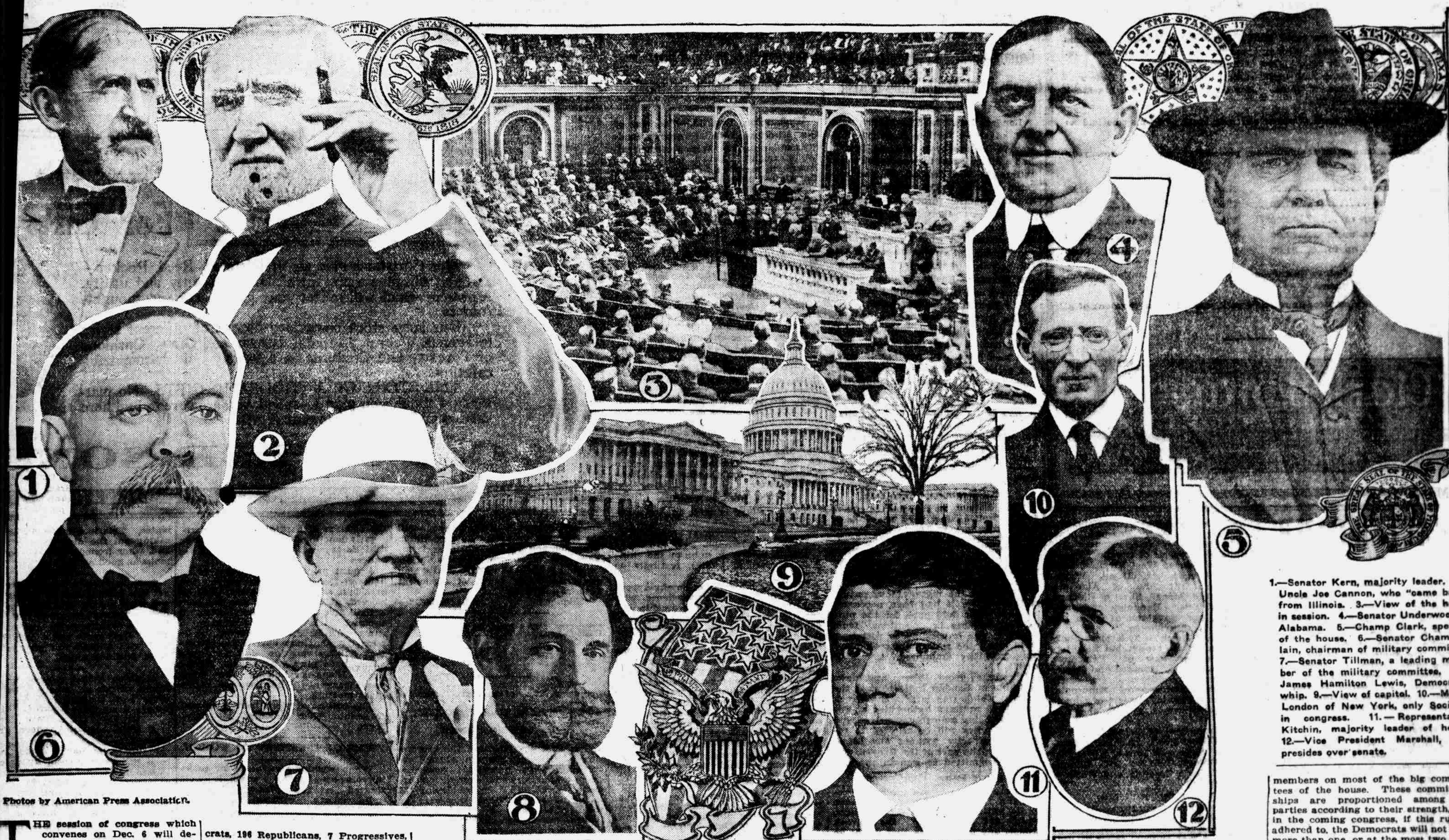


Preparedness Program to Occupy Much Time In Session of Congress



1.—Senator Kern, majority leader. 2.—Uncle Joe Cannon, who "came back" from Illinois. 3.—View of the house in session. 4.—Senator Underwood of Alabama. 5.—Champ Clark, speaker of the house. 6.—Senator Chamberlain, chairman of military committee. 7.—Senator Tillman, a leading member of the military committee. 8.—James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip. 9.—View of capitol. 10.—Meyer London of New York, only Socialist in congress. 11.—Representative Kitchin, majority leader of house. 12.—Vice President Marshall, who presides over senate.

Photos by American Press Association.

THE session of congress which convenes on Dec. 6 will devote much of its time to consideration of the administration's measures for preparedness. Secretary Daniels of the navy and Secretary Garrison of the army have mapped out their programs, and President Wilson has approved both. The big fight is now coming between those who favor large military appropriations and those who oppose. The contest promises to be nonpartisan, as many Republicans are expected to support President Wilson, and many Democrats no doubt will oppose him.

Complicated politically, the membership of the house will consist of 230 Demo-

crats, 186 Republicans, 7 Progressives, 1 Independent and 1 Socialist. The Democrats will have a majority over the Republicans of 34 and a majority over all of 25. It is a remarkable fact that more than three-fourths of the delegations in the house at the coming session will contain new blood, no fewer than 111 new members being elected. In addition will be nineteen members who did not serve in the last congress, but who, nevertheless, have had prior congressional experience.

Probably no congress in recent years has had as few "solid" delegations—that is, delegations belonging exclusively to one political party—as the

coming session. Only Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont and Wyoming have such delegations.

In the last congress the Democrats, as a result of the landslide of 1912, had a two to one majority in the lower house of congress. The senate had a Democratic majority of ten. In the last elections the Democrats made gains in senatorial membership which is bound

to result in a transfer of political interest from that body to the house.

In addition to a large influx of new blood, a number of tried veterans return to the Republican ranks in the house, who will materially assist the small minority in the last congress in making its political record just prior to the opening of the national campaign. Among the old timers who will take seats in the house on the Republican side are John Q. Tilson and Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut; William W. Wilson, George E. Foss, Charles E. Fuller,

John A. Sterling, Joseph G. Cannon, William B. McKinley and William A. Rodenberg of Illinois; George A. Loud of Michigan; L. C. Dyer of Missouri; A. C. Shallenberger of Nebraska; Cyrus S. Bennet of New York; Nicholas Longworth and D. A. Hollingsworth of Ohio, and B. K. Focht and S. H. Miller of Pennsylvania.

New York state has followed the precedent set by Wisconsin two years ago and has sent to congress one Socialist, M. M. London. It will be re-

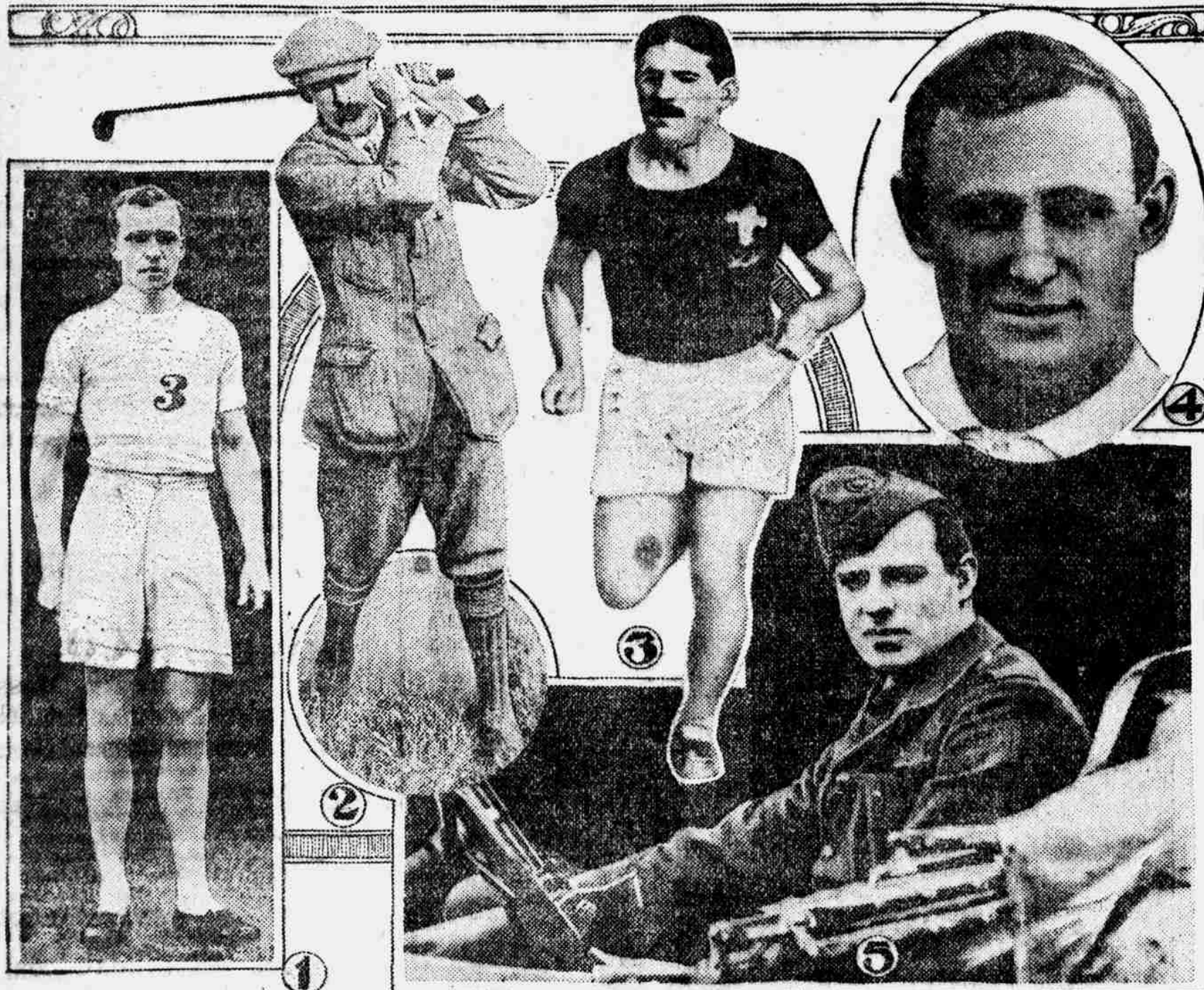
called that Victor L. Berger, a national leader of the Socialist party and its head in the city of Milwaukee, served in the Sixty-second congress. The career of Mr. London in the house will be watched with as much interest as was that of Mr. Berger.

The close majority in the house of representatives will make necessary a complete rearrangement of the membership of all the committees in that body. In the last congress the Democrats, by reason of their large majority, had practically two-thirds of the

members on most of the big committees of the house. These committees are proportioned among the parties according to their strength, and in the coming congress, if this rule is adhered to, the Democrats will not have more than one, or at the most two, majority on any committee. Inasmuch as practically all of the chairmen of the house committees of importance come from the south, where Republican majorities are few and far between, there will be practically no changes in chairmanships in that body.

The defeat of John J. Fitzgerald of New York for supreme court justice at the recent election saved to the northern Democrats the important chairmanship of the house committee on appropriations, which would probably have gone to Sherley of Kentucky had Fitzgerald been elected.

Many Noted Athletes Killed In European War



Photos by American Press Association.

1.—Kenneth Powell. 2.—John Graham. 3.—Jean Boulin. 4.—R. Poullon. 5.—Anthony Wilding.

PRESENT day historians have made many prophecies concerning the effect of the war in Europe upon civilization. Ponderous documents have been written foretelling the number of years it will take to rebuild the cities, to restore the peaceful commerce of antebellum days and to pay off the monstrous debt incurred by the belliger-

struggle that has escaped notice in the more momentous questions of the day is the effect of the war upon athletics. The 1916 Olympics were scheduled for Berlin, but it is doubtful whether there will be any for many years to come, and it is likely that international tournaments will be called off until the places in the ranks of the noted athletes killed or incapacitated can be filled.

Johnny Poe, the Baltimore man killed at Loos recently, was probably the

most brilliant football player that has been produced by Princeton, and his death brought sorrow to the hearts of thousands. Montague Nicholls of Spartanburg, S. C., quarterback on the Navy football team in 1912 and 1913, is another well known American football player who has been lost. Like Poe, he met his death in the British offensive at Loos. Wilding, the Australasian tennis champion; Nirnheim, a noted German tennis player; Chelli, Dr. Bousquet, Decurgis and De Jégals,

French tennis players of note, are gone. Golf has lost Lord Annesley, W. A. Henderson and Julian Martin-Smith, and Miss Nell Fraser died while acting as a trained nurse for the allies.

Lieutenant W. W. Halswelle, the Olympic champion in 1908 in the 400 meter run and holder of the British 300 and 440 yards records; Anderson of Oxford, who competed in the Olympics in Stockholm; Kenneth Powell, champion high hurdler, and James Duffy, the Canadian distance runner, are a few lost to England.

Boulin, the greatest distance runner France ever produced and holder of French records from 2,500 to 5,000 meters and in English distance running from two to eleven miles, was reported killed some time ago.

Germany, it is reported, lost the two greatest athletes the country ever had. One, R. Rau, was the champion sprinter and record holder. The other, Hans Braun, the middle distance runner, was one of the world's greatest half milers.

Anthony F. Wilding was the best known tennis player to be killed in action. He was a member of the Australian team which captured the Davis cup in 1914.

Another famous English athlete to meet Wilding's fate was Kenneth Powell, who was captain of the Cambridge team at the time Wilding attended the English university.

Dr. Otto Nirnheim, secretary of the German Lawn Tennis association and perhaps the most powerful figure in tennis in the Kaiser's domain, died in a hospital in Louvain, having been terribly wounded by a bursting shell.

The ranks of the leading French players were reduced by the deaths of Chelli, secretary of the Lawn Tennis club of France and a player of exceptional ability, and Du Bousquet, who fell at the battle of the Marne.

Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kreuzer, who composed the German team which lost to Brookes and Wilding at Pittsburgh, are both prisoners of war, having been captured by the English at Gibraltar.

Maurice Galvao, well known in this country, where he has won several tennis tournaments of prominence, is now in the field with the German infantry.

Lord Annesley, former amateur golf champion of Ireland, is perhaps the most prominent golfer to pay the extreme sacrifice for his country.

Captain W. A. Henderson, who put out Jerome D. Travers some years ago at Muirfield, was killed last fall. Lieutenant H. N. Atkinson, erstwhile Welsh title holder, is another to lose his life. Julian Martin-Smith, well known to many American golfers and a brother to Edward Martin-Smith, died of wounds received in the battle of the Marne.

Seeking a Suitable Fuel Oil For Submarines

MANY experiments are now being conducted by engineers and chemists who are seeking to find some fuel oil for submarines which will enable the undersize boats to run under the water without the use of storage batteries.

It is not possible to burn gasoline or any other fuel oil while the boats are submerged, as each explosion in the engine takes a certain amount of oxygen out of the atmosphere and makes it impossible for the members of the crew to live; hence the necessity of having the storage batteries.

If some chemist could devise an oil which would not take the oxygen out of the air when it explodes in the engine the cruising radius of the submarines would be very much greater and likewise a greater speed could be attained.

Living conditions in the submarines are not good, as every one knows, but these are being constantly improved, and more and more comforts are being provided for the men who risk their lives every time one of the boats takes a dive.

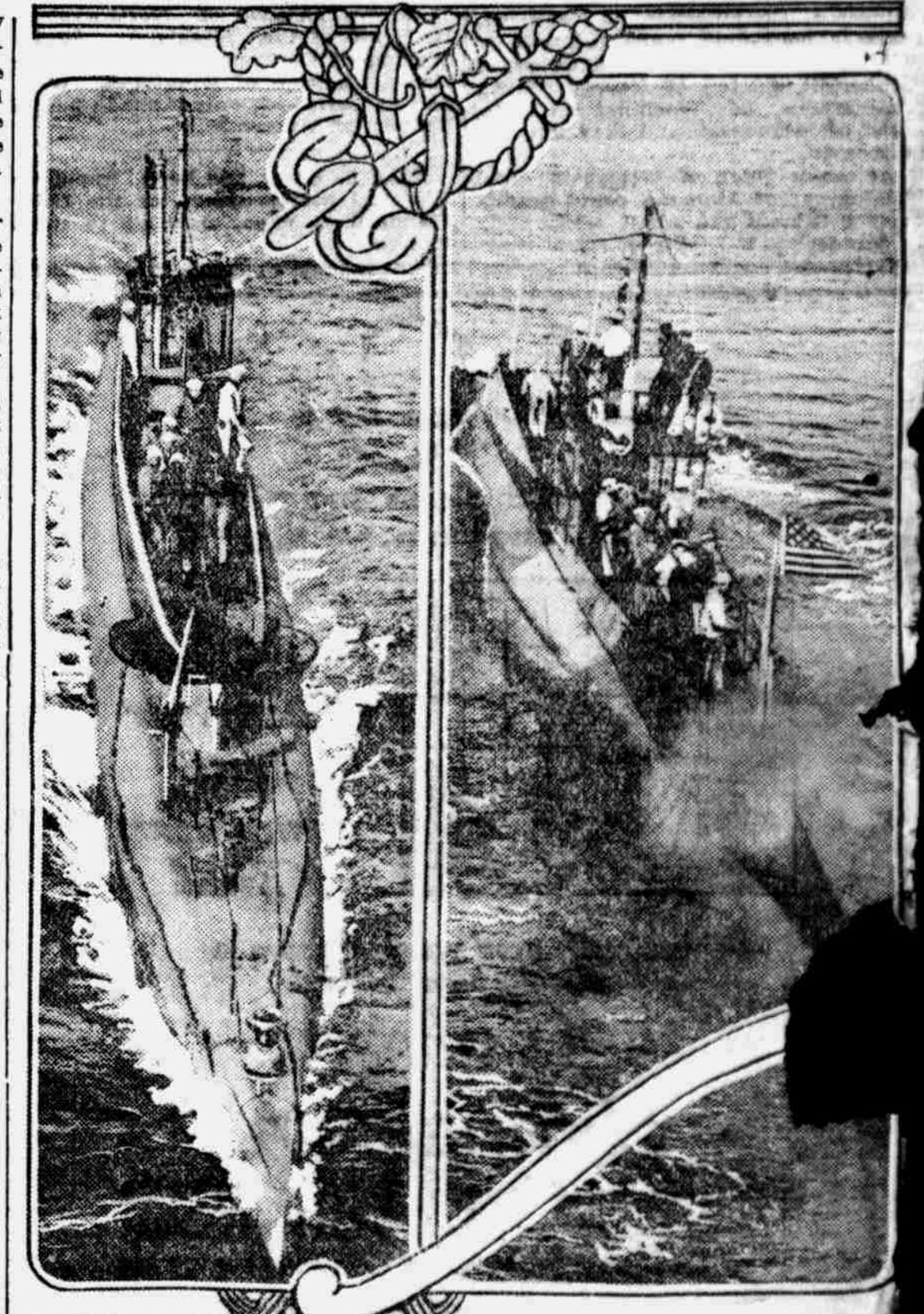
Because of living conditions on battleships and submarines which apparently cannot be corrected without reducing the fighting efficiency of the vessels tuberculosis and pneumonia took a heavy toll of enlisted men last year, Surgeon General W. J. Braisted of the navy said in his annual report.

Despite the military activities of both sailors and marines at Vera Cruz, they found the dangers of warfare less than living conditions on battleships. There were thirty-eight deaths due to tuberculosis and thirty-three to pneumonia. Three of the fatalities were among officers. Gunshot wounds killed thirty.

Braisted held responsibility for this situation to the fact that "in the crowded condition necessary to manning and equipping vessels of war hygienic primal principles such as are accepted as indispensable in life ashore practically never receive recognition."

"Overcrowding, extreme reduction of the amount of air space per person, improper proportion of moisture and the inappropriate placing of air inlets and exits, over or under heating of the air—these are all faults and problems incident to the packing of 1,000 men in quarters which theoretically should hold but 300."

While he praised naval constructors for doing as well as they have under the conditions laid down by "military necessity," Braisted was unable to report that great improvements can be looked for, "due to the necessity for



Photos by American Press Association.

Two G Type Submarines Running at Full Speed.

fighting and cruising efficiency of the vessels." The report recommends that two new hospital ships be provided and that arrangements be made for the purchase of additional merchant craft for use as ambulance ships or medical transport in time of war. The Solace, the only hospital ship in service that is seaworthy, is old and unsatisfactory.

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