

# NAVY NEEDS TWO HUNDRED AIR CRAFT

### Captain Mark L. Bristol Outlines the Situation in a Supplementary Report.

## ESSENTIAL PART OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Two hundred naval aircraft—100 for active service and 100 to be held in reserve—are urgently needed by the United States navy in its plans for national defense, as outlined in a supplementary report of Captain Mark L. Bristol, chief of the aeronautical branch of the navy department, to the house naval committee, made public today.

Captain Bristol's recommendations are contained in a supplementary statement laid before the committee. Other testimony of Captain Bristol already has been made public.

It would require an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to bring the aeronautical branch of the navy up to a proper standard of efficiency, Captain Bristol told the committee. Its purpose he described as follows:

**Needed for scouting.** "The air navy of the United States must consist of semi-rigid or non-rigid aeroplanes, the destroyer, cruiser and battleship of the air, respectively. The aeroplanes will be used for scouting to discover the enemy's fleet, especially submarines and mines, and to attack the dirigibles and aeroplanes of the enemy. It is the torpedo boats of the air against the afloat ships and battleships. Having discovered the submarines and mines, it directs the afloat ships to attack these craft and to countermine and at the same time protects the afloat ships from the enemy's aircraft. The air cruisers also will lay mines. The air battleships will meet the aircraft of the enemy in battle, probably will be used to drop aerial torpedoes on the surface ships of the enemy and to utilize over land for reconnaissance and dropping bombs.

**Essential Part of Defense.** "The use of which aircraft can be put to the most effective use in the European war, it seems that the air navy will be just as essential a part of the country's fighting force as the battleships and submarines.

"The front of our fleet in action has now become a vertical plane, with submarines and mines beneath the surface, battleships, cruisers and destroyers on the surface and aircraft in the air. To be successful against any enemy the country must have command of the air the same as command of the sea."

**Can Detect Submarines.** "Any nation that has suitable aircraft could detect submarines," he added. "The aeroplanes can see submarines and mines very plainly, guide the dirigibles to them, which can descend close to the water and drop high explosives in consequence the mines or destroy the submarines. We can pick up the mines at the usual depth, even follow the anchor line of the mine down to a considerable depth below the mine. The submarine, if it comes to the surface, could be attacked by the surface craft. The submarine could dive deep only for a limited time, but must come up and show the surface to get its bearings. A bomb dropped upon it should not be arranged to explode until beneath the water. The torpedo is often discovered by the wash it makes. One could see a submarine fifty to 100 feet in clear water."

**German Papers Laud Men of Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig**

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—(Via The Express to London, Dec. 12.)—The newspapers discuss the loss of the German cruisers, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg, off the Falkland Islands, in a tone of honest sorrow, but with complete resignation. They express patriotic pride in the previous achievements of these warships and express the opinion that covered, where they defeated the British cruisers, Good Hope and Newcastle, will live large in naval history than the battle off the Falklands.

The North German Gazette says the cruisers stood an unequal contest with honor, fully meeting the high expectations that the Fatherland had placed in the audacious efficiency and moral power.

"That England needs a night-flying cruiser in fighting five German cruisers," says the Koelische Volkszeitung. "Illustrates better than anything else that the English admiralty fears the German navy. We continue to trust in the efficiency of our warships, the bravery of our crews and the pre-eminence of our naval leadership."

The Rheinisch Westfälische Tages Zeitung says: "Admiral Count von Spee and his brave crews covered themselves and Germany with imperishable fame. They achieved more than the most sanguine expectations."

The Hassburger Nachrichten says: "The ships could have taken refuge in a neutral harbor and been dispersed and their crews transported, but the German admiralty would never have consented to this. They were resolved to risk their lives in achieving deeds for the sacred flag of the Fatherland, under which they served so long; they were determined to show what the German navy is made of. The heroic death of these courageous men will be unforgettable as long as Germany lives or earth and heaven German exist."

**Rhine Barges Now Used as Hospitals**

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) GENEVA, Nov. 26.—The cargo boats that formerly carried coal and cereals on the Rhine have been transformed into ambulances and are conveying wounded soldiers from Colmar to Cologne.

The German wounded generally are well cared for in the hospitals along the Rhine, but their numbers have increased so much an extent since the middle of October that there have not been enough doctors to give them prompt attention, and many slightly wounded have died on this account. An expedition of the engineers that they often fall asleep while on duty. A story comes from Colmar to the effect that a well-known surgeon, after being wounded for a fortnight with very little rest, fell asleep over an important operation. Promoting calls have been made upon the doctors in Germany, including the most noted, to remedy the difficulty.

# MUSIC

### ONE OF THE LATEST OF OMAHA'S MUSIC TEACHERS.

By HENRIETTA M. REES. HAVE you ever noticed how very closely our social activities are interwoven with music? No matter what one does in a social way, there is usually music of some sort in conjunction with it. If one merely goes to a good hotel for dinner, there is an orchestra of several pieces which plays popular classics, which merely means music that has worth to which everybody listens. If there isn't always an orchestra, there is a phonograph, and then one frequently listens to Caruso, Semplich and other stars and even better music. If one goes to other cafes one sometimes hears cabaret singers with the latest popular hit—music, but perhaps not quite such good music. There is hardly a banquet given by an organization but that music is furnished. There is hardly a club meeting held informally at any home but that either in connection with the meeting or after it there is some music. It is true that a hostess gives a dinner, or invites friends to any of the smaller social functions, that there is not either informal music or a prepared recital by some specially engaged or invited artist.

At the large receptions and teas there is almost invariably music either by a harpist or small orchestra. And at the dances—what would they do without music? Among society people music is fashionable, especially among the most cultivated members of the wealthier classes, who go in for the arts as pastimes, rather than for a number of those hobbies of lesser personal advantage sometimes indulged in by the idle rich, such as monkeys or poodles at dinner and the like.

In the churches music is a most necessary part of the service. In the great national conventions, which meet every year in some city or other, almost invariably the sessions are opened with a prayer and then music, before the business meeting.

In fact, in any place where humanity comes together in social intercourse music has some part.

In all of the above instances, except in the churches, the social intercourse was the main thing and the music secondary to it. When we reach opera, the music, drama and allied arts are the main interest and the social intercourse the secondary part.

Through opera we may go on to the concert hall, where music as such plays the most important part, where it may be heard to its highest development and where the performers and music lovers are formed into one united whole in the interest of the music, each one trying to get the most out of it. When it is over those who appreciate it have been drawn into a little closer communion with those others who were there and understood the same musical experience. It is not hard to get acquainted when people are enthusiastic about the same things.

Yet in all these cases, the music, if it is good, serves its purpose. It fits in where words leave off, and suggests many things that it is impossible to say. At the social gatherings it serves to lighten the pleasure. It loosens the tongue and furnishes many ideas for pleasant conversation by its subconscious appeal. Sometimes it suggests serious thoughts and leads one away from the trivialities of the world to a social affair in which many things that it is impossible to say. At the social gatherings it serves to lighten the pleasure. It loosens the tongue and furnishes many ideas for pleasant conversation by its subconscious appeal. Sometimes it suggests serious thoughts and leads one away from the trivialities of the world to a social affair in which many things that it is impossible to say.

A very entertaining program of selections from "The Bohemian Girl" was given before the musical department of the Woman's club on December 5 under the direction of the Helen Mackay. During the course of the story of the opera, the various musical numbers were introduced as they occur in the opera. The selections were given by pupils of Miss Mackay, Mrs. Ryan, Mr. Frank Mack and Mr. Walter B. Graham.

The Mendelssohn choir has just received the definite dates for the spring concert, when the Chicago Symphony orchestra will be heard with the choir. Monday and Tuesday, April 26 and 27, have been fixed for the event. The soloists for the concert will be Miss Olive Klein, soprano; Miss Margaret Keyes, alto; Mr. Lambert Murphy, tenor; and Mr. Clarence Whitehill, bass. These soloists have all been heard with the choir before, save Miss Klein, but also some very well recommended, having sung three different times at the Worcester festival.

Louise Janson Wylie gave the first of a series of monthly recitals at her studio, 221 Farnam street, last Friday evening. The program was particularly interesting in the following advanced pupils: Miss Ethel Parsons, Miss Loraine Schell, Miss Ada Davel, Miss Genevieve Hattler, Mrs. Frank Prange and Mrs. H. S. Kallenberg.

Pupils of Lucilla Allen gave the December recital Saturday afternoon at her studio. Those on the program were: Miss McGrath, Miss Storgosa, Miss Rowland, Miss Schell, Miss Crum, Miss Watson, Miss Schuchenberg, Miss Wagner, Ernest Lundgren, Merrill Northwell, Joe Harding, Leo Krause, Ernest Schaub, Henry Schuchler. The January recital will be given at the First Baptist church.

**Creighton Uni's Orchestra to Give Concert This Week**

An informal concert will be given Thursday evening at the Creighton auditorium by the university orchestra, assisted by a few prominent soloists, who will appear in vocal numbers. It is the first appearance this season of any of the university's musical organizations and will be the opening of a very busy season. Besides this concert the orchestra will appear with the glee club in February.

A varied and carefully selected program has been arranged for Thursday's concert, and under the direction of Prof. Henry Beck, instructor of the orchestra, the numbers are being worked up to a point of perfection.

Besides the instrumental numbers vocal numbers will be given by G. S. Fitzhugh, soloist of the University Glee club, and by Miss Helen Trice, who will be remembered for her former successful appearance. Miss Maria Martin, a pupil of Miss Munchhoff and a soprano of splendid ability, will sing.

Tickets are on sale at the Art college.

**Greece's Economic Circumstances Good**

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) ATHENS, Nov. 26.—The newspapers comment with satisfaction on the financial statement of the government for the year 1914. According to the minister of finance, the economic situation of the country is most favorable, the international situation having had far less adverse effect on revenues and expenditures than was expected.

As announced in the minister's report, ordinary expenditures amount to \$7,000,000 and extraordinary expenditures to \$2,000,000. Of this total of \$9,000,000 about \$4,500,000 is assigned to army and navy and national defense.

# TO DEPEND ON BATTLESHIPS

### Secretary Daniels of Navy Bill Holds to Dreadnoughts in Report.

## SUBMARINES IN EQUATION

Under-the-Water Craft, Flyer Important Part in Naval Warfare, but Must Be Supplemented by Surface Defense.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Startling successes of submarines in the European war have not swayed United States navy officials in their belief that all big-gun battleships of the dreadnought type form the main dependence of any sea power. The construction of two such ships next year was recommended by Secretary Daniels in his annual report, submitted today to President Wilson. The navy general board urged the building of four.

The complete building program for the coming year, recommended by Secretary Daniels comprises:

Two dreadnoughts, six destroyers, eight or more submarines, one to be a large sea-going craft, and the others of smaller size for coast defense operations; one gunboat and one fuel oil ship.

If this program is followed out, Mr. Daniels says, "the increase will be noteworthy and will give us a well rounded navy equal, if not superior, to that of any other nation in the world, ship for ship and man for man."

Secretary Daniels' program, he states, follows the policy of the general board recommendations, but reduces the number of each class asked for. The board recommended the construction of the following in 1914 program:

Four dreadnoughts, sixteen destroyers, three sea-going submarines, sixteen coast defense submarines, four ocean cruisers, four gunboats, two fuel oil ships, one destroyer tender, one submarine tender, one supply ship and a \$5,000,000 appropriation for navy air craft. The board was setting on its policy looking to the completion in 1914 of a fleet, the main line of which would be forty-eight battleships.

In his report, transmitted by the secretary, it is stated that the present situation of the battleship fleet is too ship for ship and man for man.

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# Frenchman Goes to War to Die, but is Cured by a Lance

### (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The chief of a battalion of colonial infantry tells of this remarkable incident:

"Before the war broke out I suffered from an abscess of the liver that was so placed that the doctors said an operation would be too dangerous. I had before me the little comforting thought that I should have to live with that abscess as long as it would let me. With this prospect in view, it did not cost me any effort at all to summon the courage to wade into the Germans.

"One day we fell upon a band of Ulians, we landed every one of them, but in the melee, the point of a lance got me on my back with a wound that I thought would finally end my sufferings. They carried me to the ambulance and a surgeon began to investigate the wound.

"What was that you had on the inside of you, anyway?" he asked. "Whatever it was, that Ulian has burst it. The lance had pierced the abscess and roughly performed, with success, the operation that the surgeon dreaded, and now I am almost ready to go back to the front."

**Allies Would Set Up Palestine as an Independent State**

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 26.—One result of the present war may be the realization of the dream of centuries past—the setting up of Palestine as an independent Jewish state. Both England and Russia will favor the project, says the London Globe-England because a small, neutral state in the Holy Land will be the best possible protection to Egypt and Syria; Russia because it will make the way easier for it to settle certain Jewish problems within its own borders. Continuing the Globe says:

"The events of the moment show how immediately Egyptian integrity is imperiled by the fact that a right-of-way through Palestine is open to a hostile power. Palestine must become either British or neutral. There is an obvious political objection to a British occupation. Neutrality is the more desirable solution.

"That if Palestine is to become neutral, who is to govern it? Directly that question is raised the claim of the Jews forces itself upon our attention. We have to deal with the remarkable fact that a people which lost its country over 2,000 years ago still cherishes the memory of that loss, and links the hope of recovery with its deepest religious instincts.

"Here then we have two influences at work for the re-establishment of a Jewish state—the British desire for a neutral Palestine, and the territorial instinct of the Jews themselves. There is a third influence, Russia has pledged itself to the re-establishment of an autonomous Poland under the czar. But in Poland, as we know it now, there is one obvious obstacle to the development of a Polish state strong in its national consciousness, and that is the presence of a large Jewish element. All who know Russian Poland will agree that a settlement of the Jewish question is essential to the complete success of the great scheme to which Russia is pledged, and will recognize that it is precisely to the Polish Jews that the re-constitution of the Jewish state would make the strongest appeal."

**Ballet Dancers Up Against Slippers**

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30.—Girls of the Royal Danish ballet are placed in a serious dilemma. They cannot get ballet shoes from Paris.

The ballet shoes manufactured here are

"When the relative sizes of the fleets of the great nations enumerated above are considered it will be seen that the United States has a submarine fleet relatively and actually very powerful. England's fleet is more than twice as great as ours, yet it has but little more than half as many more submarines. France has a considerable larger submarine fleet than ours, with a smaller navy, but it has in the past taken the lead in submarine building. Some years ago France abandoned the dreadnought policy to acquire large numbers of submarines, but in the last two or three years has made unusual exertions to repair its deficiency in dreadnoughts. England has overcome this lead, and we are on that point, having in addition to the fifty-one ships already mentioned eight or more authorized by last year's bill, on which work will shortly commence, and we are asking for eight or more this year, which will swell our total to at least sixty-seven in the next three years. Germany, with a larger fleet than ours, has been experimenting, and Japan, with a fleet smaller than ours in strength, only half as many submarines.

"What we have done, however, in submarine construction is but an earnest of what must be done in the future. When

we shall have a division of sea-going submarines in commission we will have added to the battleship fleet a strong fighting unit which must be of large importance in any over-seas operations.

"As far as the submarine itself is concerned, it is believed that our are on a par with any in the world. In the appropriation made by the last congress two types for the first time were included—one of high surface speed, to accompany the fleet, and one for coast and harbor defense. In the building of two such distinct types we are in accord with what foreign countries are doing, and submarine flotillas in the future will probably be composed of vessels of these two types."

Of aviation the secretary says: "Air-craft have demonstrated in the present war in Europe that no military arm is complete which lacks them. They will not replace vessels of war, but will extend the field of operations to the air as well as on the surface of and underneath the water. They provide the best means for discovering submarine mines, and have become an indispensable naval adjunct."

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