

Members of the United States Senate Who Will Pass on the Smoot Case



1—Aldrich, Nelson W., Rhode Island.
2—Alger, Russel A., Michigan.
3—Ailee, J. Frank, Delaware.
4—Allison, William B., Iowa.
5—Ankeny, Levi, Washington.
6—Bacon, Augustus O., Georgia.
7—Bailey, Joseph W., Texas.
8—Ball, L. Heister, Delaware.
9—Bard, Thomas R., California.
10—Bate, William B., Tennessee.
11—Berry, James H., Arkansas.
12—Beveridge, Albert J., Indiana.
13—Blackburn, Joseph C. S., Kentucky.

14—Burham, Henry E., New Hampshire.
15—Burrows, Julius C., Michigan.
16—Burton, Joseph R., Kansas.
17—Carmack, Edward W., Tennessee.
18—Chap, Moses E., Minnesota.
19—Clark, William A., Montana.
20—Clark, Clarence D., Wyoming.
21—Clarke, James P., Arkansas.
22—Clay, Alexander S., Georgia.
23—Cockrell, Francis M., Missouri.
24—Cullerton, Charles A., Texas.
25—Cullum, Shelby M., Illinois.
26—Daniel, John W., Virginia.

27—Dewey, William M., New York.
28—Dietrich, William H., Nebraska.
29—Dilling, William P., Vermont.
30—Dolliver, William P., Iowa.
31—Dryden, William E., New Jersey.
32—Dunsmuir, Fred T., Idaho.
33—Elkins, Stephen B., West Virginia.
34—Fairbanks, Charles W., Indiana.
35—Foraker, Joseph B., Ohio.
36—Foster, Addison G., Washington.
37—Foster, Murphy J., Louisiana.
38—Fulton, Charles W., Oregon.
39—Gallinger, Jacob H., New Hampshire.

40—Gamble, Robert J., South Dakota.
41—Gibson, Paris, Montana.
42—Gorman, Arthur P., Maryland.
43—Hale, Eugene, Maine.
44—Dick, Charles, Ohio.
45—Hatch, Henry C., North Dakota.
46—Hawley, Joseph R., Connecticut.
47—Heyburn, Weldon B., Idaho.
48—Crane, W. Murray, Massachusetts.
49—Hopkins, Albert J., Illinois.
50—Kean, John, New Jersey.
51—Kearns, Thomas, Utah.

52—Kittredge, Alfred B., South Dakota.
53—Lattimer, Henry C., South Carolina.
54—Lodge, Henry Cabot, Massachusetts.
55—Long, Chester L., Kansas.
56—McComas, Louis E., Maryland.
57—McCreary, James B., Kentucky.
58—McCumber, Porter J., North Dakota.
59—McNary, Samuel L., Louisiana.
60—McLarin, Anselm J., Mississippi.
61—Mallory, Stephen R., Florida.
62—Martin, Thomas S., Virginia.
63—Millard, Joseph H., Nebraska.
64—Mitchell, John H., Oregon.
65—Money, Hernando D., Mississippi.

66—Morgan, John T., Alabama.
67—Newland, Francis G., Nevada.
68—Overman, Lee S., North Carolina.
69—Paterson, Thomas M., Colorado.
70—Penrose, Boies, Pennsylvania.
71—Perkins, George C., California.
72—Peterson, Edmund W., Alabama.
73—Platt, Orville H., Connecticut.
74—Platt, Thomas C., New York.
75—Proctor, Rodfield, Vermont.
76—Quarles, Joseph V., Wisconsin.
77—Knox, Philander C., Pennsylvania.
78—Scott, Nathan B., West Virginia.

79—Simmons, Furnifold McL., North Carolina.
80—Smoot, Reed, Utah.
81—Spooner, John C., Wisconsin.
82—Stewart, William M., Nevada.
83—Stone, William J., Missouri.
84—Tallaferro, James P., Florida.
85—Teller, Henry M., Colorado.
86—Tillman, Benjamin R., South Carolina.
87—Warren, Francis E., Wyoming.
88—Wetmore, George P., Rhode Island.
89—Daniel M. Ransdell, sergeant at arms.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

A CHAT WITH WILLIAM H. TAFT ABOUT HIS GREAT DEPARTMENT AND ITS PROBLEMS.

The Duties of the Secretary and His Enormous Responsibility—Our Army in 1905—The American as a Soldier—Our New Rifles—The Army for American Boys—What Secretary Taft Saw at Panama—The Canal Will Be Finished in Twenty Years and Will Cost \$250,000,000—The Question of Labor and the Jamaican Problem.



SECRETARY OF WAR W. H. TAFT.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—"Tell me something about the work of the secretary of war."

I made this request of Mr. Taft as we sat together in his private office in the war department today. I had asked for an interview and an appointment had been fixed for 4 p. m., but a stream of official callers preceded me, and it was not almost 6. The routine clerical wheels of the great granite building had stopped humming, and the secretary of war, for the first time in the day, was at rest. I say at rest. He was not entirely so, for while we talked other callers came in and were asked to wait. Gen. Chaffee brought

a bundle of papers which Mr. Taft said he would pass upon before morning, and his private secretary was given memoranda of things to do. Nevertheless, Secy. Taft looked as untroubled as a May morning. He is the picture of health. Big-headed and strong-framed, his eyes lack the worried lines of the strenuous statesman of the day, and his laugh, which goes with good digestion, carries with it that catching good fellowship which makes most men his friends. He works easily and accomplishes much.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

He replied: "The secretary of war has plenty to do. I think Mr. Root found it so. The office is one of responsibility, and it grows with the country. It deals not only with the army organization of

the United States and all that that implies, but also with our coast defenses, our vast expenditures upon rivers and harbors, the government and management of the Philippine Islands, and now with the Panama canal. "Nevertheless, the secretary of war has the advantage of an excellent force of trained men to help him in the work of his department." Judge Taft continued, as he arose and walked to and fro across the room. "Everything is thoroughly systematized, and each division is under a trained head. Take our vast engineering department! That is managed by skilled engineers, under an engineer officer who has been educated as such and has been doing nothing else but engineering all his life. The quartermaster's department is under a man who has been connected with that department all his life; and it is the same with every branch of our war business. Indeed, one might almost think the department could run itself for a time without a secretary. Still there is much to do. New questions come up every day, and new lines of policy must be considered. Much general direction is required, the question of military courts arises, and now we have the government of our colonies and the Isthmian canal."

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

"Can you give me some idea of the money involved?" "It is not small," said the secretary of war. "This is one of the richest, if not the richest among the nations of the world, and it must be prepared to defend itself. Our sea-coast defenses were begun on the present plan by Congress in 1888 and they have already cost \$100,000,000. They are about half completed and we shall need \$45,000,000 more before they are done. That, however, is a matter of time. We spent last year in round numbers more than \$1,300,000 in fortifying the Philippines, and we are asking for double that amount this year. We spent something like \$4,000,000 on public works and rivers and harbors last year, and the estimates of this year are more than \$4,000,000. For the military establishment alone we are asking \$72,000,000, which is a little more than was expended in 1904. Altogether the total estimates for 1905 are just about \$125,000,000."

OUR ARMY IN 1905.

"What is the present condition of the army, Mr. Secretary?" "Excellent. The war has improved the temper of the men and the service in Cuba and the Philippines has made them better soldiers than ever before. As to some things a steady improvement is going on. Not long ago we had 109 posts in the Philippines scattered all over the islands. Some were small, and at times a lieutenant and even a sergeant might be in charge of a post. Under such conditions the men became

lax in their drill. The number of posts is now greatly reduced and the drill is improving. The responsibility of such places has done much to bring out the latent powers of the subordinate officers. They have learned to rely upon themselves and have improved in resourcefulness. There is no training for war so good as war itself, and it seems to me that our soldiers are now in better condition than they could possibly be through the most rigid disciplinary tactics in time of peace."

THE AMERICAN AS A SOLDIER.

"Does the American make a good soldier?" "Yes. One of the best. He is naturally a fighter; he adapts himself to his surroundings and takes advantage of them. We are a warlike nation, although we have comparatively no many troops in the field. Our army is not expected to defend the country. It is merely the nucleus of the great American army which will rise up whenever it is needed."

"What is the size of the army now, Mr. Secretary?" "I asked. "In round numbers we have about 60,000 officers and men. There are more than 3,700 officers and more than 56,000 men. We have more cavalry and artillery in proportion to the needs of a great army than infantry. The infantry, you know, is the backbone of an army. It does, it is estimated, 95 per cent of the effective work. But our infantry can easily be increased, whereas it takes time to train and equip cavalry and artillery. For that reason we have a proportionately larger number of the latter in order to be ready in time of sudden war."

OUR NEW MILITARY DIVISIONS.

"Where are the soldiers stationed in this country, Mr. Secretary?" "They are to be found in every part of it," was the reply. "We had a re-arrangement of the military commands last January. By these the territory of the United States is divided into five grand military divisions, each of which is divided into two or more military departments. Each division is commanded by a major-general, and each of the departments, with one exception, is under a brigadier-general. Four of the five divisions comprise the United States proper and the other is in the Philippine division. The Atlantic division includes all the eastern states, taking in the Atlantic coast, the gulf coast as far as Louisiana, and the Canadian frontier as far as Lake Erie. If you will draw a line from Erie, Pa., to Mobile, Ala., you will mark the western boundary of that division. The northern division takes in a large part

of the basin of the Ohio, the Missouri and the upper Mississippi, and all our northern states from Lake Erie to western Montana. It is divided into the three departments of the lakes, the Missouri and the Dakotas. The southwestern division takes in the lower Mississippi valley, the southwestern states and territories and states along the western frontier. It is divided into the department of Texas and that of Colorado. The Pacific division embraces the Pacific states, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. It has two departments, namely, California and Columbia. The Philippine division has the departments of Luzon, of the Visayas and of Mindanao."

OUR NEW RIFLES.

"Tell me something about the new rifles which are being made for the soldiers."

"I suppose you mean the Springfield rifles," replied the secretary. "They have as yet been only issued to the cadets of the United States Military academy, but we expect that all arms of the service will be equipped with them before the end of the present year. They are now manufacturing these rifles at the rate of 300 per day, and they will soon be making 525 daily. The Springfield rifle is shorter and it weighs less than the Krag-Jorgensen or the Mauser."

"Are there many new things in warfare, Mr. Secretary?"

"There is always something new." "How about automobiles? Will they be used in the army movements of the future?"

"I do not know. General Corbin had some at our maneuvers this year." "Is there any bullet-proof armor?" "If so I do not know it. It has been written of in the newspapers, but so far I have not heard of any coat of mail-cloth or steel—that would withstand one of those Springfield bullets going forth from the gun at the rate of twenty-five miles a minute. It would take gold cloth to ward off that."

THE ARMY FOR AMERICAN BOYS.

"Would you advise a boy to go into the regular army, Mr. Secretary?" "That depends on the boy. If he has a taste that way and is fitted for it I do not see why he should not be a soldier. If he does well he may rise to be an officer, and at any rate the position is a good one and fairly well paid." "What does it pay, Mr. Secretary?" "And how do our soldiers fare in comparison with those of other countries?" "They are far better off than any other soldiers on earth," was the reply. "The American private receives \$15 per month and his rations. He has a fair clothing allowance and is well treated. The private soldier in Russia gets less than half a cent a day and the Japanese two cents. The Austro-Hungarian soldier receives 73 cents per month, the French \$1.74 per month, the German \$2.60 and the British \$7.14. In

other words, the American private is paid more than one hundred times as well as the Russian, more than twenty times as well as the Japanese, more than five times as well as the German and almost twice as well as the soldier of Great Britain."

WEST POINT AND A MILITARY ACADEMY.

"Suppose the boy could get an appointment to West Point and be an army officer. What then?"

"That again depends upon the boy and his ability. The army officer has a good profession, a very honorable one, with many possibilities for a promotion. We always have more applicants for West Point than we have places."

"But are not such places usually given to the sons of army officers? Are we not fast building up a military aristocracy?"

"No. West Point is filled up from the ranks of the people. The appointments are mostly given by competitive examination through the congressmen. The only other appointments are those allotted to the president. He gives them to the sons of army officers because such officers frequently have no homes, and hence no congressional districts from where their boys can be appointed by congressmen."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The conversation here turned to the Panama canal, and I asked Secretary Taft to tell me something of his recent visits there. He replied: "I am not an engineer, and I cannot estimate the work from any such standpoint. I went down to learn something about the situation. In order that I might know the lay of the land and thereby understand such reports as might be sent to the department from time to time."

"In brief," replied the secretary of war, "there are about 20 miles that involve the same problems as the Suez canal, being simply the dredging out of mud and earth, and preparing the ditch as a water highway. Most of this has already been done, and little more is now needed but to take out the silt. Then there are perhaps about 15 miles where the work is much the same as that of the Chicago drainage canal. This can be excavated and the rock and dirt piled on the banks of the canal. In addition, there is also the Culebra cut, which is, I should say, about 19 miles long and 160 feet deep and 125 feet or more wide. It is there that will be the great work of the canal, the work that will take a vast deal of time and money. Here the excavated material cannot be left on the banks. It will have to be carried away on the cars for 10 or 12 miles, and so much has to be done within a short space that it must take a long time."

TWENTY YEARS AND \$250,000,000.

"Did you figure on how long it will

require to build the canal and what it would cost?"

"I repeat that I am not an engineer, and I cannot speak with any authority from that standpoint. The French, who were working upon a sea-level canal, after they had spent \$55,000,000, estimated that it would take \$250,000,000 more to complete it. They put the time at 20 years. Engineer Wallace tells me they were not far out of the way."

"But do you think, Mr. Secretary, that a sea-level canal is preferable to a lock canal?"

"I do not know. That is for the engineers to determine. The canal is to be for all time, and it may be better to spend more money and more time to build the best canal for all time."

"Is there any doubt that the canal can be built?"

"I think not. As far as I can learn, the problems connected with it, while intricate and great, are all within the possibilities of modern engineering. The work will, of course, require the best of engineers, and also men of ability along such lines, who can organize the work and handle the men. Indeed, the problems are largely those of executive organization."

THE QUESTION OF LABOR.

"Will there be much trouble getting labor for the work?"

"I think not, although it is hard to know just where it is to come from. I doubt whether Americans can stand the climate. The French used Jamaicans to a large extent, but it is not certain that we can get Jamaicans if we want them. I went from Colon to that island to investigate the question. As it is Jamaica has not enough reliable labor to do its own business, and it has imported 25,000 coolies from East India for its plantation and fruit businesses. Besides, when the French stopped the slaves, when the French stopped the slaves, and it cost the government of Jamaica something like \$100,000 to get them back home. According to the laws of Jamaica the people of each parish have to support their own poor. It is said that about 47 per cent of the inhabitants are illegitimate, and if 10,000 of these men should be taken away it would probably place many families in want. This would increase the charity demands of each parish to such an extent that they might have to apply for relief to the general government. So you see the government is not very anxious to have Jamaicans go to Panama. I saw the governor during my visit there and talked with him."

"What wages are the present common laborers paid on the canal?"

"We are now paying \$1.25 in silver. This is equal to 75 cents in gold. It is just twice as much as is paid in Jamaica for similar work, so that I doubt not we could have Jamaica labor if we should want it."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.