His recent recommendations urged that such officers have training in the academy on the ground that it would serve to increase the efficiency of the service.

It is also recommended by Gen. Biddle that civilian appointees shall be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-three years.

Army engineers who were dredging at Hampton roads have discovered a quantity of equipment from the old monitor Puritan, which was sunk there two years ago during some ordnance tests. The engineers pulled up two 4,000 pound anchors and an 800-pound anchor, together with a quantity of cable, the presence of which in the roads it was feared would prove an obstruction to navigation. The equipment has been turned over to the navy department.

A flag used as the ensign of the ill-fated battleship Maine has been received by the Navy Department and will be sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where it will be placed among the relics of the sea in Memorial Hall.

The ensign was first deposited in the naval station at Key West, Fla., after being recovered from the ship soon after it was blown up.

The stripes of the flag are hardly discernible, and it is faded almost beyond recognition. The fabric has turned a deep rust color.

The naval base of the United States at Guantanamo, Cuba, has been enlarged to include territory insuring a good water supply, as a result of the signing of a treaty at Havana by United States Minister Bourne and Secretary of State Sangulley. The annual rental paid by this Government for the use of the base is increased from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per year. The United States also surrendered its right to establish a naval station at Bahia Honda.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, agrees generally with Col. Roosevelt, who was in his regiment of "Rough Riders" in the Spanish war, that the United States Army was poorly prepared for war at that time.

"The bureau system in the days of the war with Spain was pretty bad," said Gen. Wood. "Many changes have taken place since, however, which I believe would make improbable a repetition of the incidents of 1908 in case of another war."

"In the first place, there was no such thing as a general staff, as we know it now, in the war with Spain. The bureau system was unquestionably very bad, due largely to the detail of officers to serve as staff officers for life.

"Now we have a general staff, which has been chiefly responsible for the improvements in our military organization in the last few years.

"As Col. Roosevelt stated, few of the field officers in the war with Spain had experience in handling large bodies of men. This was due to the fact that our army had been scattered in small bodies among a great many posts. This is the situation today, and we are trying to overcome it by concentration of troops in a smaller number of large posts. Only in this way can we give our general officers actual experience in the handling of large bodies of men. As a part of this plan, it is expected that the portion of the army which is within the United States will soon be organized into tactical divisions, thus anticipating a task which would otherwise have to be done in the rush of actual hostilities in the event of another war."

The order placing Col. Charles W. Taylor on the army's retired list, which was filed several weeks ago, has been revoked by order of Secretary of War Stimson, and Colonel Taylor will sail for the Philippines in February to report for duty in the islands. Colonel Taylor's retirement came at his own request when he was ordered to the Philippines a month or more ago. The health of his wife and the knowledge that she could not stand the long trip to the islands were the causes given.

When the order of retirement was

filed Colonel Taylor was given a leave of absence until February 28, and took Mrs. Taylor to Los Angeles, Cal., in the hope that the climate there would prove beneficial. Mrs. Taylor grew steadily worse, however, and died on December 15.

After Mrs. Taylor's death Colonel Taylor immediately applied for a revocation of the order of retirement stating that he was willing to go to the Philippines as soon as ordered. Secretary Stimson granted the request, and recently the formal order was filed.

A system of pensions for infirm and superannuated employees of the bureau of insular affairs is earnestly recommended by Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, in his annual report of the work of the bureau. He makes an equally forceful appeal for an increase in salaries for employes, stating that under present schedules it is almost impossible to retain for any length of time the services of competent men.

It is the belief of the insular bureau that English will become the common language of the Philippines. More than 450,000 natives have already been given instruction in the language. It is now the language of commerce in the East and will be given further support when, on January 1, despite the attempt of the Philippine assembly to hold up the innovation, it becomes the official language of courts and the judiciary.

There are internal reasons why Spanish or any of the hundred and one dialects in the islands cannot become a national language.

The commerce of the islands increased 25 per cent during the last year. Business was good in all the island territory with which the bureau deals, the external trade of Porto Rico having increased 17 per cent while the customs collections in Santo Domingo, where the United States exercise supervision of customs collection, increased about 7 per cent over any previous year. The commerce of Santo Domingo has progressed in spite of the constant political trouble experienced there ever since November 19, 1911.

Two Washington banks have been added to the list of Philippine depositaries in this country. In these institutions, thirteen in number, is kept the gold reserve which, with coined silver pesos, maintains the parity of 25,000,000 pesos of Philippine paper money.

Various improvements to the harbor of Manila are recommended and a bond issue of \$15,000,000 for public works is approved.

Approximately \$3,000,000 a year will be saved in the operation of the army as a result of the consolidation of the paymaster's and commissary general's departments with that of the quartermaster general, according to Q. M. Gen. James B. Aleshire.

The head of the combined departments has completed his estimates for the coming year, and has reported to the House committee that, based on the experiment as tried thus far, the cost of operations will be greatly reduced.

## HOW BIG GUN BURST AT TEST

### Bomb-Proofs Save Those Engaged in Serving Monster Piece

A brand new fourteen-inch gun, only just received from the makers, was being put through its preliminary tests yesterday morning at the army proving grounds on Sandy Hook when it burst with the first charge, wrecking the test carriage on which it was mounted and scattering fragments of steel for several hundred yards around, says an eastern dispatch.

The gun was the latest of the new model fourteen-inch guns to be received from the Watervliet Arsenal and was being put through the regular series of trial shots to which every new gun is subjected in order to determine not only that the gun is sound in all points, but to establish its range and ballistic curves—that is, to find how far it can throw its shells with a given charge of standard smokeless powder.

This is done by firing the gun first with small charges, considerably below the amount the gun is supposed to be able to stand, and then putting in the full weight of powder. This particular gun had been fired once with a small charge, and Capt. McCaughey of the Coast Artillery, who was conducting the tests, ordered it to be loaded with the full charge.

When the gun was loaded Capt. McCaughey ordered everybody into the bomb-proof and, after making sure that his orders were obeyed, took the firing key. This precaution is always observed when a new gun is being tried out and it was undoubtedly the means of saving a number of lives yesterday.

The moment McCaughey pressed the firing key there was a tremendous crash, entirely unlike the deep-toned roar with which a well-behaved monster speaks. There was a rattle of flying pieces of steel on the concrete pavement and embankments around, but everybody was safe under cover and no one was hurt.

The moment the rain of flying fragments had subsided there was a rattle from the bomb-proof to the test embankment. There was very little left except a pile of steel wreckage. The gun had given way at the breech and along the jacket which is the rearmost part of the built-up gun and supposed to be its main strength.

The breech-plug and in fact the entire rear portion of the gun had been blown away, and in going it had made scrapiron of the mount and carriage.

Nobody knows just how far some of the smaller bits of the gun may have been hurled, but the larger and heavier fragments were scattered over a radius of a hundred yards and more. Officers at the fort will probably be receiving visitors from all over New Jersey carrying portions of the deceased dog of war for the next few days.

Officers at Fort Hancock yesterday said that nothing definite could be known as to the cause of the explosion until an official investigation, which undoubtedly will be ordered, had been made. The investigating officers will examine the fragments of the gun, so far as possible to ascertain, if they can, just where the metal gave way first and if there were any flaws at the point of fracture. It is hoped to obtain in this way information valuable in the construction of future weapons.

Tests of the new 14-inch guns have been going on for several months, but had hitherto been very successful. The 14-inch gun is the largest, except for the single 16-inch monster now mounted at Sandy Hook, ever built in the United States.



## The Book of Experience tells the wonderful help of SANATOGEN to Nervous and Run-Down People

**Professor Thomas B. Stillman, M.S., Ph.D.**  
The well-known research chemist of Stevens Institute, writes:  
"The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

**Charles D. Sigbee**  
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, writes:  
"After a thorough trial of Sanatogen, I am convinced of its merits as a food and tonic. Its beneficial effects are beyond doubt."

**Hon. Victor Murdock**  
Member House of Representatives, writes:  
"I have taken Sanatogen at the suggestion of a friend and am very pleased with the result. This preparation exerts a very agreeable and beneficial action upon one's digestion and imparts a feeling of strength and vigor."

**Prof. C. A. Ewald**  
of Berlin University, Doctor honoris causa Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, writes:  
"I can say that I have used Sanatogen in a great number of cases (that is, in those disturbances of metabolism which were mainly of a nervous or neurosthenic origin), and have obtained excellent results."

**Hon. Geo. C. Perkins**  
U. S. Senator, former Governor of California, writes:  
"I have found Sanatogen to be a very pleasant nutrient and tonic and extremely helpful in conditions of nervousness and poor digestion."

**Mme. Sarah Grand**  
Author of the "Heavenly Twins," writes:  
"I began to take Sanatogen after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility, and felt the benefit almost immediately. And now, after taking it steadily three times a day for twelve weeks, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also am able to do as much of both as I ever did."

**Prof. C. von Noorden**  
of Vienna University, writes:  
"Sanatogen is of special value in various forms of anaemia and general debility. It is an excellent albuminous preparation."

**David Warfield**  
the beloved actor, says:  
"I am pleased to say that Sanatogen has done all you claimed for it. It not only restores the appetite but is a real blood-builder and is a remarkable revitalizer for an overworked nervous system."

**Hon. Wm. E. Chandler**  
Former Secretary of the Navy, ex-Senator from New Hampshire, writes:  
"Sanatogen is a pleasant nutrient for cases of indigestion. It strengthens without irritating and promotes vitality in feeble folk."

**Hon. John W. Kern**  
U. S. Senator from Indiana, writes:  
"As a restorative and tonic, Sanatogen has been of real benefit to me. I feel sure that this preparation is deserving all the praise that has been bestowed on it."

**Hon. Wm. L. Chamberlain**  
Former Chief Justice International Court, Samow, writes:  
"Sanatogen has been used in my family with the most excellent results, and I do not hesitate to recommend this valuable remedy to those whose systems need building up. It is a most invigorating tonic."

**The King of Saxony's Private Physician**  
Surgeon General Professor Dr. Tillmanns writes:  
"I am and shall always be a great admirer of Sanatogen."

**Mrs. Amelia E. Barr**  
The well-known authoress, writes:  
"I send my sincere gratitude for the marvellous help I have derived from the use of Sanatogen. When I commenced it seven weeks ago, I was in an extremely nervous condition brought on by long continued mental work, accentuated by the shock of a bad fall backward. Slowly at first, but surely, it steadied and strengthened me, so that now I have almost my usual good health."

**Hon. Milne Poindexter**  
U. S. Senator from Washington, writes:  
"I am sure Sanatogen has benefited me greatly. A few weeks' use of it has produced better digestion, better sleep and a feeling of greater strength."

**Late King Edward's Physician**  
Dr. Ernest Ott, writes:  
"I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in the case of elderly people whom it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

**Hon. Shelby M. Cullom**  
U. S. Senator from Illinois, writes:  
"I can state that I have been decidedly benefited by the use of Sanatogen. I consider this preparation very valuable as a reconstructive of the nervous system."

**The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bath and Wells**  
The Palace, Wells, Somerset, writes:  
"You may like to hear that I am informed by my private secretary that a member of his family has derived very remarkable benefit from using Sanatogen."

WHEN famous men and women, the leaders in thought and action, acknowledge the splendid help of Sanatogen, when 15,000 practising physicians record in writing their experience of its wonderful, revitalizing effect, when leading medical journals and text books publish the beneficent results of its use—can there be any room for doubt that Sanatogen will help you?

At one time or other we all need "something to strengthen and tone us up." We feel run-down and nervous, and suffer from poor appetite and digestion. These danger signals the wise will heed in time. We must replenish the sources of our strength and vitality and nothing will do this so essentially as Sanatogen. Composed of the two life-giving substances, pure albumen and organic phosphorus in scientific combination (prepared by U. S. Letters Patent) Sanatogen goes straight to the nourishment of the starved tissues and cells, regenerates digestion and assimilation and fortifies the very foundations of physical health and strength. This has been the recorded experience of more than 15,000 physicians and of thousands upon thousands of men and women in every walk of life. If you are wise you will be guided by an experience so overwhelmingly convincing.

### A Remarkable Book FREE upon request

We ask you earnestly to get acquainted with Sanatogen. Investigate our claims first if you like and we are only too glad to have you do so. Ask your doctor about it, and in any case write at once for our book, "Our Nerves of Tomorrow," the work of a physician-author, written in an absorbingly interesting style, beautifully illustrated and containing facts and information of vital interest to you. This book also contains evidence of the value of Sanatogen which is as remarkable as it is conclusive.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes, \$1.00, \$1.00, \$3.00

Get Sanatogen from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, sent upon receipt of price

**THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 25F Irving Place Union Sq., N.Y.**

## GREAT PUBLIC BODY IS PLANNED

(Continued from page 13.)

that their decision shall be final. The committee shall render its awards in writing to the parties in controversy, through the secretary of the chamber, within one week after its decision shall have been made. No member of the committee shall sit in arbitration on any case in which he is personally interested. The fees in each and every case shall be fixed by the board of directors. Should any member be sick, or absent from any cause, or disqualified from acting, the remaining members shall have power to appoint a substitute from the members of the chamber.

Section 22. It shall be the duty of every standing committee to examine into and report on all subjects, in addition to those specifically assigned to it in the by-laws, which shall be referred to it by the board of directors.

Section 23. The president, with the approval of the Board of Directors, shall appoint any other committees that may be needed to advance the interests of the Chamber or to carry on its work.

Section 24. Whenever any matter shall come before the chamber for consideration which may require the attention of any two or more committees, such committees shall hold joint

meetings, and render a joint report to the chamber of their findings.

Article X—Sinking Fund.

Section 1. There shall be a sinking fund created for the purpose of improvements and investments, and all initiation fees shall be set aside for this purpose by the board of directors. No moneys accruing from the payment of initiation fees shall be used for the running expenses of the chamber, and all investments so made, as above, shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors.

Article XI—Seal of Chamber.

Section 1. The chamber shall have a seal of such design as the board of directors may adopt. The said seal shall be in the custody of the Secretary, and shall be affixed by him only to certificates of membership.

Article XII—Signatures.

Section 1. All legal and other documents, as may be authorized by the board of directors, shall be executed under seal by the president and treasurer.

Article XIII—Amendment of By-Laws.

Section 1. These by-laws shall not be altered or amended, nor shall any new by-laws be adopted, except by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members voting at a meeting held for that purpose, or at a regular meeting, in either of which cases ten days' notice shall be given, by posting conspicuously on the bulletin board of the chamber a copy of the proposed change or amendment; and a printed notification from the Secretary, setting forth the proposed change or amendment, shall be mailed to each member at least seven days previous to such meeting.

"A cave-in at copper mines at Bingham, Utah, crushed three workers to death before assistance could reach them. Another miner was killed in a nearby mine by falling down a 75-foot shaft.

favor of the cabinet crisis, of the liberals nearly all the conservative senators in Madrid have resigned. It is thought that conservative members of all councils throughout Spain will resign also.

Robbers broke in to the Bank of New South Wales in Surry Hills and got away with \$15,500.

J. Bruce L. May, head of the international Mercantile Marine, who received a bad reputation on account of his actions when the Titanic sank, has resigned his office with the company and will retire next June.

Speaker Champ Clark addressed the Women's National Democratic League convening at Washington, predicting that the advent of women into politics would result in better conditions for the human race.

The record consignment of silk from the Orient has arrived at Vancouver on the Montecarlo. She carried 4911 bales—a value of \$2,466,000.