

DANIELS DEFENDS NAVAL PROGRAM

Secretary Pleads for Bigger Sea Power and for Larger Merchant Marine.

CAN'T LIVE TO OURSELVES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Daniels of the navy defended the administration naval increase program and advocated immediate building up of an adequate merchant marine in a speech here today before a session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States devoted to discussion of national preparedness.

"We can no longer live unto ourselves," said Mr. Daniels. "On our farms we grow more than the republic can consume. We must feed much of the world. We have the right also to have a large share in clothing the world and supplying people in every clime with whatever is manufactured in our mills and factories. But how can we fill our larger mission? What avail teeming harvests and large production in factories without adequate and reasonable water transportation? The securing of an adequate merchant marine is a pressing problem, and it is tied up with the enlarging and strengthening of our navy that the two cannot be wisely separated."

"The naval program offered by the administration is a constructive, progressive one and if built according to the continuous five-year program—the first continuing program ever proposed by an administration—it will give us by the year 1921 thirty-three capital ships of the first line and twenty-five battleships of the second line, with ten armored cruisers, 160 destroyers, 175 submarines and smaller craft in proportion."

Mr. Daniels declared himself to be a disciple of Benjamin Franklin on the question of preparedness. "This philosopher-statesman declared that there never was a good war nor a bad peace," but he did more to prepare for the impending revolution than any other man," he said.

"No man in the revolutionary period could be preferred before him in preparedness for defense. His achievements for preparedness may well be studied by the people of this day and generation."

SECRETARY OF WAR QUITS AS HIS PLAN FAILS

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Material, which constitutes the administration preparedness plan, so far as the army is concerned, behind that plan the president has stood.

Mr. Garrison recently declared for universal military training as a doctrine of democracy, although he said he thought the nation not ready for such a proposal at this time. He had repeatedly said, both publicly and in private, that he was so full of the subject of preparedness and of the need for it as a result of his studies that he dreamed of it at night and it was with him every waking moment.

The only organized opposition to Mr. Garrison's proposals for the army outside congress has come from members of the National Guard. During committee hearings it was disclosed that the secretary had offered to give his support to a militia pay bill, a plan of which he disapproved in principle. If the guardsmen would support his proposals for the continental, the secretary later made public a letter to Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee declaring himself against the pay bills after the guardsmen had assailed the continental plan.

Stood for Rights of U. S.

Mr. Garrison is understood to have been one of those cabinet members who have stood most firmly for declaration of the nation's rights in the deliberations that have resulted from the Lusitania incident and the interruption of American commerce with neutral nations of Europe. Mr. Garrison has himself declined positively to discuss any matter relating to cabinet meetings.

When American troops were sent to Vera Cruz to relieve Admiral Fletcher's marines and sailors, Secretary Garrison worked day and night in an effort to prepare the army for war in Mexico, if that was to come. The echoes of the steps he then took to insure a prompt response by the National Guard in case of need and to provide for supplies and army equipment in advance of the call for them still reach Washington occasionally.

In conducting the affairs of the War department Secretary Garrison has started a campaign of decentralization which is yet to be completed. His theory is that greater efficiency will come from lodging responsibility directly with commanding officers whether of companies or departments, and then compelling them to live up to that duty.

President Reluctant.

The president is said to have agreed reluctantly to accept the resignation, but was forced to the conclusion that he must meet Mr. Garrison's wishes if the latter desired to leave the cabinet.

Mr. Garrison is the third member of President Wilson's cabinet to resign. The first Justice McReynolds resigned as attorney general to accept a seat on the supreme court. The second, William J. Bryan, resigned as secretary of state because of differences with the president over the conduct over the submarine warfare controversy with Germany.

OLDER Y. M. C. A. BOYS MEET AT STORM LAKE

STORM LAKE, Ia., Feb. 10.—Older Young Men's Christian association boys from twelve counties of northwestern Iowa arrived here today for a conference to begin tomorrow and to last for three days. More than 30 delegates are expected.

A banquet will be given Saturday night at which H. S. McCowan, a former banker of Dallas, Tex., will be the principal speaker. Other speakers include E. C. Wolcott, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association at Sioux City, Ia.; C. C. Hatfield, international county work secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, Chicago; and F. F. Fayville of the local Young Men's Christian association.

Named French Air Chief.
PARIS, Feb. 8.—Colonel Henri Jacques Poincaré, director of the Central School of Military Pyrotechnics, has been appointed director of military aeronautics. He succeeded Hans E. Bissard, who resigned the post yesterday.

In the Same Boat



THORNE KNEW OF BRANDEIS' IDEAS, SAYS CARMALT

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answer him in addition to his main argument in the case.

Mr. Carmalt was called to the stand on suggestion of George W. Anderson, United States district attorney in Boston, who is attending the hearings. His testimony was regarded by friends of Mr. Brandeis as being very much in his favor.

Not Retained for Either Side.

Chairman Chilton stated that his understanding was that Mr. Brandeis was employed to assist in developing "all sides of the case" and asked Mr. Carmalt if Brandeis helped Mr. Thorne develop his side. Mr. Carmalt replied that he did and said that the data collected from the railroads by the commission under the general direction of Mr. Brandeis was available to all.

Senator Clark asked if Mr. Brandeis was not employed to develop "both sides of the case" on the assumption that the railroads' side would not be adequately cared for.

"He was not retained for the railroads," responded Mr. Carmalt. "It was to develop the whole case."

"Including the case for the railroads." "I think the commission assumed the railroads' case would be taken care of by their attorneys."

"Were Mr. Brandeis' activities devoted to the defense of the railroads?" asked the senator.

"The record, I think, shows that they were employed to develop the other side (the shippers)."

"When you told Mr. Thorne of the conclusion Mr. Brandeis had reached," asked Senator Clark, "did he express surprise?"

"Yes, he did."

In response to Senator Walsh, Mr. Carmalt said there never was, so far as he knew, a conference of attorneys representing the shippers, to exchange views on preparation of the argument in the case.

Under cross-examination, by Senator Cummins, Mr. Carmalt testified Mr. Brandeis did not merely state his view that the revenue of the railroads was insufficient, but he announced that such would be his position in the argument of the case.

"Did Mr. Brandeis discuss the propriety of his making this contention which was the vital point of the case made up by Mr. Thorne?" asked Senator Cummins.

"No, it did not occur to me as being improper."

Mr. Carmalt's testimony then ended and the subcommittee had an argument over the conduct of the hearing.

Difference Among Committeemen.
"This investigation," said Senator Walsh, "is for the purpose of developing facts to advise the committee with respect to the fitness of this nominee. Witnesses have been allowed to express in a general way opinions formed concerning the nominee. I am led to believe that some of the witnesses summoned know little about substantial facts, but have only learned things through the press or from common rumor. I shall insist that witnesses be confined hereafter to telling specific facts affecting the propriety of confirmation of this nominee. I have in mind C. W. Barron of Boston, who was called here because of an editorial on this matter."

Senator Clark protested: "This is an investigation and not a trial," he said. "I shall hold that witnesses shall not be prejudged before they take the stand."

THORNE KNEW OF BRANDEIS' IDEAS, SAYS CARMALT

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ferred by the so-called burden of proof amendment to the commerce acts of 1910."

Barron Asked About Editorial.
C. W. Barron, connected with the Wall Street Journal and Boston News Bureau, was questioned about an editorial he wrote entitled "An Unfit Appointment," dealing with cases in which Mr. Brandeis had been counsel.

Mr. Barron said that when his newspapers "laughed at" attacks made by Mr. Brandeis on the Boston & Maine and the New Haven railroads, Mr. Brandeis warned him to be careful what he said about him.

When the committee asked for the basis of Mr. Barron's editorial attack he wanted to introduce a letter. The senators, with the exception of Senator Walsh, read it without placing it on the records.

After reading the Barron letter privately Senator Clark said he saw in it no direct charges of impropriety on the part of Mr. Brandeis.

Mr. Barron was then asked to name others who might be interested personally in cases. He read several names which Senator Walsh said the committee already had heard of.

"Then the committee has tried the case privately," suggested Mr. Barron.

Senator Walsh's anger was aroused by the reply and he told the witness his statement was entirely unwarranted. Mr. Barron further suggested the committee investigate the "Equitable Life Assurance case."

Equitable Case Referred To.
"That was the case in which Mr. Brandeis went out and organized the protective policy holders' committee," said Mr. Barron, "and later appeared as attorney for the insurance company."

Mr. Barron submitted an extract from testimony in the recent government suit against William Rockefeller as a director of the New Haven.

"Mr. Brandeis in 1912 was engaged to assist in wrecking the New Haven railroad," said Barron. He thought Charles E. Mellen would be able to give important testimony.

Senators indicated they might communicate with Mr. Mellen.

None of Mr. Barron's evidence was accepted because it was not first hand evidence.

When Mr. Barron was excused the committee adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday morning.

OMAHA DELEGATION CALLS UPON REDFIELD

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—This morning Senator Hitchcock took a delegation of Omahans to meet Secretary Redfield and to present an invitation to him to visit Omaha and make an address on the occasion of the opening of a new hay market.

Secretary Redfield told them he could not get out to Nebraska until May.

What is Home Without an Heir!

This is a subject that has a place in all minds in all times. And it naturally directs thought as to the comfort of the mother during that wonderful period of expectancy. Mothers who know recommend "Mother's Friend." It is an excellent remedy for the stretching muscles, enables them to expand without undue strain, assists the organs to crowd against nerves, to pull at ligaments to thus avoid pain.

Thus restless days are unendurable, morning sickness, headache, apprehension and other distresses are among the various things which women everywhere relate they entirely escaped by using "Mother's Friend." And by its effect upon the muscles the form is retained and they return to their natural, smooth contour after baby is born.

CONTINENTAL ARMY PLAN IS OPPOSED

Republicans Tell President House Committee on Military Affairs is Against It.

FOR STRONGER NATIONAL GUARD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—President Wilson was told today by republicans of the house military committee that they believed the committee was practically unanimously opposed to the continental army plan sponsored by the War department. They said they believed the committee favored strengthening the National Guard and empowering the president to draft it into the regular army in time of war.

The republicans left the White House with the impression that the president still believed the continental army plan the best so far devised. He expressed the conviction, they said, that the committee would bring out a bill for an adequate army.

The president told them that while he did not believe it feasible to substitute the national guard for the continental army he favored strengthening the national guard.

The president urged speed and was told that the committee will begin framing the army bill next week, and that it should be ready for the house in three weeks or a month.

Representative Kahn, republican, said after seeing the president that there was no disposition on either side to inject politics into the bill.

It was argued, the president was informed, that the regular army should be increased to approximately the strength suggested by the War department.

SCHOOLS CAN DRILL OFFICERS

Land Grant Colleges Able to Furnish Necessary Corps of Reserves.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—How fifty land grant colleges would help build up an adequate corps of reserve officers for the army was explained to the house military committee today by Dr. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, where 2,000 cadets are training under the land grant act. Dr. James thought William J. Bryan's contention that a million men would volunteer overnight in case of war, was true, but he contended that without trained officers they would merely be a disorganized mob. He urged that more army officers be detailed to instruct land grant college cadets.

When the committee met Chairman Hay, calling attention to the fact that he had been reported yesterday as having declared himself opposed to the administration's continental army plan, explained he had not intended to convey that impression, but had meant he was opposed to a compulsory service measure as he thought there were many members of the committee.

To Prevent the Grip.
Colds cause grip—Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. Grove's signature on box. 25c.—Advertisement.

Emory Wants Job.
Burdell Emory, who has of recent years been managing in the Tarheel circuit, is an applicant for the job of leader of the Tulsa team of the Western association.

Chemicals Thrown On Paper May Have Caused Ottawa Fire

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 10.—Inquiries that a chemical thrown on papers in the reading room of the Parliament buildings may have caused the fire that partly destroyed the buildings, with a loss of seven lives, were made today at the opening of an investigation conducted by Government Commissioners McLavish and Pringle.

Mr. Pringle declared that it was natural to suspect an enemy hand. He said they knew of such fires in the "country to the south," and had information of one case where a specially prepared liquid was thrown on papers and burst into flames later.

Frank Glass, M. P. for South Waterloo, said he was in the reading room on the night of the fire. He felt a wave of heat and noticed smoke coming from a file of papers.

Commissioner Pringle, in order to ascertain whether chemicals had been used in starting the fire, asked several questions about the color of the smoke. The witness recollected that the smoke seemed to be bright red and suddenly to turn to flames. He heard a loud explosion while rushing along a corridor toward the members.

Mr. Pringle told one of the witnesses that information had been received that an Ohio criminal who had been sentenced to the penitentiary for incendiarism had confessed that fires had been set in the United States by the pouring of a chemical over paper.

Stewart on Way to Russia.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Special Telegram.—John Stewart of Omaha is in Washington on his way to London and then to Siberia, where he will take the superintendency of a lead smelter.

Disinfectants

Don't pay high prices for phenol and cresol disinfectants, when you can get the best, LEE'S DIP, in concentrated form at \$1.25 per gallon can, \$5.00 per 5-gallon can, Dilution 1 to 71. One gallon dip makes 72 gallons disinfectant. GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

IF YOU HAVE A COLD FOR LA GRIPPE
These tablets break up a cold tablet.
They are powerful. Buy them now. Price 10 cents.

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Concert Dansant
EVERY EVENING
FROM 10:30 P. M.
SPECIAL NIGHTS
Monday, Friday and Saturday
Augmented Orchestras
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Turpin's School of Dancing
Twenty-eighth & Farnam, New Classes. Learn your name now. Private lessons any time. LARRY 5143.

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Established 1886.

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12 1/2c 36-Inch Long Cloth	\$1.35 a bolt of 12 yards
15c 36-Inch Long Cloth	\$1.50 a bolt of 12 yards
20c 36-Inch Long Cloth	\$2.25 a bolt of 12 yards
25c 42-Inch Long Cloth	\$2.75 a bolt of 12 yards
35c 45-Inch Long Cloth	\$3.75 a bolt of 12 yards
30c Checked Dimity, special, Friday	25c a yard
50c Checked Dimity, special, Friday	39c a yard

Sweaters for Children

White, rose, Copenhagen and cardinal; sizes 2 to 6 years, prices \$2.25, \$2.35, \$2.50 and up.

One lot of white sweaters, soiled from showing, most all sizes, 3 to 8 years; regularly \$1.50 and \$1.75; your choice, at 98c.

Children's Section—Third Floor.

Basement Balcony
Spring Middies and Waists **95c**

McCall Patterns
10c--and--15c
Basement

AMUSEMENTS.
HIPP Paramount Photo-Plays
TODAY.
11, 12, 30, 1:40, 3, 4:30, 5:40, 7, 8:30, 9:40. Jesse L. Lasky presents
FANNIE WARD
in
"Tennessee's Pardner"

Strand
Willard Mack in
"ALoha Oe"
Special Quartette Music at Night
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
in "The Village Scandal," Keystone.

EMPRESS
TODAY
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE AND PHOTO PLAYS
"THE BLACK CROOK"
Five-Real Panatama
10c—ADMISSION—10c

TONITE NEW KRUG
8:20
North Bros. Stock Co. in
"THE MAN FROM THE WEST."

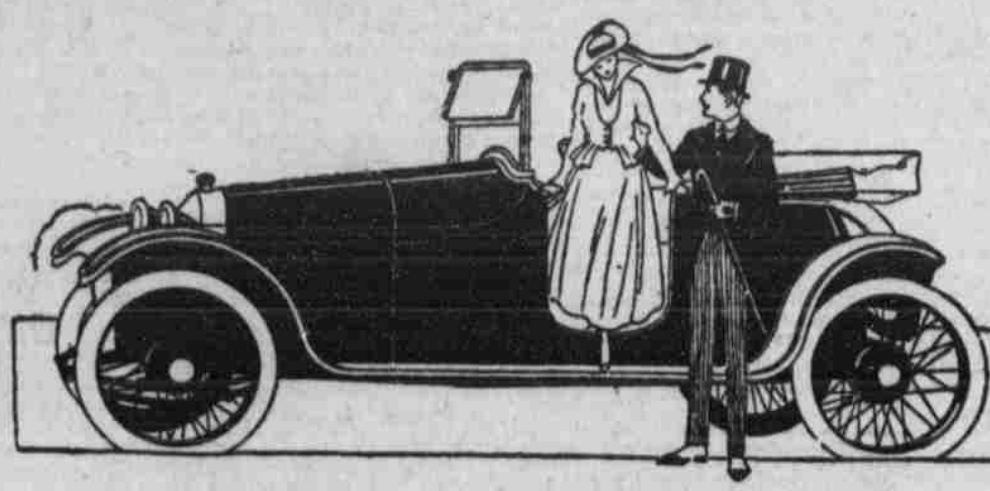
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THEATER Saturday Matinee
Another Gohan & Harris Success
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
Prices: Mat., 25c to \$1; EVE., 25c to \$1.50
Three Days Beginning Mon., Feb. 14th
DADDY LONG-LEGS
With Bessie Kelly as "Judy."

BOYD Tonight, Saturday, Mat. Tomorrow,
MAY IRWIN
with the original cast and production
"33 Washington Square"
Nights, 25c-\$1.50; Mat., 25c-\$1.00.

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THE BEST OF VAUDEVILLE
Daily Matinee, 1:15. Every Night, 8:15.
This Week: LILLIAN KINGSBURY, WHITING & BERT, McWATTERS & TYSON, "Gentlemen," Ed Lavine, The Five Annapolis Boys, Ed Morton, Leon Sisters & Co., Orpheum Travel Weekly.
Prices: Matinee, gallery, 10c; best seats (except Saturday and Sunday), 25c. Nights, 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

"OMAHA'S FUN CENTER"
Gaiety Daily Mat., 1:15-2:30
Evenings, 8-10-12-15-18-20-7:30
"SNUFFY" DAVE MARION Sell
The Cabman, in the Mammoth Comic Production,
"AROUND THE WORLD" Musical Burlesque
Ladies' Dime Matinee Week Days
Sat. 11:15 & 1:15; Also Reynolds, Geo. T. Hayes, May Latham & "The Merry Hangers."



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Of Gasoline and Electric Pleasure and Business Cars, elaborately displayed in a Gorgeous Setting of Brilliant Hued Decorations. It will be the "Greatest Show Ever Held West of Chicago."

Will be represented in this Colossal Exhibition, and every dealer will personally strive to make your visit a profitable and pleasant one. It will be a "Show for Everybody."

For any further information on anything pertaining to the show, please address Clarke G. Powell, manager, 1951 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.