

NEW GOVERNMENT IN GREECE DEFEATED

War Party in Parliament Refuses to Sustain Foreign Policy of the Zaimis Ministry.

CABINET PROBABLY WILL QUIT

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Zaimis government in Athens was defeated in a discussion of foreign politics in Parliament today and is expected to resign, says a Havas dispatch from Athens.

A discussion of proposed military laws, the report says, raised a question between the minister of war, General Yanakitsas, and the majority party of former Premier Venizelos. On this issue Premier Zaimis decided to ask a vote of confidence.

The discussion turned to the foreign policy of the government. M. Zaimis declared it was impossible for his party longer to sustain the government, whose policy he considered harmful to the interests of the country.

All the party leaders engaged in the discussion. The final vote was 147 against the government to 114 for.

Premier Zaimis has been in office less than a month, having been asked by King Constantine to form a cabinet after the resignation of Premier Venizelos on October 6. The retirement of the Venizelos ministry grew out of its policy in favor of entering the war with Serbia against Bulgaria, to do which, M. Venizelos maintained, Greece was bound by treaty obligations. The king took the ground that in the circumstances Greece was not obligated to take up arms.

M. Venizelos resigned the premiership in April, owing to disagreement with the king on a similar question of foreign policy, but won a pronounced victory in the general elections of June and returned to office in August. His majority in Parliament remained intact after his retirement last month and the Zaimis ministry was able to maintain itself before Parliament only by the acquiescence of M. Venizelos. In a speech on October 13 the former premier said Greece should not allow Bulgaria to crush Serbia.

ALLIES MAKING PRESENCE FELT IN MACEDONIA

(Continued from Page One.)

Havas dispatch filed Saturday at Saloniki, but delayed. The British force will act as a separate unit, but in collaboration with the French troops. Guevgueli is just across the Greek border, forty miles northwest of Saloniki.

General M. P. E. Sarrajl, commander of the allies' expeditionary force in Serbia, returned Friday from a hasty inspection of the French front from Guevgueli to Krivolak. He was favorably impressed with the French positions, which are strongly held on the heights of Babrova, Gradak, Domir and Kapou.

The French forces advancing northwest from the Greek frontier have not yet effected a junction with the allied and pressed Serbian army in the vicinity of Veles. The fighting in this district has been desperate and the Serbs once recaptured Veles after it had fallen to the Bulgars, only to lose it again on October 12. This town, twenty-three miles southeast of Uskub, is on the railroad to Saloniki.

French Official Report. PARIS, Nov. 4.—The landing of French troops at Saloniki continues without incident, according to a communication this afternoon by the French war office on the operations in the east. The text of this statement follows:

"The landing of French troops at Saloniki continues without incident. There has been nothing to report for the day of November 1 along the French front between Krivolak and Babrova.

"There occurred last night spirited fighting with hand grenades in the trenches on the Lila highway to the southeast of Neville St. Vast. At the same time there was going on in this region violent artillery fighting.

"In the Champagne district, not far from the Chauzon farm, a prompt and energetic counter attack made it possible for us to recapture yesterday evening the major part of certain portions of advanced trenches which had been captured by some German detachments. The enemy was driven from these positions in spite of a most desperate resistance in which he made use of jets of liquid fire."

Corn Limpers! Use "Gots-It" and Smile!

Corns Come Right Off, Clean and Quick! You Needn't Limp, or Fuss With Your Corns Any More.

What's the use of sporting a good time for yourself by limping around with flaring corns? It's one of the easiest things in the world, now, to get rid of them. "Gots-It" does it the new way. That's why

"Gots-It" has become the corn remedy of America, the biggest selling corn remedy in the world, preferred by millions. Do you remember that toe-eating salve that tried, that sticky stuff, that ice-bundling bandage, the gouging you've done with knives, razors and scissors? Well, now forget them all. No more fussing, no more pain. Whenever you use simple, easy "Gots-It," the corn is loosened, cured. So it starts calling, with or without. Never cut, never cut, never cut. It makes them grow that much faster and increases the danger of blood poisoning. The cutting is necessary by using "Gots-It." Use it tonight and end your corns for good.

"Gots-It" is sold by all druggists, 5c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, 300 N. Dearborn and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Sherman & McClelland Drug Co.'s store.

Los Angeles Woman Believes Boy Adopted by the Shepards is Her's



Mrs. Isaac Everett Wieman, now of Los Angeles, who resided in Philadelphia until two years ago, believes she is the mother of little John Doe, 194, adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Finley Shepard of New York and named Finley J. Shepard, Jr.

While in Philadelphia, she says, twins were born to her, but according to the physician, one was born dead. Her husband was told to say nothing of the matter to keep his wife from worrying, and she did not know until six months later that she had given birth to two children,

instead of one. There was no suspicion that the child was not dead, however, until she saw the picture of the boy adopted by the Shepards in the paper. The striking resemblance to the little fellow to her son, "Johnnie" Wieman, reminded her; that neither she nor her husband had ever seen the dead twin. According to her story, she has been visited several times by detectives from New York, who would not tell the object of their visits, but who seemed to be searching for information concerning a missing child.

President Makes Clear His Program Of Preparedness

(Continued from Page One.)

The same impulse and ultimate object. All this is very clear to us and will, I confidently predict, become more and more clear to the whole world as the great processes of the future unfold themselves. It is with a full consciousness of such principles and such ambitions that we are asking ourselves at the present time what our duty is with regard to the armed force of the nation. Within a year we have witnessed what we did not believe possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of a great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is embattled. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of governments, and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development.

To Make Sure of Security. In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even now raised the question of the willful use of force on our part against any nation or any people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but solely to make sure of our own security. We have it in our power to prepare, but not far war, but only for defense, and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace, and not by the use of hostile force. The mission of our own dear country is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men. She has become the home and asylum of men of all creeds and races. Within its hospital borders they have found homes and congenial associations and freedom and a wide and cordial welcome, and they have become a part of the home and spirit of America itself. America has been made up out of the nations of the world and is the friend of the nations of the world.

But we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and un molested action by making the force that is in us ready for action.

Army Adequate to Keep Peace. And we know that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation; and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits.

Plan for Citizen Soldiers. It is with this idea, with this conception, in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required for the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the

borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications, and at the military posts of the interior. For the rest, it calls for the training within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000, who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, but who during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force, but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year. Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army. It would have no touch of the amateur about it, neither would it exact of the volunteers more than they could give in any one year from their civilian pursuits.

Not Substitute for Militia. And none of this would be done in such a way as in the slightest degree to supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient National Guard. On the contrary, the National Guard itself would be used as part of the instrumentality by which training would be given the citizens who enlisted under the new conditions and I should hope and expect that the legislation by which all this would be accomplished would put the National Guard itself upon a better and more permanent footing than it has even been before, giving it not only the recognition which it deserves but a more definite support from the national government and a more definite connection with the military organization of the nation.

What we all wish to accomplish is that the forces of the nation should indeed be part of the nation and not a separate professional force, and the chief cost of the system would not be in the enlistment or in the training of the men, but in the providing of ample equipment in case it should be necessary to call all forces into the field.

Navy First Line of Defense. Moreover, it has been American policy time out of mind to look to the navy as the first and chief line of defense. The navy of the United States is already a very great efficient force. Not rapidly, but slowly, with careful attention, our naval force has been developed until the navy of the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the modern time. All that is needed in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and that chief of all we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planning for a definite

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consummation. We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present. It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build. Part of our problem is the problem of what I may call mobilization of the resources of the nation at proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defense. We shall study efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the Navy department are plans which the whole nation can approve with rational enthusiasm.

United States, Not Threatened. No thoughtful man feels any panic in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear amongst us. Under the new world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence. That is all.

Is the plan we propose sane and reasonable and suited to the needs of the hour? Does it not conform to the ancient traditions of America? Has any better plan been proposed than this program? In it there is no pride of opinion. It represents the best professional and expert judgment of the country. But I am not so much interested in programs as I am in safeguarding at every cost the good faith and honor of the country. If men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far

and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance. Speaks as Trustee of Nation. In the fulfillment of the program I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. For my position in this important matter is different from that of the private individual who is free to speak his own thoughts and to risk his own opinions in this matter. We are here dealing with things that are vital to the life of America itself. In doing this I have tried to purge my heart of all personal and selfish motives. For the time being I speak as the trustee and guardian of a nation's rights, charged with the duty of speaking for that nation in matters involving her sovereignty—a nation too big and generous to be exacting, and yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or invaded. I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligations I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people, our sacred heritage of the fathers who struggle to make us an independent nation.

Hypnotized Are Clamorous. The only thing within our own borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great government under which they live. These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled. America has not opened its

doors in vain to men and women out of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen, but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that it should tell all the world know that she is prepared to maintain its own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep union of a common, unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gain-say or resist.

Rebukes Sectarian Antagonism. May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against? We should rebuke not only manifestations of racial feeling here in America where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism. It does not become America that within her borders, where every man is free to follow the dictates of his conscience and worship God as he pleases, men should raise the cry of church against church. To do that is to strike at the very spirit and heart of America. We are a God-fearing people. We agree to differ about methods of worship, but we are united in believing in Divine Providence and in worshipping the God of nations. We are the champions of religious right here and everywhere that it may be our privilege to give it our countenance and support. The government is conscious of the obligation and the nation is conscious of the obligation. Let no man create divisions where there are none.

Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve its strength in its purity, make its chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good will and the might of invincible justice and right.

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DAKOTA SUPREME COURT RULES ON THE REFERENDUM

PIERRE S. D., Nov. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The supreme court today sustained the lower court of Beadle county in the "Richards primary case," in which the contentions were the right of the legislature to repeal or amend an act placed upon the statute books by a vote of the people through the initiative, the holding being that the legislature has such right. That the initiative clause of the constitution does not attempt to take from the legislature any rights granted to it by the constitution, but only gives to the people the power to command the legislature to act upon measures was laid down. The court also lays down the rule that regardless of the statement of the legislature that an act is an emergency measure it does not make it so to such an extent as to prevent the application of the referendum, regardless of the number of votes given for the measure, or the declaration to that effect, unless the act comes under the plain constitutional provisions as to what is an emergency.

Department Orders. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—A civil service examination will be held on December 11 for postmaster at Atlanta, Neb. A charter has been granted to the First National bank of Goodwin, S. D.; capital, \$25,000. J. A. Thurston, president; J. F. Antony, cashier. It succeeds the State bank of Goodwin.

29th ANNIVERSARY SALE THOMPSON-BELEDEN & CO. Illustration of a city street scene with buildings and a streetcar.

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Friday, Next to the Last Day of this Sale, is Next to the Highest in Point of Interest to You.

Thompson-Belden Co. November 4, 1915.

Petticoats-- At Low Prices-- Unusual Values, in The Store for Shirtwaists Second Floor. Illustration of a woman in a dress.

Women's Underwear In This Sale Women's Fine Cotton Union Suits — Medium weight ribbed, low neck, no sleeves, Dutch neck, elbow sleeves, high neck, with either elbow or long sleeves; all ankle length, REGULAR PRICE \$1.00; Friday, 79c a suit.

Women's \$3.50 Silk Vests — Hand embroidered, hemstitched tops; colors, pink and white; Friday, \$2.78

Third Floor. Corset Section—Third Floor.

OPPORTUNE. This Sale of HAND BAGS

Crepe Seal Leather Bags, leather lined, fitted with coin purse and mirror, plain strap handle, gun metal and silver mountings.

Anniversary Sale. \$1.35

Anniversary Sale of Linens

\$1.75 Bleached Damask, yard \$1.00 \$1.00 Turkish Bath Towels 50c 50c Turkish Bath Towels 35c 75c Turkish Bath Mats 45c

\$1.50 Cotton BLANKETS \$1.25 a Pair

A fine grade of Cotton Blankets (size 70x80), in tan, gray and white, good weight, \$1.50 regularly—

Friday, \$1.25 a Pair Basement.

The New CORSETRY

The change that has come with this season's styles demand a new type of figure. The change is subtle, but it is definite.

Don't make the mistake of trying to wear new gowns over an old corset.

The Anniversary Sale offers a fine standard make corset.

Regularly Sold at \$3.00. Friday for \$1.50 a Pair

Corset Section—Third Floor.

Friday in the Apparel Sections In Addition to the Sales of Fine Suits and Coats

An Unusual Sale of Dancing Frocks and Party Dresses

for \$16.75

Values to \$39.50. Sizes 14 to 40

Can you afford to overlook this bargain event, considering that in style character and quality of dressmaking and gown and dress represents the BEST?

Dainty gowns of pink, blue, white, black and yellow, in varied shades and tones, fashioned of nets, chiffons and silk taffetas. The extremely low prices necessitate a small charge for alterations.



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Very Appropriate for Street, Office or School Wear.



Untrimmed Black Silk Velvet Hats Worth From \$1.95 to \$3.95

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Twenty-Five Good Shapes

Basement Only

Thompson-Belden & Co. HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS