

British Fleet Sinks Three German Cruisers

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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FULL ARMY QUOTA SOON AS POSSIBLE URGED BY GARRISON

Secretary of War Recommends Immediate Development of Nation's Military Forces.

NEW MEN 25,000 OFFICERS 1,000 Regular Ranks Then 120,000, for Mobile Fighting on the Continent 50,000 Troops.

NO FEAR OF WAR OR DESPOTISM Simply Demands Adequate Preparation for a Great Country.

MUST NOT LET EXPENSE HINDER "Unanswerable Indictment" Will Lie Against Responsible Ones Who Shrink from Cost of Nation's Vital Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary Garrison of the War department makes the following recommendations in his annual report to the president:

That the federal army be immediately recruited to its full war strength, meaning an addition of 25,000 men and 1,000 officers.

Immediate legislation to create an adequate reserve force and deal more satisfactorily with enlistments; uniform state provisions.

Legislation to complete what congress has begun toward putting aviation for military purposes on a substantial basis.

Adoption of the best method for the training of more civilians to become officers in case of necessity.

No Fear of War. The secretary disclaims apprehension of war, but observes that "every nation must have adequate force to protect itself from domestic insurrection, to enforce its laws and repel invasion." As to the matter of "expense," he says: "I do not overlook this, but I think those who are charged with responsibility on behalf of the public should realize the unanswerable indictment that will lie against them if they shrink from incurring expense for what is vital to the nation."

Thus recruiting the army, as the secretary recommends, would bring it to about 120,000 men, of whom 50,000 would be available as a mobile fighting force in the continental United States. The present mobile strength of 31,000, the secretary points out, soon will be cut in half by additions to the garrisons in the canal zone, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The report directly mentions the European war but once.

Impetuous Duty. "It would be premature," it says, "to attempt now to draw the ultimate lessons from the war in Europe. It is an imperative duty, however, to heed as much of what it brings home to us as is incontrovertible and not to be changed by any event, leaving for later and more detailed and comprehensive consideration what its later developments and final conclusions may indicate."

In addition to strengthening the regular establishment, the secretary urges that steps be taken at once to create a more adequate reserve army. He dismisses as impracticable all talk of immediate disarmament, and as groundless fears of militarism in America, and recommends military preparedness on the ground that "eternal vigilance is the price which must be paid in order to obtain the desirable things of life and to defend them."

Present War Strength. The present full war strength of the United States is summarized by the report as follows: "The organized militia of the various states totals 8,323 officers and 115,000 men. The enlisted men therefore required, in order to obtain the financial aid which the congress authorizes the secretary of war to extend under certain conditions, to attend twenty-four drills a year and five days annually in the field. If all of the national guard could be summoned in the event of war and should all respond (an inconceivable result), and if they (Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN THE WAR—Emperor William of Germany has been unsparingly active during the war, with the news from Berlin that he is laid up by pneumonia and nervous depression, resulting from over exertion. The picture shows the emperor in the field receiving in person reports from his staff.



FARMERS AGREE ON RURAL SCHOOL LAWS

Recommendations Pertaining to the Rural Schools of the State Approved by the Congress.

ACTION FOLLOWS LONG DEBATE. Nominations for Election This Morning Are Made—George Coupland the Only Candidate for Presidency.

It took one day of the work of the Nebraska Farmers' congress to decide on what the farmers wanted in the way of rural school legislation yesterday. The report of the special committee on the investigation of rural school conditions made its report early in the morning, and it was nearly adjournment time in the afternoon when the convention agreed on all the details of what it would ask for. There was much parliamentary squabbling and hot debate. President George Coupland was ill all day with a sick headache and kept out of the convention hall as much as possible. J. B. Grinnell, third vice president, presided most of the day. Once when the debate was warm on the subject of increasing the course of study in the country schools to two years above the present common school course, President Coupland, in spite of his headache, came into the hall and made a long plea in favor of better rural school conditions in order that the good, ambitious young stock on the farm should be content to stay on the farm instead of being steadily drained off to the cities from year to year. Those who were not so much in favor of the movement tried to throttle (Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

Five Thousand to Go to His Fiancee

A bequest of \$5,000 to Miss Emma Markman to whom reference is made as his fiancee, is made by the will of the late William D. Townsend. The will provides that the share in which Mr. Townsend possessed a two-thirds interest, be sold by August 1, 1915, and that the \$5,000 bequest to Miss Markman be first paid. The remainder, it is provided, is to go in equal shares to his mother, his brothers, Harry C. of Omaha, and Adison C. of New York City, and his sister, Mrs. Beattie Rothwell. To his relatives Mr. Townsend also bequeathed land owned by him in South Dakota and Florida.

Operator Partly Denies Charge of Developing Feudalism

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 9.—"Does your company develop a species of feudalism?" asked Commissioner Garrison of the federal commission on industrial relations of E. M. Weitzel, manager of the fuel department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, when the latter resumed his testimony in the strike investigation today. "Doesn't it supply its own brand of religion, its selection of literature, its kind of education and school teachers?" "That would be true if the conditions were as you state them," objected Weitzel, "but the miners can get what other literature they want through the post-office. They get tons of it."

THREE GERMAN CRUISERS SUNK BY THE BRITISH

Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig Sent to Bottom in Atlantic Off Falkland Islands.

FIRST FLAGSHIP OF VON SPEE Scene of Battle East of Straits of Magellan Off Tip of South America.

TWO OTHER VESSELS PURSUED Dresden and Nurnberg Make Off During Action and Being Chased by the English.

TWO COLLIERIES ALSO CAPTURED Trio Sent to Bottom with Those Escaping Pacific Fleet.

DESTROYED CRADDOCK'S CRAFT Vice Admiral Frederick Sturdee, in Command of Victorious Vessels, Reports Losses Slight.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—It was announced officially here today that the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig had been sunk in the Atlantic, off the Falkland islands. The following announcement was issued by the official information bureau: Sighted by British Fleet. At 7:30 a. m. on the 8th of December, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nurnberg, Leipzig and Dresden were sighted near the Falkland islands by a British squadron under Vice Admiral Frederick Sturdee. An action followed, in the course of which the Scharnhorst, flying the flag of Admiral Count Von Spee; the Gneisenau and the Leipzig were sunk. The Dresden and Nurnberg made off during the action and are being pursued. Two colliers also were captured. The vice admiral reports that the British casualties are very few in number. "Some survivors have been rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig."

Composed Pacific Fleet. The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, with the cruisers Nurnberg and Dresden, composed the German Pacific fleet, which in the engagement with the British squadron under Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock off the coast of Chile on November 1 sank the British cruisers Monmouth and Goodhope with the loss of about 1,500 men. Since that time British and Japanese squadrons have been searching for the German fleet of which little has been heard. Recent reports from Montevideo, Uruguay, were to the effect that the German fleet was believed to have rounded the cape and entered the South Atlantic, but there has been no authentic information of the whereabouts of these vessels since the battle with the British squadron.

Nebraska National Banks Report to Comptroller. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The abstract of the condition of the national banks of Nebraska, exclusive of Omaha and Lincoln, at the close of business on October 31, as reported to the comptroller of the currency, shows the average reserve held is 15.58 per cent; loans on discounts, \$2,577,094; gold coin, \$1,357,329; lawful money reserve, \$3,318,692; individual deposits, \$45,349,492.

POWER MAGNATES SAY MEASURE UNWORKABLE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representatives of several far western electric power companies, appearing today before the senate public lands committee to oppose the administration water power site leasing bill, declared at the outset that the measure was unworkable as drawn. Others present announced their intention to offer amendments.

FINDS NO COLLUSION TO DEPRESS WHEAT PRICES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—On its investigation of marketing of Kansas wheat, the Department of Agriculture today reported to congress that no "collusion to restrain competition or depress prices at Kansas City" was discovered, and that Kansas farmers "as a general rule are getting all that their wheat is worth."

The National Capital. Wednesday, December 9, 1914. The Senate. Met at noon. Business began before the lands committee on the land leasing bill. Debating was begun on the immigration bill. Many formal nominations of officeholders appointed during the recess of congress were received.

The House. Met at noon. The secretary of the treasury submitted his annual report to the house. Rear Admiral Fletcher and Brigadier General Scott testified before the military and naval committee on the preparations of the national defense.

Germans Charge French Use Red Cross Station to Mask Guns

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—(By Wireless to London.)—The official statement issued by the German army headquarters this afternoon says: "To the west of Rheims a fishery, although flying the Red Cross flag, has been bombed and set on fire by our troops, as we have ascertained by means of photographs taken by our aviators, that behind the fishery was hidden a French heavy battery.

U. S. NAVY COULDN'T FACE THE GREATEST. Rear Admiral Fletcher Says America Unable to Cope with Strongest Sea Power.

NOT READY FOR EMERGENCY. Officer Says Nation Would Have to Enlarge its Fleet Greatly to Protect Its Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Rear Admiral Fletcher of the Atlantic fleet impressively told the house naval committee today that the United States is unprepared to cope with the most powerful navy in the world. He mentioned no country. "You can safely say," he testified, "that we are not prepared for the worst emergency that might arise to protect ourselves from the greatest force available."

HOUSE PASSES LOBECK BILL FOR SALARY LIFT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The house today passed the Lobeck bill to increase the salary of the Omaha collector of customs from \$2,500 to \$3,500. Provision was also made that the \$3,500 annual salary should include all of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914. The report on the bill pointed out that it had been intended to give the Omaha collector \$2,000 and that the lower figure was an error.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND REPORTED AT LINCOLN. Subscriptions previously reported: \$1,993.18. School children District 30, Lancaster, 8.00. Germania Club, Lincoln, 5.00. Elna Ewart, Lincoln, 5.00. C. W. Anderson, Lincoln, 10.00. C. J. Jones, Lincoln, 10.00. Cash, Lincoln, 5.00. Mrs. M. Sorenson, Cushing, Neb., 1.00. N. P. Ackerman, Haystack, Neb., 1.00. Mrs. E. N. Ewell, Lincoln, 10.00. H. H. Hays, Pawnee City, Neb., 2.00. Mrs. C. Biede, David City, Neb., 2.00. Rev. W. E. Ludwig, Seward, Neb., 5.00. A. R. Edman, Lincoln, 5.00. Mrs. M. E. Eidler, Weeping Water, Neb., 11.30.

SWEDEN IS INDIGNANT AT SOWING OF MINES ALONG FINNISH COAST. STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 9.—(Via London.)—The Swedish press is very indignant over the planting of floating mines along the coast of Finland, which has resulted so far in the loss of three large Swedish steamers and the drowning of upwards of forty men.

NEBRASKA APPLE JUDGING TEAM WINS AT DES MOINES. (From a Staff Correspondent.) DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The Nebraska Agricultural college team students won over Ames in the apple judging contest before the State Horticultural society today. Nebraska scored out of a possible 500 points, 419.25, and Iowa had 462.19.

Grand Cross of Legion of Honor is Bestowed on Herrick by Poincaré. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The grand cross of the Legion of Honor is on its way across the sea from the president of France to Myron T. Herrick, in recognition of Mr. Herrick's services to the French people while American ambassador to France. Mr. Herrick was decorated yesterday with a red ribbon, emblematic of the cross, by the captain of the steamship Rochambeau, acting on wireless orders from the French ambassador at Washington, who said he was acting under instructions of President Poincaré.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. That splendid little classification just following the Movie Programs on the Want Ad page. It renders a genuine service.

KAISER IS SICK AND HAS ORDERS TO TAKE IT EASY

German Emperor, Suffering from Pneumonia and Nervous Depression, Sent Home by Doctors.

GERMAN LINE IS MOVING EAST Pursuit of Retiring Muscovites Continues, According to Official Announcement from Berlin.

LULL IS EXPECTED SHORTLY Losses Have Been Enormous on Both Sides and Troops Must Have Time to Recuperate.

RUSS RETIREMENT STRATEGIC Britons Only Partly Accept Reasons Given for Retreat.

FIGHT IN WEST CONTINUES Germans Annotated Nations Another Concentrated Attempt to Break Through Lines in Vicinity of Ypres.

Although Russia has not yet admitted the fall of Lodz, the official announcement contains the suggestion that the fighting in that vicinity has been less in its favor than is said to be the case in Galicia. It is stated that in the battle near Piotrkow, a Polish city, twenty-five miles southeast of Lodz, "we were only partially successful." To the north engagements are in progress to the east of the border of east Prussia.

According to current reports in Rome, Germany does not look to Italy as a possible ally and is bending all its efforts to keep that nation out of the war.

Attacks by the allies and counter attacks by the Germans in the west apparently have not thus far made essential changes in the positions of the opposing armies. The Germans have resumed the offensive in Belgium with force. In the Argonne also hard fighting is in progress.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Emperor William is suffering from pneumonia, which is combined with nervous depression due to over exertion, according to telegrams from Berlin forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. The message adds that the German emperor's doctors have advised him not to return to the front.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The center of the German line in Russian Poland having occupied Lodz, it is continuing to push on to the eastward after the retiring Russians, according to official announcement made in Berlin. Nevertheless, the strain on both sides has been terrific and the losses heavy, so that a lull probably soon will set in on this part of the eastern battle front while the troops recuperate.

The Russians continue to assert that their retreat from Lodz was a strategic necessity rather than a defeat, but it will take future developments to show whether this claim is correct or not. Twice driven back from Warsaw, the Germans again are in a position to advance on the capital of Russian Poland, and even the British press, which minimizes the importance of the taking of Lodz, points out that it is on the trunk line railroad between Kalisz and Warsaw, which line is now held by the invaders probably to a point considerably to the east of the occupied city.

Viewing the fighting in the vicinity of Lodz in retrospect, it would appear that Germany had a crushing victory almost within its grasp and lost it by not being able to unite its force, which they could not hold.

In the western arena, while it would (Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

Today, for example, these things are offered: Glass, glazing, jewelry, printing, wedding rings, tailoring, leather goods, candies, chinaw re, roach powder, public stenographer, ad-writer, coal.

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The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Thursday: For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Unsettled and colder.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

5 a. m.	25
6 a. m.	25
7 a. m.	27
8 a. m.	27
9 a. m.	27
10 a. m.	27
11 a. m.	27
12 m.	25
1 p. m.	24
2 p. m.	24
3 p. m.	22
4 p. m.	21
5 p. m.	20
6 p. m.	19
7 p. m.	19
Omaha, cloudy	19

Comparative Local Records.

Highest yesterday	28	43	51	32
Lowest yesterday	20	24	14	20
Mean temperature	24	35	32	26
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.02

Station and State Temp. High-Rain. Temp. Wet. Cheyenne, clear 20 32 0.2 Davenport, snow 21 25 1.5 Denver, cloudy 21 27 0.2 Des Moines, cloudy 22 29 0.2 North Platte, cloudy 16 20 0.2 Omaha, cloudy 19 24 0.2 Rapid City, cloudy 14 15 0.1 Sheridan, snow 12 12 0.1 Sioux City, snow 18 18 0.1 Valentine, snow 16 16 0.4 T indicates trace of precipitation. L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.