

GREAT CITIZEN ARMY

PLAN TO INCREASE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THINKS WELL OF JAPANESE

Returned Missionary Criticises Attitude of United States—Bandits Bind and Rob a Farmer.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—An outline of the army's part in the national defense program to be submitted to congress in December by the administration has been made public by Secretary Garrison disclosing officially for the first time details of the plan to raise a great continental or citizens army to supplement the regular establishment. In brief, it is proposed to increase the regular army from 108,000 to 141,543 officers and men (changing the term of enlistment from four years with the colors and three years on furlough to two years with the colors and four years on furlough); to organize a federal citizen army of 400,000 (to be enlisted 133,000 a year for three years); to strengthen the state militia by increased appropriations and closer cooperation; and to spend \$20,000,000 a year for four years on coast defenses and \$25,000,000 a year for four years in the accumulation of reserve material for use by a force of 500,000 men.

Bandits Bind and Rob Farmer. Hastings, Neb.—Bound hand and foot alone in his farm home eight miles southwest of Kenesaw, Guy McKay, bachelor, was found in an almost exhausted condition by neighbors after a thirty-five hours' struggle to free himself. Finally succeeding in knocking out a window pane with his head, McKay's cries in the still night were heard by a neighbor a half mile away. McKay told his rescuers how two strange men surprised him in his home at breakfast Wednesday morning. One bound him while the other kept him covered with a gun. They ransacked the house, robbed McKay of \$30, his revolver and other articles, and finally left the place in his rig.

THINK WELL OF THE JAPANESE.

Returned Missionary Criticises Attitude of This Country.

Baltimore.—Dr. Rudolph B. Teusler, medical missionary in charge of St. Luke's international hospital in Tokio, Japan, in an address before the convention of the laymen's missionary movement, severely criticized the attitude of the United States toward Japan. Much of the feeling of unfriendliness and disgust against Japan in this country, said Dr. Teusler, is the result of prejudice and misinformation. He praised the attitude of Japan toward the Chinese, and said that Japan's policy of a Monroe doctrine in the far east will do much for the preservation of the integrity of that nation.

Santa Fe Pays Damages.

Ardmore, Okla.—Of the 1,275 claims for personal and property damage growing out of the explosion of a tank car in the Santa Fe yards here five weeks ago, 916 have been settled to date without the services of a lawyer or court. The claims filed aggregate about \$750,000. The way for settlement out of court was laid when E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe, accepted liability for the claims. Forty-three persons lost their lives in the explosion and about 350 were injured.

Villa Withdraws His Army.

Douglas, Ariz.—General Villa, forced by hunger, thirst and a scanty supply of ammunition, to abandon his plan for an immediate assault on the strongly entrenched village of Agua Prieta, has commenced withdrawing his army, and most of his force is moving toward Avacachi pass, twelve miles southwest.

Caught After 1,000 Mile Chase.

Hastings, Neb.—After a chase of more than 1,000 miles in Nebraska and Kansas, Sheriff Cole arrested Henry Jackson in Omaha and brought him back for jumping his bond for appearance in district court. Two other men arrested with Jackson on illegal liquor sale charges were found not guilty during Jackson's absence.

Oldest French Newspaper Suspended.

Paris.—The oldest newspaper in France, the Gazette de France, has suspended publication after appearing for nearly 300 years. The publishers hope to revive the paper after the war. It was founded in 1631 by Theophrast Renaudot.

Germany Preparing New Loan.

London.—German financial authorities are preparing for a new loan of \$2,500,000,000, the prospectus for which will be issued in January, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Mail.

Dardanelles May Be Abandoned.

London.—Intimating that the Dardanelles campaign may be abandoned and declaring England's financial situation to be "serious," Premier Asquith answered the demand of the British nation for a frank statement regarding the conduct of the war. Members of commons had scarcely settled back from the shock of the first announcement regarding the situation in the near eastern war theater when the prime minister plunged into a discussion of war finances.

ANOTHER MYSTERY



EXTENDS THANKS OF FRANCE

FUNSTON SAYS CARRANZA MEN CHIEF OFFENDERS.

Appreciates the President's Efforts in Behalf of Women—Security at Home Plea of President.

Washington.—Carranza troops were the main offenders in firing across the border in the battle at Agua Prieta, according to a report from Major General Funston received at the war department. The general says both Calles and Villa did all they could to prevent injury to American lives and property. "I could not in fairness have opened fire on Villa without treating Calles the same," he added. General Funston's report described conditions as satisfactory, and added: "I consider the immediate danger passed." It describes a conference between General Funston and Villa at the border, of which General Funston says: "His (Villa's) attitude was quite satisfactory."

Speaks for Army Defense.

New York.—President Wilson opened the administration campaign for his national defense program in a comprehensive and carefully prepared address delivered here at the Manhattan club. He declared solemnly that the United States had no aggressive purpose, but must be prepared to defend itself to assume "full liberty and self-development." Significantly, he said "that with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere," adding that "we wished not only for the United States, but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth and action."

EXTENDS THANKS OF FRANCE.

President's Efforts in Behalf of Women Appreciated.

Washington.—Ambassador Jusserand called at the White house Wednesday and presented to President Wilson the thanks of France for interceding with Germany in behalf of Countess de Belleville and Mile. Thurliez, two French nurses, sentenced by the German authorities in Belgium to be shot. When the women were sentenced, Ambassador Jusserand appealed to President Wilson, and through the intercession of Ambassador Gerard at Berlin the women's lives were spared.

London.—Foreign Secretary Grey has informed the house of commons that Great Britain intends to follow the course already taken by the United States in regard to recognition of the Carranza government in Mexico.

Manila.—A typhoon has again swept the section of southern Luzon which was devastated last month, with the loss of nearly 200 lives and property damage estimated at nearly \$1,000,000. The storm is headed toward Manila.

Ninety Per Cent Hard Corn.

Omaha.—About one-fifth of Nebraska's gigantic corn crop is soft, according to figures given out in the Burlington's weekly report. Since the crop itself is far greater than normal, this practically signifies that the state is in possession of close to 90 per cent of hard corn. The soft yield is being gathered in many districts for immediate use as fodder. Less winter wheat is being planted this year, although the soil is in almost perfect condition. Plowing and seeding is practically finished.

Lacks Governmental Approval.

Washington.—Although the department of commerce agreed to cooperate with the new American overseas corporation, it was learned that there has been no formal governmental approval of the project through the state department. The corporation was formed in New York recently to facilitate American trade with neutral countries by handling such commerce under guarantees to Great Britain and her allies that goods so forwarded will not reach enemies of the entente.

CARRANZA PROMISES NO MORE RAIDING ON BORDER.

Grain of Comfort from New York Suffrage Returns—Prohibition Is Defeated in Ohio.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—Assurances have reached the state department from General Carranza that raiding by Mexican bandits along the American border would be stopped as quickly as possible and that those found guilty of bandit operations would be punished. General Carranza made his statement personally to James W. Bell, the American representative with the de facto government, with the request that it be conveyed officially to the state department. He said he would make a personal investigation of the border situation.

Ohio Rejects Prohibition.

Columbus, O.—Though Ohio voters Tuesday rejected state-wide prohibition for the second time in two years, great inroads were made by the temperance forces on wet territory. Fairly accurate returns from seventy-seven of the eighty-eight counties of the state gave a majority of 41,000 against prohibition amendment. Estimates on the official majority against the proposal run from 20,000 to 43,000. Last year the prohibition amendment was defeated by a majority of 84,152. Prediction claims* by anti-temperance league leaders of big gains for their cause in the larger cities were partly realized.

WOMEN NOT DOWNCAST.

Get Comfort Out of Suffrage Returns in New York.

New York.—At the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage association, where Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and her lieutenants received the returns, optimism prevailed as the vote against suffrage grew with late returns. "If when the final count comes," said Dr. Shaw, "we should have not won the state, we at least have won the greatest victory in the history of our movement. We have won the largest number of votes that have been cast for us in any state. "As to Massachusetts, I am not at all surprised at the way the vote went. Massachusetts is an exceedingly conservative state. I did not expect suffrage to carry in Massachusetts."

Protest Against Interference.

Washington.—At the instance of the British embassy, copies of the latest American note to Great Britain, protesting against interferences with neutral shipping, will be handed to the British ambassador and the French ambassador in Washington simultaneously with the delivery of the note by Ambassador Page to the British foreign office. This is in recognition of the fact that France is equally concerned with Great Britain in the subject matter of the note, having by official orders of the French admiralty adopted the British rules governing seizure and detention of neutral ships and cargoes substantially without change.

Some Nebraskans Among Them.

Washington.—The names of half a dozen Nebraskans are included in the list made public by the treasury department of persons who have declined to repay money borrowed from the United States to escape from Europe when war broke out last year, or who have made no response to inquiries.

The Hague.—Universal woman suffrage is included among constitutional reforms which it was announced The Netherlands government is contemplating.

Want Monarchy Re-established.

Peking.—The Chinese government rejected the proposals of Japan, Great Britain and Russia for postponement of the decision whether a monarchical form of government is to be re-established. Tsao Yulin, vice minister of foreign affairs, called at the Russian and Japanese legations and informed the ministers the Chinese government had been advised by provincial officials that they would be able to maintain tranquility in the event of the re-establishment of the monarchy.

WE MUST PREPARE SAYS PRESIDENT

Larger Army and Rapidly Built Up Navy Called For.

PLAN OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. Wilson, Addressing Manhattan Club at Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Asks Support for Administration Program.

New York, Nov. 5.—President Wilson was the guest of honor and the principal speaker at the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Manhattan club last night at the Biltmore hotel. There was a great gathering of distinguished men, and the chief executive took the occasion to tell them and the country what his administration is planning in the way of national defense.

"Our ambition, said Mr. Wilson, is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be the friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom the world over. We shall, he declared he believed, never again take another foot of territory by conquest, or seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion. Because of the great European conflict, said the president, "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 action or development."

Though the mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men, declared Mr. Wilson, we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion.

Plans for the Army.

"And we know," continued the president, "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.

"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.

"And none of this would be done in such a way as in the slightest degree supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient National Guard. On the contrary, the National Guard itself would be used as a 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 ever been before, giving it not only the recognition which it deserves but a more definite connection with the military organization of the nation.

For Development of the Navy.

"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 and 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 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 the mobilization of the resources of the nation at the proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defense. We shall study the efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already made public by the navy department are plans which the whole nation can approve with rational enthusiasm.

"No thoughtful man feels any panic haste 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.

"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. I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligation 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 struggled to make us an independent nation.

Hits at the Hyphenates.

"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 and 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 she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep unison 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 gainsay or resist.

"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. "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 her strength in its purity, make her 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."

To Stop Quarrelling.

Installation of a phonograph in his court room to reduce to a minimum family quarrels is the plan of Police Judge Joseph H. Brady of Kansas City, Kan. Hereafter when family quarrels come into court, Judge Brady announced tonight, a phonograph will take down each bit of testimony, recording the inflections and interruptions of other witnesses. Then a few days later he will summon all who took part in the case, produce the phonograph records and have them listen to their testimony.

Will Keep Out of Party Politics.

Lincoln.—Executive committee members of the dry federation of the state, men who were chosen from all parties to avoid the confusion that would result from partisan adoption of the prohibition amendment, have definitely decided to keep that issue out of party politics.

Sixteenth Son Born.

Peking.—The sixteenth son of President Yuan Shi Kai was born Thursday. The president now has thirty-one children.

CAUGHT IN FIRETRAP

FLAMES CLAIM MANY VICTIMS IN BROOKLYN FIRE.

SUFFRAGISTS ASK A HEARING

Women Want to Appear Before Big Party Conventions—Mammoth Protest Against Sunday Closing.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New York.—Twelve men and girls lost their lives Saturday in a fire that destroyed an old four-story brick and wood building in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. A search of the ruins is expected to uncover the bodies of thirteen other victims, eight of them girls, who are reported as missing. Of the forty injured in hospitals many were expected to die and a score more were less seriously burned and bruised. The building was occupied by a candy manufacturing concern, and three firms manufacturing clothing, whose employees normally totaled 300, but more than a third had been dismissed before the fire started, for a Saturday's half holiday.

Protest Against Sunday Closing.

Chicago.—More than 20,000 persons paraded through the streets of Chicago Sunday to express their displeasure at the recent order of Mayor Thompson enforcing the state law keeping the saloons here closed on Sunday. Some estimates of the number of marchers ran up as high as 100,000. The parade, which was under the direction of the united societies for local self-government, was held with police approval and police participation.

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Want to Appear Before Big Party Conventions.

New York.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage association, has written to William F. McCoombs, chairman of the democratic national committee, asking permission for representatives of the association to appear before the committee in Washington, December 7, to discuss the possibility of woman suffrage before a "real and not a perfunctory hearing" at the democratic national convention next year.

She sent a similar letter to Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the republican national committee, asking permission for suffrage leaders to appear before that committee when it meets in Washington December 14.

Emperor Makes State Entry.

Kioto, Japan.—A church-like hush enveloped Kioto, the ancient capital of the empire when Emperor Yoshihito and a gorgeous cortege made their state entry into the city Saturday. The emperor and the imperial shrine were silently worshipped by his subjects. The cortege was regarded as a sacred, mystic and religious procession. Although a desire to avoid accident was a controlling factor, one of the chief reasons for imposing silence upon the multitude was a wish to maintain reverence for the monarch as he arrived in the city for the sacred coronation rites.

Lincoln Man Suggests Novel Scheme.

Lincoln, Neb.—Individual licenses for all saloon patrons is the latest suggestion of Commissioner Wright, who has been making a study of the booze question here. Perhaps it is the fact that more than half of the arrests made by the city police are on intoxication charges that spurred the commissioner to devise some new scheme of doing away with excessive liquor consumption. The scheme as originated by Mr. Wright would be to have each whiskey drinker take out an individual license before he would be permitted to patronize a bar.

Chicago to Have Citizen Police.

Chicago.—Chicago is to have a citizen police force of 20,000 members to cooperate with the police department. It is proposed to select one citizen in each city block to become a citizen policeman. The movement, which was launched at a meeting of police captains and business men, has the approval of municipal authorities. The citizen police, it is proposed, will be supplied with cards of authority signed by the mayor.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Wesleyan Coyotes fell an easy victim to Cornhusker football skill Saturday afternoon, the scarlet and cream winning easily, 30 to 0. The Cornhuskers palpably loafed a little under the hot sun, but they will have to confess that the Wesleyanites put up a hard battle.

Kansas City.—Heat records for Kansas City and vicinity for the month of November were broken Saturday, according to an announcement of the local weather bureau. Thermometers registered 83 degrees.

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