



# When the United States Decided to Be a Republic

*Philadelphia 16 May 1787.*

*Convention.*

*On the 25th seven states being represented  
was New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware  
Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina  
George Washington was elected (unanimously)  
president of the convention.*

*The convention appoint a committee  
to prepare and report rules for conducting business  
which were reported, debated, and in general  
agreed to on the 28th.*

*Sept. 29.*

*Governor Randolph opened the business of  
the convention. He observed that the confederation  
fulfilled none of the objects for which it was framed  
1st It does not provide against foreign invasion 2d  
It does not secure harmony to the States 3d It is in  
capable of producing certain benefits to the States  
4 It cannot defend itself against encroachments.  
5 It is not superior to state constitutions.*

*1st It does not provide against foreign invasion  
If a state acts against a foreign power contrary to  
the laws of nations or violates a treaty, it cannot punish  
the state, or compel its obedience to the treaty. It can only  
leave the offending state to the operations of the offended  
power. It therefore cannot prevent a war. If the rights.*

**N**EW YORK.—Unexpectedly there has come to light an unpublished diary of the meetings which resulted in the Constitution and in the decision that the United States of America should be a republic and not a monarchy. Those conferences were secret—each member of the convention was adjured to destroy his notes—and besides the authorized record of Madison only two, it seems, of the private diaries were known to have been preserved. Lately the Anderson galleries announced without date a forthcoming sale of Washingtoniana. Almost immediately a visitor, representing the McHenry family of Maryland, called upon Mr. Sampson and submitted the diary of James McHenry, secretary on the staff of General Washington and second secretary of war—a manuscript not known outside that family.

James McHenry, delegate from Maryland, took an active part in the formation of the Constitution. He labored successfully in his own state to bring about its ratification, notwithstanding the powerful opposition of Luther Martin and Samuel Chase. Mr. Sampson says of the newly revealed "Original Manuscript Diary or Journal" kept by James McHenry during his attendance at the Federal Constitutional convention from May 25, the opening, to September 18, the closing day:

"This journal gives a remarkably clear account of the deliberations of the Federal convention. McHenry took his seat on the opening day of the session and, realizing the importance and historic value of the forthcoming proceedings, kept this record from day to day. The first entry is dated Philadelphia, 14 May, 1787. Nothing of importance took place, however, until the 25th when, as stated in the journal, seven states being represented, viz: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. George Washington was unanimously elected pres-

ident of the convention. A committee was then appointed to prepare and report rules for conducting business. This detail being satisfactorily arranged, Gov. Edmund Randolph of Virginia opened the business of the convention. He proceeded to outline the objections to the 'Articles of Confederation,' the inadequacy of which called forth this meeting. Randolph's speech is given in full, in addition to the resolutions he offered as a basis or working plan for the Constitution. These resolutions were 15 in number and bore the distinction of being the first plan to be offered for the closer and firmer welding of a union which had been rapidly drifting towards dissolution. After Mr. Randolph's address and resolutions, the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole 'to take into consideration the state of the American Union.'

"On May 30 began the true battle between the partisans of state's rights and the group which favored strong centralized power and afterward became known as the 'Federalists.' By this time ten states were represented in the convention, and Randolph's resolutions were taken up in order. "On August 6 the convention adjourned till the following day to give the members an opportunity to consider the report. Mr. McHenry suggested a meeting with Messrs. Carroll, Jenifer, Mercer and Martin of the Maryland delegation to confer on the report and to prepare to act in unison. This stormy conference took place at Mr. Carroll's lodgings, and was marked by strong opinions.

"Here occurs an interesting note describing an incident of that meeting: "I saw Mr. Mercer make out a list of members' names who had attended or were attending in convention with 'for' and 'against' marked opposite most of them—asked carelessly what question occasioned his being so particular upon which he told me laughingly that it was no question but that those marked with a 'for' were for a king. I then asked him how he knew

that, to which he said: "No matter, the thing is so," etc."

"In order to fix the opinions of his colleagues, McHenry drew up four propositions on the most consequential articles, to lay before them at their meeting on the following evening. The propositions are given here in full. The diary then proceeds with the business of the convention on the 7th. The discussion then centered on the right of suffrage. Governor Morris held that to give that right to all freemen the government would undoubtedly become an aristocracy, as it would put it in the power of men whose business created numerous dependents. Doctor Franklin also spoke on the subject:

"He observed that in time of war a country owed much to the lower class of citizens. Our late war was an instance of what they could suffer and perform. If denied the right of suffrage it would debase their spirit and detach them from the interest of the country. One thousand of our seamen were confined in English prisons—had bribes offered to go on board English vessels, which they rejected. "From then on matters progressed rapidly although not without debate of every viewpoint and angle. By September 1 the system was in shape to refer to a grand committee. They worked diligently and made some of the most important revisions that had thus far been thought of. One of the principal of these was the plan for the election of the president. September 8 the report was agreed to, and with some amendments was referred to the committee of detail. On September 13 the second printed report was received. This was read, discussed and a few further changes made, and on the 15th was ordered engrossed and 500 copies struck. On the 17th the final Constitution was delivered and the delegates proceeded to sign it. Mr. Randolph, Mr. Mason and Mr. Gerry being the only members present who withheld their names."—Boston Transcript.

## SCRAPS

There are many women sailors among the Finns and Norwegians.

Residents in Honolulu have sent \$500 for the widows and orphans of British naval men killed in the war.

A Danish government commission reports that Denmark will now be able to live on its own supplies.

In a playground league baseball game in New Orleans the pitcher of the team was named Liquor while the twirler was named Claret.

Nonresidents of New Brunswick must pay \$50 for a license to hunt and kill one bull moose and one bull caribou.

English scientists are conducting a series of experiments to ascertain how best crop production can be increased with the use of high frequency electric currents.

To hold a skein of yarn while it is being wound into a ball is the purpose of a revolving wire frame that can be clamped to a chair or other piece of furniture.

Barley gave much better results than oats as a sheep fattening food in tests conducted by English farmers.

Most of the inhabitants of Baghdad live in the cellars during the day and repair to the roofs after sundown, where they dine and sleep.

Roberta, Mona, Mary and Leota Keyes, quadruplets, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Flake Keyes of Hollis, Okla., are entering the third year of their lives. At birth Roberta weighed 11½ pounds, Mona and Mary 11¾ each, and Leota 11 pounds.

# OFF COME THE SHOES OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS



The first thing a German prisoner of war does is to take off his shoes and rest his feet. A group of boches captured by Canadians is here shown reposing in comparative comfort.

## State Guard Is Eliminated In The New Army Plan

Identity of State Organizations Is Lost While This War Lasts.

**SUGGESTED BY GEN. PERSHING**

Reorganization Wipes Out Identity of Some Famous State Regiments—National Defense Act May Restore It After Conflict.

Washington.—War department officials, general staff officers and army officers generally frankly admit that the National Guard, as it was before the United States entered the war, is being gradually eliminated, certainly as far as this war is concerned.

The fact is that since Gen. John J. Pershing was sent to France a decision has been reached to reorganize the regular army and National Guard from top to bottom. This decision was made on General Pershing's urgent recommendation.

General Pershing's recommendations were the result of conferences in Paris between the American and allied commanders, and the new organization follows closely the lines of the present French organization, built up after three years of active fighting.

The recommendations of General Pershing were an entire surprise to war department officials and the general staff. The latter balked at first, but ultimately followed the plan recommended by the American field commanders on the theory that Pershing was on the ground and in a position to know what the British and French have found most effective in battering their way through the German lines.

That is the whole story. It is hard on National Guard organizations, especially the crack regiments, whose members have always taken great pride in them and striven to improve and perfect them.

**For Keeping Identity.**  
At the outset the general staff plan provided for mustering into the federal service state units as such, each of them to be given a new regular army number, but to retain its identity.

When General Pershing urgently recommended that regiments be increased from 1,500 to more than 3,000, even crack National Guard infantry regiments, which had been recruited to full war strength were far below the required number. As finally perfected, the new organization provides for a regimental maximum strength of 103 officers and 3,652 enlisted men.

This explains why it has been necessary to merge one National Guard regiment with another. It has been stated repeatedly that the National Guard would next go to France. By combining two Guard units the general staff figured the war department would have a maximum of men in the enlarged regiment who had had some military training and experience.

On the other hand, if the recommendations of governors, senators and representatives and National Guard officers were followed and the ranks of Guard units filled up with drafted men from the same states, the majority of every regiment, with a few exceptions, would be composed of wholly untrained men. This would mean a much longer training period. As reorganized, army experts are confident the National Guard troops will be ready for service after a minimum training period in this country.

**Superior Fighting Machine.**

However disappointing the new organization may be to either National Guard or regular army troops, officials feel that there can be no doubt that every officer and man in both branches, as well as those now in the National army camps, want to see the most efficient fighting machine possible. Army experts devoted most earnest study and thought to the reorganization. They think they have perfected an organization which has no superior as a fighting machine.

In the reorganization New York's

Guard proper at the close of the war will be nothing like as large as at present—378,000 men. Of course, many of the men who go through the war safely will re-enlist for peace time service.

**For "Period of War."**

What is true of the National Guard in this respect also is true of the regular army, two-thirds of which is composed of men who volunteered their services for the period of the war, and cannot be held after peace is declared. The terms of thousands of other men will have expired and they also must be released.

It will be recalled that the formal announcement of the war department, in defining the new organization, specifically stated that it was for "overseas service." It is but fair to assume that this organization is not now intended to be permanent and that there will be no disposition to maintain National Guard units as now organized after peace comes.

In fact, Secretary Baker has repeatedly informed the newspaper men that all plans for the army are temporary, or "for the period of the war." Congress took particular pains to specify that the selective draft law applied only to the war period and was not to be considered as an approval of the principle of universal military training as a permanent policy.

It is freely predicted that the men who do the fighting in France will see to it that congress provides for a permanent system of universal military training. When the National Guard troops returned from the border they were almost a unit in demanding universal legislation as a matter of common sense and elementary justice.

Even with a system of universal military training in vogue, it was pointed out, the National Guard would not necessarily be eliminated.

**"SLAFETY FLIRST," SAYS WOO**

Chinese Carrying \$1,000 at New Haven, Conn., Tells Why He Goes Armed.

New Haven, Conn.—"Slafety first allee time."

This, according to vice squad officers, is the motto of Woo Yick, Chinese.

Woo, who is the proprietor of a laundry, was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Vice squad policemen said they found a revolver on his person.

"What are you carrying a revolver for?" Hauser asked Woo. "Too many tough guys in Cleveland," he replied.

"Have you got any money?" queried Hauser, thoroughly interested. "Sure," replied Woo.

Searching his pockets, the officers were surprised to find \$1,000, \$500 of which was in gold.

**Corset Saves Her Life.**

Houghton, Mich.—The life of Mrs. Frederick Landroche of Hancock was probably saved by a corset stay. Her husband, arraigned in court on a charge of non-support, asked for permission to speak to his wife. This being granted, he pulled a revolver and fired twice. One shot went wild, the other was deflected by the corset stay.

**ST. VITUS' DANCE GOOD FOR SERVICE**

New York.—Little things like walking in one's sleep or being afflicted with St. Vitus' dance have naught to do with a man's ability to fight in the new National army, ruled a local examining board recently.

When a stalwart candidate informed the board he was afflicted with both "allments" members winced. Then they considered the case and decided that he was "fit" for service.

"But I might get up some night and walk right into the enemy's camp," argued the applicant.

"Then the St. Vitus' dance will come in handy," said a board member. "You can jump right out again."











