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FISCAL YEAR IN WAR DEPARTMENT

Quartermaster General Busy Effecting Necessary Reforms In the Service.

PLAN OF DECENTRALIZATION

People of Washington Want New Sys tem of Government-Filthy Condition of City Lunch Counters,

Special Correspondence

Washington, D. C., July 20 .- Quartermaster-General J. B. Aleshire is one of the busiest men in the war department these days, because of the beginning of a new fiscal year and the let ting of hundreds of contracts for army supplies involving the widest possible range of materials.

Gen. Aleshire is a tireless worker, his knowledge of the details of the quartermaster-general's department giving him unusual facilities for dispatching husiness expeditiously

Shortly after Gen. Aleshire succeeded Maj.-Gen. C. F. Humphrey as the head of the quartermaster's department he gave his force to understood that an effort would be made to decentralize the department at Washington and putting much of the purchasing of materials in the hands of department quartermasters instead of making the department at the national capital responsible. And with this in mind Gen. Aleshire has gone ahead with his reforms until the "doubting Thomases" have all reached the conclusion that the scheme of decentralization is working splendidly.

DECENTRALIZATION ORDERED.

DECENTRALIZATION ORDERED. Heretofore much of the material needed at army posts has been pur-chased on requisition through the ouartermaster-general's office. Ale-shire saw that better business methods would result if the chief guartermasters of the several departments should make their own purchases after proper notice to the guartermaster-general and he had hardly got comfortably settled in his seat when orders were issued looking to the general policy of decentralization on the following grounds:

grounds: First-It will place upon the depart-ment commanders and their chief quar-termasters the duty and responsibility for the property and economical sup-ply of their commands, therefore insur-ing a proper equipment of troops for field service at all times. 2. It will give the chief quarter-masters and other quartermasters the experience of supply in their respec-tive spheres (a limited independence) and bring to their offices duties and responsibilities in time of peace they would be required to meet in time of war.

war. 3. It has given elasticity to the en-tire quartermaster's department and relieved the office of the quartermas-ter general of many details which Gen. Aleshire believes more properly pertain to the offices of the chief and post quartermasters.

ANOTHER REFORM.

Having got this new scheme work-ing satisfactorily, Gen. Aleshire has sprung another reform in his depart-ment which cannot fail to be appre-clated not only by the secretary of war, but "all others in authority" who desire to know instantic the edition war, but "all others in authority who desire to know instantly the condition of a department as to supplies on hand. This new order provides for a minimum and maximum statement of aupplies in each of the departments into which the United States and our

partment under Brig.-Gen. J. B. Aleshire has won unstituted praise from both the secretary of war and the general staff. * * *

FIND FAULT WITH SYSTEM. The people of the District of Colum-a have seriously begun agitation for governor of the national capital ina governor of the national capital in-stead of the governent by commission-ers as now in vogue. For a number of years Washington has been gov-erned by three commissioners, one ap-pointed from the majority party, one from the minority and an engineer of-floor appointed from the army. Lately, however, there has been much fault found with the system of governent, taxpayers of the district growing bolder each year in their assaults up-on the commissionship theory of di-rection and control on the principal that they are deprived of a voice in the affairs of the city and they are moving for a change.

that they are deprived of a voice in the affairs of the city and they are moving for a change. One of the leading papers of the reform and many of the leading citi-zens-lawyers, doctors, real estate men-educators, all taxpayers have joined in the agitation until it has become the tak of the town. This agitation is not aimed at the spin-did representative men, but at the "axation without representation" a "Inciple which has dominated the district since the three commissioner-in 1878, became effective. District of Columbia committee Hayes. In this connection, it is a matter of history that President Hayes ion of the commissioners be not set of the commissioners be not set out for the commissioners be not set out for the commissioners be not set out for the commissioners be not set out the appointment, which right the publican, a Democrat, and an officer of the engineer corps of the army this agreement was religiously car-tied out, and the precedent created has been held to this day. WANT A GOVERNOR.

WANT A GOVERNOR.

Now that Washington has passed the 300,000 mark, in population, the clitzens of the district will ask Con-gress to give them qualified franchise and to have the right of expressing gress to give then quililied franchise and to have the right of expressing their choice for a governor instead of the three-commissionr system as at present. They believe that better re-sults in the way of government can be had through one-man power than through three-man power, and in con-sequence of the discussion, clizens' as-sociations throughout the district are debating the question. The board of trade and the chamber of commerce are said to be favorable to the change, and it would not surprise any-one to have Washington represented by a governor as strongly urged by President Roosevelt, who is really re-sponsible for the present discussion. On the other hand some of the best paironized restaurants, those decorat-ed with white tiled walls, modern up-to-date furniture and with nappery fit for Delmonico's are reported to be be-hind the scence examples of the acme of filth. One of these establishments. for Delmonico's are reported to be be-hind the scenes examples of the acme of filth. One of these establishments, situated in the heart of the shopping district, and patronized by the very best class of Washington's citizens, is reported to have a cesspool in the mid-dle of the kitchen, while the walls of that same kitchen were incased in dirt and microbes to the thickness of an eighth of an inch. The inspector also says that the cooking utensils showed eighth of an inch. says that the cook says that the cooking utensils showed no signs of having been cleansed in a

In another place where upwards of In another place where upwards of a thousand people assimilate ple and milk, coffee and sandwiches during the lunch hour every day, it was found that one small tub half filled with water and a dirty rag was all the scullion had had with which to cleanse the mugs and dishes which were used by this vast crowd. by this vast crowd. ONE CLEAN PLACE.

FILTH IN RESTAURANTS.

If the reports of the inspectors of ealth department of Washington to be believed the capital city filthiest in the United States so The new law which is just being en-forced provides for a thorough in-spection of every places where food is sold. Under this law the inspectors have been busy for a week and their reports are of a startling char-acter. Up to the present time only one establishment has been reported as

should be conducted by a "nizger" into whose modest little restaurant few white men and no white women have dared to enter. It is worthy of note, however, that since the publication of the fact that this supremely clean place does exist there have been hundreds of applications made for the name of the proprie-tor and the location of his establish-ment. That "darkey," if he only un-derstands the value of advertising, is on the road to fortune. Nor will he be the first man of the African race to reach the pinmacle of fame as a caterer in this city. In 1869 and '70, during Grant's administration, Reverdy

Johnson was United States minister to England. He had with him as gen-cral factotum a fine type of the old Maryland negro named Wormley. When he returned to this country he started his valet. Wormley, in busi-ness a the proprietor of a small hotel in the fashionable part of Washington. In the fashionable part of Washington, Wormley knew how to cook, and he knew how to look after the wants of the people of refined tastes. He was patronized by Charles Summer, William Crapo and other New Englanders of that stripe and he made a success of his knowledge and a fortune out of his contents. Wormley died and his some

during Grant's administration, Reverdy patrons. Wormley died and his sons succeeded him, but they were of a dif-

ferent type from the old man and TRACING BOMB Wormley's hotel soon passed into oblivion.

WAR AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

All nations are endeavoring to chi the ravages of consumption, the "white plague," that claims so many victims plague, that claims so many victims each year, Foley's Honey and Tar cures ooughs and colds perfectly and you are in no danger of consumption. Do not risk your health by taking some un-known preparation when Foley's Honey and Tar is safe and certain in results. The genuine is in a yellow package. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Nev-er Substitutors."

TRACING BOMB
THROWERS OF NEW YORKWhere and how are bombs manufact-
wred? Who are the unnatural Ameri-
cans engaged in the netarious work of
murder and what is the motive that
impels bomb throwing in this city of
greatest personal liberty? These are
questions that are staggering the police
and detective force of Mulberry street.bomb thrower is an individual of slow
intent whose vendetta is agains in
throw or lasses of bomb thrower is a cell
ture of the gang.
There are two kinds of bomb a
two classes of bomb throwers in Ne
york. The Black Hand bomb the
source of the unit is diry of
streates the error of Mulberry street.
Mey York is infested to poach upon
which are organized to poach upon
wage earning men and women. But thebomb thrower is a could to
intent whose vendetta is agains in
throw or lasses of bomb thrower is a cell
to bomb throw is a cell
the and limb. It is used is
the stand is own distance from the explosion
the set three blocks away. The distance
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the which the United States and our foreign possessions are divided. Chief quartermasters, knowing the allotment made in his department for clothing, etc., can under the new order, provide for eventualities by having as nearly as possible the max-imum of clothing on hand, and should demand reduce such clothing to the minimum, then under the former or-der of the quartermaster general, im-mediate purchase of additional cloth-ing can be made. By reason of the maximum and minimum order of the quartermaster

By reason of the maximum and minimum order of the quartermaster general, the authorities in Washing-ton can know at a glance just how each of the several departments stand as to clothing, horses, wagons, etc., because the chief quartermaster makes return to Washington at stated per-

iods. Gen. Aleshire has organized a splen-Gen. Aleshire has organized a splen-did working force in his department, men who have had large experience in the service and who look upon their chief as one of the best equipped of-ficers in the army. With a personnel that is extremely high and with rare exprit, the quartermaster general's de-

being scrupulously clean in all its ap-pointments, and strange as it may ap-pear this place is conducted by a col-ored man. So different was it found to be from any of the other food dis-pensing establishments visited that the inspector declared that even the floor was clean enough to be used for a table. Washington is the home of the quick Washington is the nome of the quick lunch counter. It was a Washington dairyman, who, 30 years ago, estab-lished the first "dairy lunch room." Seev. John Sherman made that place popular by walking up to the counter in the sight of all his clerks and call-ing for a sandwich a mug of milk In the sight of all his clerks and call-ing for a sandwich, a mug of milk and a picce of pie. In the past three decades lunch rooms have so multiplied in Washington that there are today up-wards of 600 of them recorded on the books of the health department. And it is a great commentary upon the in-difference of the people of this capital city that when at last the authorities are awakening its inspectors should find in all this great number only one place worthy of commendations for es-pecial cleanliness, and that that one





CHAMP CLARK.

Champ Clark, the noted Democratic orator, has been selected by general acclaim as the only possible successor to Hon, John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, as the minority leader on the floor of Congress. When Mr. Williams recently sent an open letter announcing that he would resign the position, Mr. Clark was at once chosen as the future leader of the Democracy in the house. He was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, in 1850, and was educated in the common schools of Kontucky and the Cincinnati law He went to Missouri in early manhood, and has worked as a hired hand on a farm, a clerk, a newspaper man and a lawyer. His home is in Bowling Green, Mo.