U. S. DEFENCES USELESS, SAYS WOTHERSPOON

Retiring Maj.-General Finds Conditions Worse Than Gardner Told Of.

REGULAR ARMY OF 500,000 IS URGED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The exact degree of the inadequacy of the United States military establishment for defence of the nation and suggestions for remedying the present deficiencies are contained in the annual report of Major-General W. W. Wotherspoon, who two days ago retired as Chief of Staff of the army, made public here to-day. The report is one of the briefest yet most comprehensive expositions of the state of the national defences ever made officially in Washington.

Conditions far beyond what Representative Gardner has indicated in his appeals for an investigation of the preparedness of the United States for war are revealed in Gen. Wotherspoon's report.

His official accounting to Secretary Garrison more than bears out statements made previously by Gen. Wood, his predecessor, and his recommendations are exactly in line with suggestions made by all familiar with the actual state of the national defence. The report is expected to renew the discussion characterized at the White House as "mental exercise."

Reserve System Urged.

Gen. Wotherspoon recommends the creation of a total available force of 500,000 trained men in the regular army and in reserve for the military defence of the country. This force he would obtain by having a regular army of 205,000, with a three year enlistment term with the colors and five years in reserve. By this scheme the army at the end of five years would comprise 205,000 in the first line and 293,500 trained men in the reserve ranks.

He discloses that there are only 45,968 soldiers available for the mobile army within the United States; that the coast artillery is short 13,018 men; that only 33 per cent. of the militia qualified as second class marksmen or better, last year; that neither the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska nor the Panama Canal can be defended by the garrisons there; that the militia is short of horses, guns, ammunition and transportation; that the regular army is wofully lacking in field guns and ammunition; that the coast defences are without adequate supplies of ammunition and material and that changes should be made in the type of coast guns to offset the superiority of modern naval guns.

Gen. Wotherspoon held that this nation with its present system cannot possibly assemble rapidly enough sufficient forces, equipped for field operations, to cope with an enemy debarking on our shores. Distribution of forces on a wide front was advised, because of the wide choice of landing places open to an enemy.

First Line of Trained Men.

For the first line mobile force of a half million men Wotherspoon would have thoroughly trained men equipped with provisions and supplies for six months. These should be reenforced by a second line of 300,000 drawn from the organized militia and similarly provisioned, the reorganization of which to this strength he urges.

Troops now distributed in foreign possessions, or to be distributed under the present organization plans, are totally inadequate for the needs of these outlying districts, Wotherspoon held. Effective defence of the Philippines is "manifestly impossible" under present forces. Likewise, the Panama Canal cannot be protected against foreign invasion by the present garrison or by proposed additions thereto unless the army is so equipped that these troops could be rapidly reenforced from the United States.

Of Alaska, he said that the garrison of 500 there "verges on the ridiculous," unless it can be reenforced at the "very earliest stages of an impending conflict" by forces from the States. The same criticism, he felt, was applicable to Hawaii.

"In any scheme to create such a force of mobile troops as contemplated above," the report said, "we cannot do better than to follow the example of the master mind in military organization for national defences. The policies developed in this direction all include, among others, the primary plan of using the standing army as a school for the training of men who, on graduating from that school, pass into the reserve and constitute the real national military strength. Experience has shown that two or three years is the lowest possible limit of time within which the average man can be converted into a disciplined, trained and effective soldier."

50,000 Fit for Field.

Gen. Wotherspoon's report shows that the actual force in the United States fit for fighting in the field is 2,738 officers and 49,968 enlisted men.

In the United States proper there are 30,481 enlisted men and in the foreign possessions 20,863. Of these 7,212 are in the Philippines, 6,832 in the Hawaiian Islands and 1,681 in Panama, the others in Vera Cruz and scattered in China, Alaska and Porto Rico.

The coast artillery of the regular army has 746 officers and 17,201 enlisted men. The coast artillery corps of the regular army and of the organized militia are short of the number required to man the coast fortifications properly—856 officers and 24,489 enlisted men.

The organized militia (or national guard) has a reported strength of 8,323 officers and 119,987 enlisted men, but only 81.07 per cent. attended the annual inspections and only 73.87 per cent. the camps of instruction. In regard to material for the militia there is a great deficiency.

Gen. Wotherspoon says that our forces in foreign possessions are inadequate. His report on this subject was:

"That an effective defence against an enterprising enemy in the Philippines could be made with a deficiency of 33 per cent. of the manning details of the coast defences of Manila and Subig Bay and with a mobile force of a little over 7,000 American troops, supplemented by less than 6,000 Philippine scouts, is manifestly impossible; that the great waterway of the Panama Canal cannot be protected against the operations of a first class military Power by the present or proposed garrison we contemplate placing there without the power and ability to reenforce it rapidly by troops from the United States is equally manifest; that we can retain our valuable territory of Alaska in its isolated position against an enemy with any military power by placing there a garrison of less than 500 men verges on the ridiculous unless we have ample forces at home to occupy that territory in the very earliest stages of an impending conflict.

"As regards the Hawaiian Islands, all military persons will recognize that the proposed garrison in this possession is far below what it should be to meet a serious attack unless, in this case again, we have an adequate force on the Pacific coast ready to despatch to the islands when trouble is impending.

"As to the necessity within the continental limits of the United States, while our isolation by water from the other great Powers is an undoubted protection, that protection is limited by two main factors:

"First. The power of our fleet to protect the country from invasion over those seas.

"Second. Our ability to assemble rapidly at the points of debarkation selected by an enemy an adequate force to delay, if not prevent, his effecting a lodgment on our shores."

After referring to the schooling system Gen. Wotherspoon continues:

"In arriving at a conclusion as to what the size of the regular mobile army should be, in order that the country may eventually and within a reasonable time have a military establishment adequate to the needs, it is necessary to decide what the size of the regular or standing army should be in order to provide the 500,000 men believed to be necessary with the colors and in the reserves.

Five Year Reserve.

"Assuming the adoption of a short term enlistment, say three years, for the passage of the men thoroughly trained in the school of the regular or standing army into the reserve, and that men so trained should not be held in the reserve for a longer peroid than five years, it would appear that the size of the regular, or standing, army to be used as a school for the training of reservists should be about 205,000 enlisted men.

"If from such an army, organized on a basis of three years training, we discharge yearly that increment below the grade of sergeant which had completed its three years training, we would have, with due allowance for deaths, &c., in the first year of its complete operation an army of 263,700 (205,000 plus 58,700 reserves); in the second year an army of 322,400 (205,000 plus 117,400 reserves); in the third year an army of 381,100 (205,000 plus 176,100 reserves); in the fourth year an army of 439,800 (205,000 plus 234,800 reserves); in the fifth year an army of 498,500 (205,000 plus 293,500 reserves). After this the army would be maintained at the last figure, and in addition we would be accumulating trained men in the second reserve at the rate of about 55,000 each year.

"No reason is seen why the same principle as to reserves should not be applied to the organized militia, and the men trained in its units be bound for service for a period corresponding to that of the reservists for the regular army."

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"HONEY GROVE KID" ARRESTED.

Suspected in $50,000 Wire Tapping Case—Misses Dinner.

Two good looking women alighted from a taxicab in front of the Hotel Knickerbocker at the dinner hour last night just in time to see their escort halted by three detectives and informed that he was wanted at Police Headquarters. The prisoner told the women to go into the hotel and dine and that he would join them at the theatre.

The man said his name was Louis Hinemann, but one of the detectives said he recognized him as the "Honey Grove Kid" of wire tapping notoriety. He regained his liberty at midnight last night when $2,500 bail was provided in night court. He is suspected of swindling Major J. Pendleton of Washington and Atlantic City out of $55,000 in 1912 by the wire tapping method.

Detectives Daly, Martin and Cooper saw Hinemann as they walked along Forty-second street. One of the detectives had arrested Hinemann four years ago, he said, on an extradition matter, and thus knowing him, recalled last night that Major Pendleton's description of one of those who fleeced him fitted exactly with that of the "Honey Grove Kid."

Major Pendleton lost his $55,000 in three bets he placed in a West Eighty-seventh street house on horses running at Juarez.

TEACHER-MOTHER COMMITTEE.

President Churchill Names Five to Help Fix Permanent Policy.

President Churchill of the Board of Education named a special committee yesterday to investigate the teacher-mother situation and to act with the by-laws committee in establishing a permanent policy on the matter. He appointed Frank D. Wilsey chairman, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Joseph Barondess, Mrs. Christine Towns and Mrs. Ella W. Kramer.

The members of this committee, with the exception of Miss Leventritt and Mr. Barondess, voted last week in favor of giving Mrs. Lora M. Wagner a leave of absence. The teacher-mother advocates were surprised that Dr. Wile was not appointed. Since a majority of the by-laws committee members are opposed to granting leaves of absence to teachers who become mothers the opponents of the board's present policy see little hope for a change.

M'ADOO URGES CUT IN COTTON ACREAGE

Secretary Issues Statement Bearing on Operation of Wade Fund.

EXPECTS AID OF BANKERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—An argument for the diversification of crops in the South, with a reduction of cotton acreage, is made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to-day in a statement bearing on the operation of the Wade cotton fund.

The Secretary points out that the bankers and merchants of the South who deal directly with the cotton farmers can exert an important influence in favor of a reduced cotton acreage, and it evidently is his purpose that the prestige of the persons responsible for the administration of the Wade pool shall be exerted in the same direction.

Secretary McAdoo said to-day:

"The cotton loan fund will be under the supervision of a central committee composed of W. G. McAdoo, J. S. Williams, C. S. Hamlin, F. A. Delano, W. P. G. Harding, P. M. Warburg and A. C. Miller.

"Another committee, to be called the cotton loan committee, will have charge of the active work. This will consist of W. P. G. Harding, chairman; P. M. Warburg, A. H. Wiggin, New York; J. S. Alexander, New York; J. B. Forgan, Chicago; Festus J. Wade, St. Louis; Levi L. Rue, Philadelphia, and William A. Gaston, Boston.

"The plan gives the cotton loan committee power to appoint committees in each of the cotton producing States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee to assist it in carrying on the practical work.

"While the creation of the cotton loan fund and its use under the plan will have a far reaching effect and beneficial influence on the cotton and business situation, nevertheless the attention of the South should not be drawn away from the other pressing and important problem with which it must intelligently and effectively deal, namely, a material reduction of cotton acreage in 1915 and the raising of food products on a large part of the acreage heretofore devoted to cotton.

"Not only will crop diversification help the prosperity of the South but the mere assurance of a large decrease in the cotton crop next year will immediately enhance the value of the present crop. The food products which the South can advantageously raise on a part of the cotton acreage will find a ready market at profitable prices, even if the South itself cannot absorb them with greater advantage than by buying such supplies from neighboring States.

"If the war in Europe is protracted the demand for foodstuffs will grow in volume and intensity and must be supplied in large part by this country. The Southern farmer, therefore, has an unusual opportunity now for changing existing methods and habits with certain profit and permanent benefit to himself.

"The recently expressed views of the Secretary of Agriculture on this subject should be read by every farmer in the South. The Department of Agriculture will gladly give information to the farmers of the South about the best means and methods of crop diversification suitable to the conditions of each locality.

"The bankers also have an exceptional opportunity to aid in this commendable work. They can in large measure influence the character of crops by imposing proper conditions on the advances they may make to the farmers. Where the bankers are not dealing directly with the farmers the merchant who supplies the necessary credits can exert the necessary influence.

"The farmers of the South ought to wake up to the importance of crop diversification. There never before was a time when they could wake up with such certain profit to themselves as now. I earnestly hope the farmers, the bankers and the merchants in the South will cooperate with each other for the purpose of materially reducing the cotton crop in 1915 and causing a crop diversification.

"Not only should the Southern farmer plant food crops, but he can raise cattle and poultry with great benefit to himself and the country at large. He cannot do this, however, unless he reduces cotton acreage and raises food supplies."

NOT ENTHUSIASTIC HERE

Feeling Continues That Cotton Pool Is Uncalled For.

Secretary McAdoo's jubilant announcement that the entire $100,000,000 required of the North as its quota of the $135,000,000 cotton pool had been raised did not meet with corresponding enthusiasm in the financial district yesterday.

That the South is still unappreciative of the Secretary's efforts to come to its aid was further shown yesterday by the statement from Savannah, Ga., that the Clearing House Association of that city had announced that the local banks would not subscribe to the cotton loan fund, as a committee of the association had reported that the plan was unsatisfactory. It had been proposed that Savannah subscribe $2,500,000 to the pool.

In the Cotton Exchange the feeling continues to exist that the pool is uncalled for and that it will only result in a further stagnation of the market. It is pointed out that with the Liverpool and New York exchanges open the price of cotton will be stabilized and that spinners will now enter the market and buy, knowing they cannot get the long staple at any lower prices.

The headquarters for the administration of the fund will be established at the New York Clearing House, and in carrying out the details in connection with the actual administration of the fund Albert H. Wiggin and James S. Alexander, the two New York members of the cotton loan committee, will be represented by Edward R. Tinker, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, and S. E. Ward, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce. W. P. Holly of the Chase National Bank has been appointed secretary of the committee.

A meeting of the cotton loan committee will be held Friday at the New York Clearing House. It is expected this meeting will be mainly an organization meeting at which plans for the application of the fund, &c., will be discussed.

One of the severest indictments of the cotton pool which has been made is contained in an article written by Arthur R. Marsh, formerly a president of the New York Cotton Exchange, in the *Market World and Chronicle*. Mr. Marsh is now editor of this magazine. He charges that the proposed plan for the relief of the cotton situation is cumbersome and not practical and points out the difficulties which will beset the Southern planter who attempt to avail himself of the "opportunities" of the plan.

CALLED "YANKEE BLUFF"

Cotton Loan Plan Disapproved by South Carolina Bankers.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 18.—The Wade cotton loan plan, the success of which was announced yesterday by W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, is nothing but "a big Yankee bluff" not intended to be taken seriously, but merely a scheme of Northern capitalists to win friends in the South, according to Capt. Ellison A. Smythe, one of the leading textile manufacturers and bankers of this section. He made the statement at the meeting of Group One of the South Carolina Bankers Association in Greenville last night.

The bankers were almost unanimous in disapproving the Wade plan. Objection to the project was based principally on "the amount of money required in the liquidation process." J. W. Norwood, president of the Norwood National Bank, said the scheme was not practical and did not appeal to Southern bankers. Class B certificates, according to the bankers, "tied up too much money."

Capt. Smythe said he doubted if the South would ever see a dollar of the $135,000,000 which it is proposed to raise. He said he did not like the long time investment of the 25 per cent. required in Class B coupons and was opposed to the heavy margin required in liquidation.

Individual farmers, cotton manufacturers and bankers in the South must work out their own salvation, he asserted.

ACT TO CURTAIL CROP.

Alabama Bankers Indorse Wade Plan for Handling Cotton.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 18.—Resolutions pledging themselves not to give financial aid or encouragement to any one directly or indirectly interested in the raising of cotton for the year 1915, unless such person enters into an agreement to curtail the production and reduce acreage in cotton at least one-half of what it was for the year 1914, and further pledging their hearty support to all efforts made toward crop diversification were adopted with one dissenting vote at the convention of Alabama bankers at Montgomery to-day.

Two hundred bankers from all sections of the State were present at the convention, called by Superintendent of Banks Alexander E. Walker, to consider measures looking to the financial relief of the farmers of Alabama.

The convention also adopted a resolution indorsing the Festus J. Wade plan which will make available $100,000,000 for handling the surplus cotton crop of the South.

"In our opinion it will greatly benefit the present situation and remove the menace now existing on account of the estimated surplus cotton crop for 1914," said this resolution.

PAISH BACK IN CAPITAL.

Has Received No Answer to Proposals Made to London.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Sir George Paish, the British economist who has had a series of conferences with members of the Federal Reserve Board, at which the plan for adjustment of our indebtedness to Great Britain was formulated, returned to Washington from New York to-night, accompanied by his colleague, Basil B. Blackett of the British Treasury.

It was said authoritatively to-night that Sir George has not received an answer to the proposals which he submitted to the British Government.

MAY SHIP COTTON TO GERMANY.

Dealers, Attracted by Big Price, Would Charter Vessel.

Cotton men are so anxious to get cotton to Germany that they are considering a plan to charter or even purchase a ship to take a cargo to Bremen. No cotton has gone to Germany since the war. The great inducement is the remarkable price of 19 to 21 cents a pound quoted at Bremen, against about 7 cents here.

It is understood that the plans for getting a ship are in the hands of non-shipping men who are more ready to take a chance with the project. The ship would have to sail practically without war risk insurance unless the Government bureau would handle it, as the marine insurance underwriters have no confidence in the statement from Washington that the British navy would not molest a shipment of cotton to Germany.

The El Paso is now fitting out at Galveston with a cargo of cotton for Gottenburg, Sweden.

LABOR ASKS WILSON TO TAKE OVER MINES

Federation Urges President to Force Colorado Operators to Accept Peace.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The American Federation of Labor, now in session here, passed a resolution to-day calling upon President Wilson to take over the Rockefeller mine interests in Colorado and hold them under a Federal receivership until the operators accept the President's plan to settle the present strike.

The resolution is addressed to both President Wilson and Attorney-General Gregory and requests them to take immediate possession of the mines operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and thus force the acceptance of Mr. Wilson's settlement plan.

This proposition, which is acceptable to the miners, but has been turned down by the operators, is for a three year truce between the two factions, during which time the difference can be settled under the laws of Colorado. The suggestion of the President followed the report of a Federal Grand Jury, which found that the laws of the State were being violated by the owners.

Another important action taken was concerning immigration. A resolution was passed indorsing the Burnett bill, now before Congress, which provides a stringent literacy test for all immigrants. The federation points out that at the close of the present European war there will be a great flood of immigration to this country and that some drastic measure is necessary to protect the American workman.

Another resolution was passed asking that the Federal Government aid a countrywide system to improve the housing of the poor and that a national fund be created from which municipalities and even private individuals may borrow to institute model tenements and cottages such as are becoming so general in Europe.

President Compers squelched two resolutions backed by the socialist element of the convention which opposed the seating of fraternal delegates representing religious organizations and provided for organization by industries rather than by crafts.

A new step by the federation was taken when the convention adopted a resolution to unionize unskilled and migratory laborers for the better protection of skilled labor. The resolution was submitted by the Seamen's Union.

FEWER TRAIN COLLISIONS.

Decrease of 737 Mishaps Reported by Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A great decrease in the number of collisions of railroad trains for the quarter ended June 30, 1914, as compared with the preceding quarter was reported to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913 there was a decrease of 737 in the number of train accidents. Defective roadway and defective equipment together caused more than 72.3 per cent. of all accidents reported. The total number of persons killed was 104, and 2,157 were injured.

ASSERTS SHE KNOWS BARREL MURDERER

Girl Who Admits One Killing, Tells Strange Tale of Fate of Informer.

POLICE DOUBT HER STORY

While a score of detectives were rumaging through the saloons and coffee houses of the East Side yesterday with ears sharpened for any word that might lead them to the slayer of Luigi Macaluso, whose body was found crammed into a barrel over in Long Island City Tuesday night, a young girl in the Tombs, a girl who has laughed as she told how she murdered Giuseppe Marino in a dingy flat in East Thirteenth street on April 10, was telling reporters that she knew who killed Luigi and that they did it because he had turned informer against his old associates in low living and crime.

This girl is Louisa Magalusio, according to the records. She admits she has another name. She also is so familiar with the past of the dead man that she might be his sister. As she told it yesterday Luigi disagreed with the gang over a little matter of turning two of his sisters over to his friends. If she is related to the dead man his father isn't saying anything about it, his father, who identified his body yesterday and stuck his fingers into his mouth in sign of vengeance upon those who killed him.

Louisa has been in the Tombs since last June. She has confessed that she killed Marino, one of her brother's friends. She has also repudiated the confession of William Flack, who says that he killed Marino at Louisa's urging. Yesterday Louisa said that it was her brother's associates who killed Marino and forced her to put her hand in the dead man's pocket and take out $100 in bills. Then, she said, they tied her in the room where the murder was done and were preparing to cut up the body of Marino when they were scared away. She said she confessed to the murder because she was told that being a young girl, she is only 18, she would be acquitted if she told a story about Marino being a white slaver, and because the gang told her she would be killed if she didn't.

Story Fits Police Records.

Her story seems to fit into Luigi's record as it was taken from the police records. She said that the gang turned Luigi over to the police last February after he had repeatedly refused to get his two sisters into their clutches. She said they dropped a pistol into his pocket one night while he was in a saloon and that the police nabbed him. Louisa got a letter from Luigi, she says, in which he told her to tell everything she knew about the gang because he was through with them. She says the gang killed him Tuesday night because they knew Luigi would back her up when she tells the story of Marino's murder at her trial.

Inspector Faurot's record of Luigi seems to make the girl's story plausible. The dead man was No. 33,790 in the Rogue's Gallery and his single offence of which the police have knowledge was carrying a gun. He was sent to Blackwell's Island for four months and released just about the time that Louisa was getting into the toils for her part in the Marino affair.

It may be said that the police do not place much faith in anything Louisa says. They can't quite understand why she should claim credit for Marino's murder, when William Flack is perfectly willing to have them believe that he did the job.

The detectives admit that so far they haven't anything definite to go on, but one of the leads they are following is the report that Luigi was killed by members of the Kenmare gang. Luigi is said to have been a member of Gold Mine Jimmie's gang. Jimmie, called Gold Mine because of his many gold teeth when he smiled, led his followers into the Tripoli restaurant at the Bowery and Broome street last February and got $2,500 from members of the Kenmare gang and others whom they found there.

That started a gang feud and men in both camps went armed during the next few weeks. It was two days after the Tripoli restaurant affair that the detectives came across Macaluso with a loaded pistol in his pocket. Macaluso was on Blackwell's Island when he heard that Gold Mine Jimmie had been killed. That was on March 3 and for the next few months the police kept the gang on the run. Since Luigi left Blackwell's Island, however, he is said to have gathered the old crowd together again. Some of the detectives think that the Kenmares got him Tuesday night, although the gangsters are not in the habit of going to the trouble of carting their dead away.

Michael Angelo Macaluso identified the dead man early yesterday morning as his son. As Capt. Graham, who is in charge of the Eighth detective branch, stood by Macaluso he knelt down over the body, then put two fingers into his mouth, pressed them against the inside of the lower teeth and mumbled something in Italian. Capt. Graham said that meant that the father would wield his knife if he came across the men who shot Luigi.

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SINGER LOSES ROBE; BOYS HELD.

Four boys were held by Justice Hoffman in the Children's Court yesterday on stealing a robe from Mme. Alma Gluck's automobile when the machine stood at Lenox avenue and 121st street last Sunday. The boys are Benjamin Grossman, 14, of 10 East 108th street; Aaron Rosen, 13, of 6 East 108th street; Sidney Cohen, 14, of 10 East 108th street, and Louis Mazur, 13, of 225 East 102d street.

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Adriatic Nov. 25, noon Megantic Dec. 2 noon
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