

GEN. O'RYAN OUSTED FROM GUARD BY DIX

**Divisional Organization of Militia
Abolished to Get Rid of Com-
mander Murphy Put In.**

HIS STAFF UNDER VERBECK

**All Except Walter and Olmsted
Transferred to the Adjutant Gen-
eral, Now in Supreme Command.**

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Tammany control of the National Guard, at which Gov. Dix struck soon after he failed of re-nomination at the Syracuse Convention, was eliminated to-day when Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walter and Capt. Edward Olmsted, his aids, were dismissed from active service, and the rest of Gen. O'Ryan's staff were placed on duty under Adjt. Gen. William Verbeck. In order to accomplish this upset, Gov. Dix had to abolish the divisional organization of the Guard, and thus place Gen. O'Ryan and the two aids on the supernumerary list.

"There has been too much friction within the National Guard, and this turmoil has resulted in the issuance of my orders to-day," was the only explanation that Gov. Dix would make. Adjt. Gen. Verbeck, who came into office under the Republican administration in 1910, and whose continuance in power in the Guard has been strongly opposed by Tammany and other Democratic leaders, would make no comment on the change which places him in full control of the organization.

It is highly probable that the Governor's action will not be permitted to stand without a contest, and the whole National Guard trouble, which has led to several open controversies among high officers, will be aired.

The elevation of Gen. O'Ryan from a subordinate place to command in the Guard was brought about at the time when Charles F. Murphy was at the height of his power at Albany. It had been understood that Mr. Murphy had wanted the office of Adjutant General for one of his friends, but Gov. Dix would not remove Gen. Verbeck. Then the device was hit upon of ending the long service of Major Gen. Roe by compulsory retirement. This was accomplished by the passage of an act through the last Legislature. When Gov. Dix on March 28 nominated Gen. O'Ryan to replace Gen. Roe confirmation was opposed by Senator Brackett, the Republican Senate leader, who declared that it meant the encroachment of Tammany on the Guard. The other Republicans, however, refused to stand by him.

Friction was not long in developing between Gen. Verbeck and Gen. O'Ryan. They conferred in New York upon their respective duties, and their dispute almost led to the voluntary retirement of Gen. Verbeck. An effort was made to have the respective duties determined by the Attorney General, but no settlement was found. Then while Gov. Dix was absent in Europe came an order by Lieut. Gov. Conway placing Gen. O'Ryan on continuous service and giving him a salary of \$8,000. Gen. Verbeck prevented Gen. O'Ryan getting any of the salary during the absence of the Governor, and the order was revoked on his return. Attorney General Carmody expressed the verbal opinion that Gen. O'Ryan could draw his salary by mandamus of the State Controller. He held that the Major General was allowed pay while on active service.

It was on Oct. 4, after the Syracuse Convention, that Gov. Dix put the power over the Guard in the hands of Gen. Verbeck. He issued an order creating the post of Chief of Staff of the military forces of the State and appointed Gen. Verbeck to it. This action was received with disapproval by Gen. O'Ryan and some of his fellow-officers, and Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd, Judge Advocate of the Division of the National Guard, recently submitted an opinion to the Governor that his action was contrary to the military law.

The Governor on Oct. 10 had a conference with Gen. O'Ryan and Gen. Verbeck, at the conclusion of which he stated he believed there was a thorough understanding between the two Generals and that he looked for harmony in the Guard.

The friction was not overcome, however, for there has been much open criticism over the appointment of the Chief of Staff, not only by Gen. O'Ryan, but by other officers. Gen. O'Ryan talked considerably more than those at headquarters thought advisable, and Adjt. Gen. Verbeck quoted the military law about an officer giving out information as a warning of what has come to pass.

Two orders were issued to-day by Adjt. Gen. Verbeck "by command of the Governor." The first says that "in order to increase the efficiency of the State forces, the divisional organization of the National Guard as now constituted is disbanded." The order then says that Major Gen. O'Ryan's staff, "having been rendered surplus, is withdrawn from active service and placed upon the supernumerary list."

The order directed that all the officers so relieved, with the exception of Gen. O'Ryan, Lieut. Col. Walter, and Capt. Olmsted, be "placed on active duty and assigned to the headquarters of the militia of the State until further orders," and "at once report to the Adjutant General of the State, in person or by mail, for instructions."

The effect of this order, according to military authorities, is to transfer these officers to the staff of Gen. Verbeck. The officers relieved and later reinstated are Lieut. Cols. Chauncey P. Williams, Franklin W. Ward, William H. Chapin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Louis W. Stotesbury, William W. Ladd, Arthur F. Townsend, Henry S. Sternberger, Nathaniel B. Thurston, William G. Le Boutillier, Eugene W. V. C. Lucas, and Frederick T. Leigh.

A LULL IN DIVORCES.

**Record Book of Supreme Court Con-
tained No Entries for Yesterday.**

A book is kept in the County Clerk's office in which are recorded the titles of all divorce actions filed in this district of the Supreme Court. Yesterday, for the first time within the memory of the oldest man in the office, no names were inscribed within the book.

Investigation disclosed that no one had been lax, and that the lack of entries was due to a lull in divorce litigation.