

# TELLS DEFENSE PLAN

GARRISON WANTS ARMY OF 141,843 MEN AND CITIZEN FORCE OF 400,000.

## ASKS AID OF EMPLOYERS

\$10,000,000 for National Guard, Many Regiments of Regulars and Civilian Engineers Proposed—Believes Plan Will Meet Needs of the Country.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Here are the essential features of the administration's military program as set forth in a statement issued on Friday by Secretary of War Garrison:

Creation of a regular army of 141,843 officers and men to cost \$127,234,555 annually.

Improvement of the National Guard, consisting of 129,000 officers and men, to cost \$10,000,000 annually.

Formation of a citizen army of 400,000 men, to cost \$45,000,000 annually. This is to be called the "Continental Army."

Acquisition of reserve material, including ordnance and other supplies, to cost \$104,326,261, and purchase within four years, by an annual expenditure of \$26,081,320.

Development of seacoast fortifications to cost \$81,677,000, the annual expenditure being \$20,000,000 a year for four years.

Finally, the organization of all the resources of the nation in trained civilians, including engineers, bridge builders, railroad men, etc., to aid the army in time of war.

The military policy proposed by Mr. Garrison calls for a total appropriation of \$1,034,399,234.88 by congress during the next five years under the heading of the army. It will make a total of over \$2,000,000,000 called for by the national defense plans for the next five years for both army and navy.

If congress adopts the administration's program the following new organizations will be added to the army:

Ten regiments of infantry. Four regiments of field artillery. Fifty-two companies of coast artillery.

Fifteen companies of engineers. Four aero squadrons.

Mr. Garrison declares that the policy determined upon is one which recognizes existing constitutional and legal provisions, existing institutions and the sentiments of the people in so far as they concern the vital portions of the system. He believes the plan presented is one which has the least objections and which will meet the needs of the country.

"It has been proposed," Mr. Garrison's statement says, "to make available in time of need the services of those in certain kinds of employment requiring special knowledge and skill, such as railroad men, bridge builders, engineers of all descriptions, etc., and leading men in those lines and professions have been collaborating with the war department in an endeavor to formulate, by legislative or administrative action, an acceptable and useful plan with respect thereto.

"In this connection, and because of the patriotic spirit thus displayed, it seems desirable to say that if those who are the employers of the young men of the country cannot by reason of age or situation in life give their personal service, they can do that which will be equally useful by encouraging in every way the participation of those in their employ in the plan of national defense."

## ALLIES LOSE TWO VESSELS

British Transport and French Cruiser Torpedoed by German Submarine—Only Few Saved.

London, Nov. 8.—The loss of a British transport and a French auxiliary cruiser in the Mediterranean in September became known here on Friday when it was announced that the transport Ramazan had been sunk on September 9 by a German submarine and the auxiliary cruiser Indian had been torpedoed on September 2.

Only 103 persons of the more than 400 aboard the Ramazan were saved.

## SAYS BUSINESS IS BOOMING

Postmaster General Burleson Declares Conditions in This Country Were Never Better.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Business conditions in this country were never better, according to Postmaster General Burleson. Post office receipts of \$13,207,259 for October this year, which had 26 working days, he compared to \$12,751,040 for October, 1914, which had 27 working days. "Post office receipts always have proved to be a true barometer of business conditions," he said.

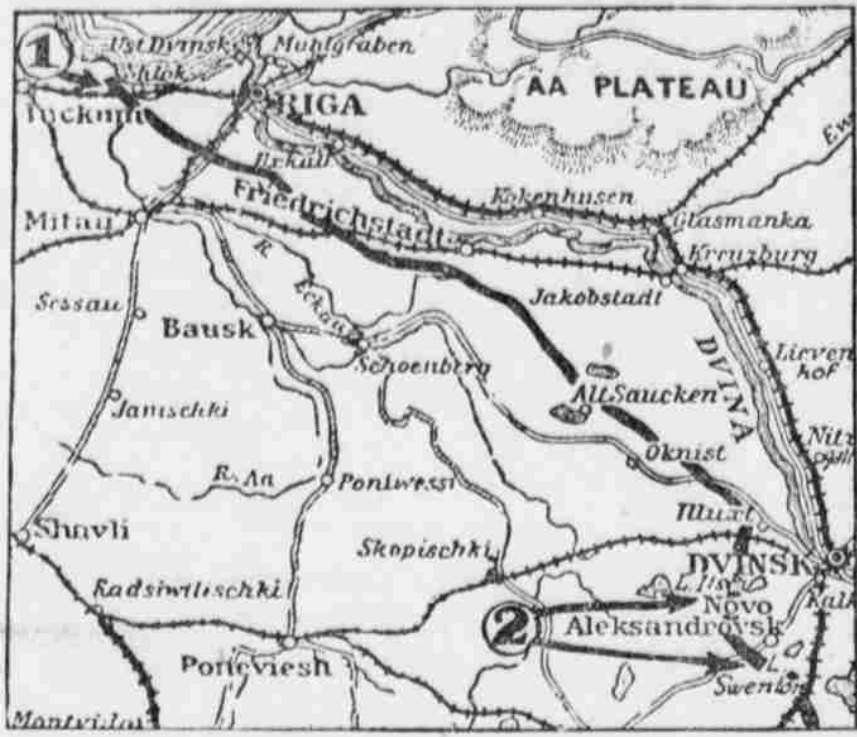
## To Free "Dead" Yankees

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 8.—General Villa has ordered the release of Doctors Thigpen and Miller and the two American chauffeurs, whom he reported dead, according to a message received here on Friday.

## Wilson Car Runs Down Boy

New York, Nov. 8.—President Wilson's automobile struck and injured a small boy here on Friday. After stopping and ascertaining that the accident was trivial the president continued to the station.

# BATTLE LINE IN RUSSIA



1—New German offensive against Riga directly from west along railroad. 2—Russians force Von Hindenburg back from advance position before Dvinsk.

## U. S. ENVOY TO RETURN

BRAND WHITLOCK, MINISTER TO BELGIUM, COMING HOME.

Ill Health Is Assigned as Reason—Was Active in Cavell Case—Hit by German Press.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, is returning home. This announcement was made here on Wednesday.

The reason given for Whitlock's return is ill health. His physician, it was stated, has advised him that he would be unable to regain his health if he persisted in his strenuous duties at Brussels.

Although it has been known for some time that Minister Whitlock has been in ill health, the announcement that he was returning at this time caused a sensation.

The fact that German newspapers have criticized in the most severe terms Whitlock's activities in behalf of Edith Cavell, the nurse spy, whom he tried to save from execution, some even demanding that his recall be asked, groused considerable speculation.

That he has been summoned home by the state department after Germany had protested against the making public of his account of the Cavell execution, was the belief in some quarters.

He indirectly charged breach of diplomatic confidence against the British foreign office for making public the report from Secretary Gibson of the American legation at Brussels.

Whitlock in his report said that the publicity caused him serious embarrassment with the Germans.

At the time Miss Cavell was sentenced to death, Whitlock was confined to his bed, but made an effort to save her by using his secretary and securing the aid of the Spanish minister.

## "NO PEACE TILL ALLIES WIN"

Premier Briand Says France Will Fight to the End—Makes Address to Chambers.

Paris, Nov. 5.—An important announcement was made on Wednesday in the chamber of deputies by Premier Briand, who said that France was not continuing the war with ideas of conquest. M. Briand also said that the date for serious peace talks was "unfortunately distant." The earliest moment of the discussion of peace, M. Briand said, would be "when Germany has evacuated all the martyred countries, including Serbia; when she has ceased to be a people of prey, and when she will be unable for long years to trouble the peace of the world again."

## GERMANS WIN ON HILL 199

Paris Official Statement Says Enemy Penetrated Trenches in Sector of Massiges.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The official statement issued here on Wednesday is as follows: "Along the Somme, near Frise, we have destroyed important mining works of the Germans. In Champagne a German attack, preceded by the usual bombardment of asphyxiating shells, was made against our positions to the south of the Chausson farm, located in the sector of Massiges. The Germans were able to penetrate some of our advance trenches on Hill 199. We repulsed them at all other points, inflicting heavy losses."

## Kills Wife, Son and Self

New York, Nov. 6.—Edward McManus killed his wife and his four-year-old son by cutting their throats with a razor and then committing suicide at his home, 446 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

## Denies Retreat of British

Luxemburg, Nov. 6.—Rumors that the British have begun to retire from the peninsula of Gallipoli were denied in a dispatch from Constantinople. A Russian fleet has appeared off the coast of Asia Minor.

## BRITISH ARE WARNED

ASQUITH SAYS COUNTRY FACES FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Asserts Turk Campaign Failure, but Declares the Allies Will Win—Secrets Are Bared.

London, Nov. 4.—Appearing in the house of commons for the first time since his illness, Premier Asquith made his long-expected address on the war before a throng that jammed all the galleries. He defended the allies' conduct of the war and announced that Sir Frederick Edward Smith, solicitor-general, had been appointed attorney general to succeed Sir Edward Carson, who also made a speech.

Sir Edward denounced the British method of conducting the war and blamed Sir Ian Hamilton for the failure of the Dardanelles campaign.

Premier Asquith gave the house much light on British war policy. He said:

That King George's injuries were not serious.

That the financial situation of Great Britain was serious and the nation must be prepared to make far greater sacrifices than it had yet experienced.

That there was full agreement between Great Britain and France to maintain the independence of Serbia and not let her "become the prey of the sinister and nefarious combination of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria."

That he was as confident as ever the allies were going to carry their righteous cause to a triumphant issue; and he was not going to shift the burden from his shoulders until satisfied he was unable to bear it.

That Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Franco-Belgian front, was now in command of nearly 1,000,000 men.

That the total casualties in France and Flanders amounted to 377,000.

That he accepted his full share of responsibility for the first attack on the Dardanelles, which resulted in failure, with the loss of several capital ships.

That Venizelos when premier of Greece asked France and Great Britain, September 21, for 150,000 men to aid Serbia with the express understanding that Greece would mobilize. But the Greek king repudiated the pact.

That he himself was determined the allies should win the war, and "sooner than not win it I would not hesitate to propose some form of compulsory enlistment."

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 5.—Gen. Lauro M. Guerra of Monterey, a member of the staff of Gen. Felipe Angeles, was killed while resisting arrest in Juarez five days ago, according to an official announcement.

New York, Nov. 5.—Arthur Coppel was elected president of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, Kingston Gould vice-president and E. T. Jeffery chairman of the board at the meeting of the road's directors. The Gould faction was said to have favored the election of H. U. Mudge, former president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, to the presidency.

Montrose, Colo., Nov. 6.—After a quarrel, Claude F. Jacobs, a rancher at Redvale, shot and killed his wife, and blew his own brains out.

## First Naval Order Sent by Phone

New York, Nov. 8.—The first naval order ever transmitted by wireless telephony was sent on Friday by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to Rear Admiral Usher of the Brooklyn navy yards.

## Rebellions Are Dying Down

Washington, Nov. 8.—The three revolutions which flared up several weeks ago in three different central American countries, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras, appear to be dying down.

# SEE GREEK WAR MOVE

ZAIMIS' CABINET RESIGNS—VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT IS REFUSED.

## 400,000 TROOPS IN FIELD

Former Premier Venizelos Reported to Be Forming New Ministry—Constantine Awaits Roumania's Action—Foreign Policy Cause of Clash.

London, Nov. 6.—Greece's attitude toward the world war apparently is about to undergo a change. By a vote of 147 to 114 the Greek parliament on Thursday rejected a vote of confidence in the government and the cabinet under Premier Alexander Zaimis, who immediately resigned.

Observers of Balkan diplomatic conditions here assert that King Constantine undoubtedly has asked former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos to form a new cabinet.

A dispatch from Saloniki declares that King Constantine has assured the French minister at Athens that should Roumania join the entente allies or should the situation of Serbia be appreciably ameliorated by an Anglo-French offensive movement, Greece will not be unprepared to change her present attitude.

Athens newspapers opposed to Venizelos believe dissolution of parliament surely will follow.

Messages from Paris state that Greece's entrance into the war is considered at the French capital as almost certain.

A discussion of proposed military laws 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 then turned to the foreign policy of the government. M. Venizelos declared it was impossible for his party longer to sustain the government, whose policy he considered harmful to the interests of the country.

If Greece should decide to enter the war the nation is in a position to put 400,000 excellently equipped troops into the field. The army is already almost completely mobilized.

## TEUTONS TURN ON RUSSIANS

Von Hindenburg's Troops Force the Czar's Soldiers Out of Mikulschki and Reoccupy Town.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—General Boyadjieff's first Bulgarian army is only six miles from Nish, former capital of Serbia. The German war office officially announced on Thursday that the Bulgars had stormed Kalafat, six miles northeast of Nish.

Six hundred and fifty Serbian soldiers have been captured in the fighting north of Kraljevo.

In the eastern theater of war Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has turned upon the Russians in the sector of Dvinsk and forced them out of Mikulschki, which they had occupied on Tuesday.

In the western theater of war the Germans have taken 800 yards of French trenches north of Massiges in Champagne.

## TEUTONS IN RETREAT, BERLIN

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's Army Around Dvinsk Forced to Fall Back.

London, Nov. 5.—Terrific Russian attacks have compelled Field Marshal von Hindenburg to withdraw his line between Swenton and Ilsen lakes on the northern end of the Russian front.

The German reverse is conceded in an official report issued on Wednesday at Berlin, which reads:

"Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Russians continued their attacks before Dvinsk. At Iloukist and Garbunowka they were repulsed. They stormed our positions in this region four times with extraordinary heavy losses.

"Between the Swenton and Ilsen lakes we were forced to withdraw our lines. The Russians succeeded in occupying the village of Mikulschki."

## SHOT AT U. S. ARMY OFFICERS

Gen. Funston Says Carranza Troops Deliberately Fired Upon Americans During Battle.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The forces of General Calles, the Carranza commander at Agua Prieta, deliberately fired on American officers at Douglas, Ariz., General Funston reported to the war department on Thursday. General Funston immediately demanded an explanation, and regrets and assurances that it would not occur again were sent to him by Calles.

## Vesuvius Again in Eruption

Rome, Nov. 8.—Vesuvius is again in violent eruption. Several villages are threatened by advancing lava streams, panic-stricken by their danger, people are fleeing from towns and vineyards in the mountain's vicinity.

## Four Turk Attacks Fail

London, Nov. 8.—The Turkish forces in the Dardanelles took the offensive on November 1 and made four attacks on the positions of the entente allies. All these attacks were repulsed, it is officially announced here.

# MOREHEAD NAMES DELEGATES

Men Named Who Will Represent Nebraska Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington.

The following Nebraskans were named by Governor Morehead as delegates to the National Rivers and Harbors congress, at Washington, D. C., December 8, 9 and 10: John L. McCague, Omaha; C. H. Rudge, Lincoln; Samuel Wolbach, Grand Island; J. N. Clarke, Hastings; Samuel Bailey, Fairbury; Fred Volpp, Scribner; Mike Baurer, Nebraska City; M. A. Bates, Plattsmouth; John Mattes, Nebraska City; W. N. Kaufman, Brownville; Nicholas Meyenberg, David City; Hugh Lamaster, Tecumseh; Frank Woodward, Nemaha; R. W. Story, Pawnee; Everett Buckingham, South Omaha; J. M. Gates, Fort Crook; Ed Williams, Grand Island; Eli Shire, Lincoln; Jacob Klein, sr., Beatrice; Stanley Bartos, Wilber; R. J. Kilpatrick, Beatrice; L. F. Langhorst, Elmwood; Fred Hunker, West Point; James Walsh, Benson; Dr. E. O. Weber, Wahoo; C. F. Bucholz, Falls City; T. J. Zahn, Page, Hardy; David Guthrie, Superior; Butler Hart, Edgar; Ben Scroggin, Oak; Roy King, Superior; J. K. Wroughton, Nelson; Frank McGrew, Callaway; and George Lyons, Nelson.

Fish Commissioner O'Brien was a caller at the state house last week. He has been very busily engaged during the past week or two in an endeavor to save the fish, which, because of high water during the summer, have become inhabitants of ponds and low places which, when winter comes, will entirely dry up or become frozen so hard that the fish will be destroyed. At Nebraska City he seized out about five carloads of fish which had landed in these shallow ponds and in other places, and has been successful in seizing out a large number. In all he estimates that if they had to be purchased from some hatchery they would have cost the state about \$1,500. These fish are taken in the fish car to other points in the state and deposited in waters where they will be given a chance to grow and become useful members of society.

President Dan Morris of the state normal board, in referring to the condition of the books kept at the Chadron normal, stated that Expert De France had made an examination of the records in the Kearney normal offices and found them O. K. in every respect. He stated that the board would insist in the future on a regular examination of the normal school books in this state and a complete accounting and balancing as one would enforce in a well managed business. He hesitates to place the responsibility for the Chadron condition.

A total of 3,652 warrants were written by Auditor Smith and his assistants during the month of October. The amount of money they carried was \$352,067.64. Of the amount \$148,522 was out of the general fund and covered 2,327 warrants. The balance was scattered over sixteen different funds. Since January 1, this year, warrants to the amount of \$4,549,105 have been written in the auditor's office. June was the big month, with a total of \$847,678, and February was the small month, with a total of \$292,721.

## Girls Perish in Fire

New York.—Twelve girls and men are known to be dead in a fire that swept a five-story building in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn Saturday. Fifty are injured. Thirty others are missing. The authorities have been unable to learn if more dead are in the wrecked building. The structure at Nos. 285-287 North Sixth street was wholly destroyed.

The fifth and fourth floors caved in. The other floors are a mass of tangled debris. This has prevented the making of a thorough search.

A single fire escape and one inside stairway were the only means of escape from the factory, which was occupied by four different firms and owned by the Diamond Candy Co.

## Bulgars Take Nish

Berlin.—The Bulgarians have captured Nish, Serbian capital, after three days of tenacious fighting, the war office announced. Capture of 350 Serb prisoners and two cannon was reported. Through trains from Berlin to Constantinople may begin running any day now.

The Berlin-Constantinople railroad is needed to handle supplies rather than for troop movement. Turkey has 1,000,000 men she cannot put into the field for lack of arms and ammunition. These shortages will now quickly be relieved. About 6,500 square miles of Serbian territory are now in Austro-German and Bulgarian hands.

## Attempts to Crucify Himself

San Francisco.—Attempting self-crucifixion, while suffering from religious mania, a stranger, who gave his name later as Thomas G. Thornton of "everywhere," created a sensation among the congregation of St. Mary's cathedral, when with a length of gas pipe, he drove a four-inch spike through each instep and pained one of his feet to the floor. It was necessary to secure a hammer to pry the spike loose. He was removed to a hospital.

## Navy Plane Makes New Record

Ft. Snodgrass, Fla.—Lieutenant Richard Sautley, using a hydroaeroplane, rose to a height of 211,000 feet, according to an official announcement at the Navy Aviation school here. The height reached was said to be a navy record for that type of machine.

## Cavalry Horses for Fort Meade

Sturgis, S. D.—Three carloads of cavalry horses, forty-three head, arrived here from the remount station at Fort Keogh, Mont., and were immediately taken to Fort Meade.

# SEA LAW IS ILLEGAL

SO DECLARES U. S. NOTE TO ENGLAND, JUST MADE PUBLIC.

## CHAMPION OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS

America Cannot Further Suffer Interference With Its Commerce On the High Seas.

Washington.—The United States, in its latest note to Great Britain, made public here Nov. 7, covering exhaustively British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European war, declares that the so-called blockade instituted by the allies against enemy countries on March 11, is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the American government "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights" and it cannot "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Ambassador Page to whom the note was sent by special messenger for delivery to the London foreign office was instructed by Secretary Lansing "to impress most earnestly" upon the British government that the United States "must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence."

Declaring the United States "unhesitatingly assumes" the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, the note proclaims that the American government will devote its energies to the task, exercising always, an impartial attitude.

The note, nearly 15,000 words in length, was made public by agreement between the State department and the British foreign office.

Secretary Lansing in discussing the question of compensation, denies that the charges, such as pilotage, wharfage, unloading costs, etc., against a detained vessel must be paid by the claimants, and adds that the United States is "loathe to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens," any waivers of indemnity exacted from American citizens "under such conditions of duress," it is declared, cannot preclude them from subsequently obtaining redress through diplomatic channels.

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