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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER
FAIR

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OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1916—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

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ALL IS WELL AND ALL WILL BE SO, SAYS HINDENBURG

Commander of All the German Armies Says Allies Will Not Break Through Western Front of Teutons.

THAT JUST THE BEGINNING

Even If Foe Smashes Line in France, Thirty Years' Work Is Before Them.

SLEEP IS MOST IMPORTANT

Berlin, Oct. 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—"The situation is as good as possible and all will be well also in the future."

Thus Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the German general staff, described the present war situation to a representative of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse whom he received at headquarters in the presence of General von Ludendorff, first quartermaster-general. As to the duration of the war Field Marshal von Hindenburg said:

"That depends upon our enemies. Prophesying does not pay. In the hour of war one had better leave it alone. It is possible that the year 1917 will bring battles which will decide the war. However, I do not know, and nobody knows. I only know that we will fight this war to a final decision."

Do Not Think of Peace.

General von Ludendorff here added: "We do not think of peace. We are absolutely decided to continue the war, as is shown with sufficient clearness by the measure of the allied (Teutonic) commands."

This interview with the chief of staff was given out today by the Overseas News agency for publication. It continues: "The correspondent in turn reported to Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the general feeling in Austria-Hungary, declaring it was one of confidence and satisfaction, but that, as everywhere, the end of the war was wished for. The field marshal replied: 'That we all wish; understand this well. The Austro-Hungarian people have accomplished their full duty during this war and have made all the heavy sacrifices which were necessary. But still new sacrifices must be made lest those already made have been in vain.'

Morale Important.

"General von Ludendorff interjected: 'Tell your Austrian friends that there is only one efficient means for ending the war; a firm will to end the war by victory. Every soldier and all others must work together; they must realize that no way but war leads to peace. Munition is not all; not grenades, but the morale of the troops brings the final decision, and the morale of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops is superior to that of all our adversaries. Nevertheless, munitions mean very much in this war. At a previous visit Field Marshal von Hindenburg told you 'the main thing is discipline.' That is true. Discipline is based on the completed education of every individual man."

"Asked whether there was any chance that the war would be culminated by a decisive blow, General von Ludendorff said:

"Perhaps. The trend of events must show this. I prefer to make no statement."

"Asked whether the Russian masses shall be exhausted Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied:

Sleep Most Important.

"The field marshal said that since the beginning of the war he had been on home leave in order to see his family only seven days. Speaking on the importance of sleep, he said: 'The main thing is sleeping. Soldiers must be able to sleep—that is a most important quality.' As for the sleeping of army commanders while great decisions were going on, the field marshal said: 'Why not? If everything goes as you want it then sleep is, perhaps, somewhat less sound, and if everything is well then, of course, you sleep all the better.'"

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair; colder. Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.	Wind
6 a. m.	41	4
7 a. m.	42	4
8 a. m.	43	4
9 a. m.	44	4
10 a. m.	45	4
11 a. m.	46	4
12 m.	47	4
1 p. m.	48	4
2 p. m.	49	4
3 p. m.	50	4
4 p. m.	51	4
5 p. m.	52	4
6 p. m.	53	4
7 p. m.	54	4
8 p. m.	55	4
9 p. m.	56	4
10 p. m.	57	4
11 p. m.	58	4

Comparative Local Records.

Year	High.	Low.
1916	72	37
1915	74	37
1914	72	37
1913	72	37
1912	72	37
1911	72	37
1910	72	37
1909	72	37
1908	72	37
1907	72	37
1906	72	37
1905	72	37
1904	72	37
1903	72	37
1902	72	37
1901	72	37
1900	72	37

Station and State	Temp.	High.	Low.	Wind	Rel. Hum.
Omaha, Neb.	54	60	48	4	60
Chicago, Ill.	54	60	48	4	60
St. Louis, Mo.	54	60	48	4	60
Indianapolis, Ind.	54	60	48	4	60
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Cleveland, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Philadelphia, Pa.	54	60	48	4	60
Pittsburgh, Pa.	54	60	48	4	60
Washington, D. C.	54	60	48	4	60
Baltimore, Md.	54	60	48	4	60
New York, N. Y.	54	60	48	4	60
Boston, Mass.	54	60	48	4	60
Detroit, Mich.	54	60	48	4	60
St. Paul, Minn.	54	60	48	4	60
Portland, Me.	54	60	48	4	60
Buffalo, N. Y.	54	60	48	4	60
Albany, N. Y.	54	60	48	4	60
Syracuse, N. Y.	54	60	48	4	60
Rochester, N. Y.	54	60	48	4	60
Buffalo, W. Va.	54	60	48	4	60
Richmond, Va.	54	60	48	4	60
Norfolk, Va.	54	60	48	4	60
Roanoke, Va.	54	60	48	4	60
Richmond, Ky.	54	60	48	4	60
Louisville, Ky.	54	60	48	4	60
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Columbus, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Dayton, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Cleveland, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Indianapolis, Ind.	54	60	48	4	60
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Columbus, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Dayton, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Cleveland, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Indianapolis, Ind.	54	60	48	4	60
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Columbus, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Dayton, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60
Cleveland, Ohio	54	60	48	4	60

HUGHES ANSWERS SPEECH OF WILSON

President's Own Official is Quoted in Reply to Statement on Effect of War.

PROTECTION IS NEEDED

East Liverpool, O., Oct. 30.—Charles Evans Hughes replying further to statements in President Wilson's Cincinnati speech told an audience here today that the \$2,000,000,000 increase in American exports last year was due almost exclusively to the demand created by the European war and cited a statement by Chairman Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission, to uphold the claim that America is "not prepared for post bellum competition with Europe."

"That \$2,000,000,000 increase," Mr. Hughes said, "represents almost exclusively the demand created by the European war. What are we to do? There is but one safe course. It is idle to talk about conditions of work if there is no work. And you can't have any lasting basis for prosperity unless you apply the protection to American industries."

"I was amazed the other day when the spokesman for the opposing party told the people that we were ready. He said in substance that the nations engaged in this struggle are so wasted by war that we need not fear their competition."

"That is a very serious mistake if you want to know what the facts are. Let those who speak for the opposing party take the words of the federal trade commission, spoken almost at the same time, as a result of their own inquiry. What is the use of having so-called expert bodies if we do not pay any attention to what they say?"

"This is what Chairman Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission said last week in New York on this very subject, and I commend it to the very serious attention of those who speak for an opposing policy. He says: 'While in many respects we know little of what is going on in the warring nations, we do know that within sound of the guns, almost within reach of the falling shells, Europe is reawakening its industries.'

"He says, further: 'Under the stress of a life and death struggle every effort is being made to attain the highest efficiency in the production, in the distribution and in the use of commodities of all kinds.' He adds: 'New processes are being discovered, new inventions are being made and new forms of organization are being created, and that war has compelled Great Britain to make thirty years of industrial progress in thirty months.'

Must Increase Efficiency.

"If our industries are not to be caught slow of mind and flabby of muscle we must improve our business organization and increase our manufacturing and merchandise efficiency, and must keep pace with every step in Europe."

"That is the statement of the board by the chairman of it, with respect to increased efficiency abroad. They have got organization. They have got a better knowledge of themselves. They have got a better discipline and efficiency in production than ever before. The economic basis of the production has not been affected. Even the waste of the men, in view of the numbers coming along year by year into industrial activity leaves them with more men today to enter into production than they had before."

Protection Also Needed.

"Now these are facts for American business men and American workmen to think carefully over. When it is said here we need organization I agree. When it is said that we need development of alertness and power, I agree, but there is one thing that is not said: It is the thing which our opponents, in view of their principles, cannot well say. It is a thing that we do say, and that is, whatever your organization, whatever your alertness, you have got to have your markets protected against the competition of labor that is paid less than you are."

"We propose to protect American industry. You cannot run this country on the principle of tariff for revenue only. We want to build up American industry, protect the American wage scale and lay the foundation for social justice."

Mr. Hughes spoke in the open air here before a crowd which was so noisy that his voice could hardly be heard fifty feet away. He left at 11:30 for Stubenville.

49 AMERICANS ON MARINA; 34 OF CREW LAND

Whether Any of the Yankees Aboard Torpedoed Ship Rescued not Known, According to Admiralty.

WYOMING MAN IS ABOARD

Lansing Refuses to Comment in the Absence of Definite Information.

NOT GOVERNMENT VESSEL

Newport News, Oct. 30.—At offices of the United States Shipping company local agents for the Donaldson line, owners of the Marina, it was stated today that the Marina was not a transport in the service of the British government.

"It is one of our regular steamers plying between here and Glasgow," it was said, "and was owned and operated as a merchantman by the Donaldson line. It carried a general cargo and some horses for the British government. It had not been commandeered and still retained its character as a merchantman."

Following are the names and addresses of the Americans, all white, on board the Marina:

F. H. Smith, Philadelphia, foreman; J. H. Clarke and J. H. Robbins, Richmond, Va., and William Callen, Philadelphia, assistant foremen; Horsman, S. A., Devlin and George Rogers, Norfolk, Va.; Andrew Kraig, Springfield, O.; T. H. Hamlin, Edgar Miller and Charles Porly, Baltimore, Md.; A. T. Wence, Sheridan, Wyo.; H. B. Sinclair, J. Arnold, F. A. Arnold and Andrew G. Robinson, Baltimore, Md.; James F. Foley and James Bridge, Salem, Mass.; George W. Wheeler, Lancaster, Pa.; T. E. Engle, Baltimore, Md.; J. J. Harrison, Philadelphia; Eddie Martin, Chicago; Charles Hines and Walter T. Blaine, Baltimore; John R. Olsen, Boston, Mass.; N. F. Clark, Wakefield, N. C.; Harry F. Jones, Baltimore; Tom Anderson, Oklahoma; E. W. Ryan, Baltimore; Ed Kildal, St. Paul, Minn.; M. L. Hunt, Baltimore; John J. Riley and L. Harvey, New York; B. D. Brown, Upperville, Va.; Edgar Scheerer, J. Hancock and J. C. R. Brown, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Middleton, Fredericksburg, Va.; H. B. Bennett, Richmond, Va.; G. M. Hauge, Norfolk, Va.; Thomas J. Brannigan, Charleston, S. C.; Jack Davis, Roanoke, Va.; Robert Harris and Robert Barton, Richmond, Va.; George F. Leuberry, Fayetteville, N. C.; J. J. Baird, jr., Charlotte, N. C.; Daniel H. Thomas and J. Thomas, Wilmington, Del., and George J. Lancaster, New York.

Thirty-Four Known Survivors.

London, Oct. 30.—In reply to an inquiry from the American embassy, the admiralty said today that there were forty-nine Americans in the crew of the Marina.

The admiralty informed the embassy that the Marina was torpedoed, but that it had not been ascertained whether warning was given.

No official information is available whether any Americans were drowned, although only thirty-four survivors have been landed at Crook Haven, the Marina, which was outwaded, was torpedoed twice and broke in two. It is reported that men were drowned while attempting to lower boats. Mr. Frost has been ordered to obtain all available information in regard to the Americans on the vessel.

The admiralty says the Marina was not under government charter.

Lansing Withholds Comment.

Washington, Oct. 30.—In the absence of definite information, Secretary Lansing refused to comment on either case.

It has been reported to the department that the Rowanmore was sunk in a heavy fog and that the submarine in that way may have shelled the departing boats.

In the case of the Marina some officials take the view that even should it be under charter to the British government the ship would not lose its character as a merchant vessel unless the British had put a naval crew aboard.

The dispatches did not make clear and the department is anxious to learn whether the Marina attempted to flee.

Pay Car Bandit Enters Plea of Guilty

Detroit, Oct. 30.—James Walton, leader of the bandit gang that robbed a pay car of the Burroughs Adding Machine company of \$32,000 here on August 4, pleaded guilty upon arraignment in justice court today. He was bound over to the recorder's court.

Immigrants Are Sending Fifty Millions to Europe Each Month

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Savings of immigrants to the amount of \$50,000,000 a month have been sent from the United States to Europe ever since the European war began, according to Lajos Steiner, for many years a student of the immigration question in its bearing on the settlement of western farm lands, who is in Chicago today. He declared this had been done under the constant urging of the omnipresent private banker, whose greatest profits lie in foreign exchange. "The total amount of savings exported in the two years of the war," said Mr. Steiner, "is more than \$1,200,000,000."

Uncle Sam: "How Protect the Pail When the Fire Goes Out?"



BRYAN SUPPORTS DRY CANDIDATES

Ex-Secretary Advises Friends to Support "Drys" Irrespective of Party.

TELLS HOW HE WILL VOTE

Fullerton, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—William J. Bryan in his first speech in the Nebraska campaign here this morning advised all his friends vote for dry candidates, irrespective of the ticket which they were on.

Mr. Bryan devoted the first half of his address to arguments in favor of the proposed dry amendment to the constitution and added that the saloon keepers, brewers and distillers always vote for wet candidates irrespective of the ticket on which their names appear.

"The time has come," he said, "for dry voters to support none but dry candidates. Where the candidates on both tickets are dry, vote for the man who is the drier. This is what I shall do when I go to the polls at my home precinct at Lincoln a week from tomorrow."

While the speaker made no direct reference to Neville or Hitchcock, it was apparent to all his hearers that he did not intend to vote for either of them.

Union Men Asked To Withdraw Sons From Boy Scouts

Boston, Oct. 30.—Workmen of the country are asked to withdraw their sons from Boy Scout organizations in a resolution adopted by the state branch American Federation of Labor last night. The action came after a report that Charles C. Jackson, president of the Greater Boston Council Boys Scouts, had advised scout masters to prepare the boys under them to "withstand politically the aggressiveness of labor unions," which he is said to have predicted would be "savagely and bitter" after the war.

Alleged Slavers Held for Grand Jury

Milford W. Baker and Florence Baker were held for the grand jury following a hearing before United States Commissioner McLaughlin for conspiracy to violate the white slave act. Their bonds were placed at \$1,000.

Baby Is Killed During Auto Race

Edgar, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Two women were severely hurt and a baby killed in an auto accident here yesterday. Fred Knigge and wife and his brother's wife, Mrs. Herman Knigge and baby, of Columbus, who are visiting here, were returning to town. Another driver attempted to pass them and a race resulted. Mr. Knigge's car ran into the embankment at the side of the road and turned completely over, throwing the occupants out. The baby's skull was fractured and it died in a few moments; Mrs. Herman Knigge sustained a fracture of the right wrist and Mrs. Fred Knigge a fractured clavical. Fred Knigge was not injured.

Highest October Price

On Record for Lambs The highest price ever paid for lambs in October was recorded on the Omaha Live Stock exchange yesterday morning, when George M. Reed of Laurel, Neb., sold a double-deck of lambs, weighing a little under seventy-four pounds straight, at \$11.

GERMANS LOSE AND GAIN IN FRANCE

Berlin Official Report Tells of Yielding Ground on Somme Front to Britons.

FRENCH POSITIONS TAKEN

Berlin, Oct. 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops, attacking the German lines on the Somme front between Les Bouefis and Morval, succeeded in gaining some ground from the Germans, the war office announced today.

South of the Somme French positions from La Maisonette farm to Biaches were stormed by German troops after successful artillery preparation.

The farm itself was taken by the Germans in the attack, during which 412 prisoners, including fifteen officers, were captured.

On the Verdun front there was a continuation of artillery exchanges.

The text of the statement follows: "Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Many places on the front north of the Somme were under hostile fire, to which we responded vigorously."

"The enemy, during an attack from the Lesbouefis-Morval line, succeeded in enlarging his penetration of our most advanced trench, east of Les Bouefis, for a small distance to the south. At all points where the enemy was able to advance through our curtain of fire he was sanguinarily repulsed."

"On the south bank of the Somme, La Maisonette farm and French positions extending thence to Biaches, we stormed in a brisk attack by infantry regiment No. 359, composed of Berlin and Brandenburg troops. The attack was efficiently prepared by the artillery, splendidly assisted by the observations of airmen. Prisoners to the number of 412, among whom were fifteen officers, were brought in."

"Army group of the German crown prince: On the northeast front of Verdun the artillery duels continue."

Paris, Oct. 30.—A system of German trenches northwest of Saily-Saillisel, on the Somme front, was captured by the French last night, the French advanced as far as the Saily Church.

South of the Somme the Germans made repeated attacks between Biaches and the region south of La Maisonette. By means of their last attempt they obtained a footing in some of the Maisonette farm buildings.

Rheims was bombarded violently and some civilians were killed.

Carranza Now Has Army of 175,000

New York, Oct. 30.—An army of 175,000 men, well equipped, provisioned and clothed, is now under command of General Carranza and satisfactory progress is being made toward a restoration of peace in Mexico by the breaking up and extermination of the different "bandit" organizations, according to Andres G. Garcia, inspector general of consulates for the de facto government of Mexico, who arrived here today from El Paso.

BRITISH VESSEL WITH AMERICANS SUNK BY SUBSEA

Horse Freighter Marina Enroute to Newport News is Torpedoed Off Ireland Without Warning.

MAY RENEW CONTROVERSY

State Department Will Investigate Whether Rights of Neutrals at Sea Violated.

LIVES ARE REPORTED LOST

BULLETIN. London, Oct. 30.—A private telegram received at the American consulate this afternoon from Crook Haven says that a number of Americans were drowned when the British steamship Marina was torpedoed by a German submarine.

London, Oct. 30.—The American embassy today received a report from Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, that that British steamship Marina had been torpedoed without warning. It is believed a number of Americans were on board.

Lloyds reports that a steamer anchored off Crook Haven, Ireland, signals that it has picked up the shipwrecked crew of the steamship Marina of Glasgow.

Mr. Frost is now procuring affidavits from survivors. A report on October 26 of the British steamship Rowanmore, also made to the American embassy today by Mr. Frost, who states that the vessel was torpedoed. Seven Americans, including five Filipinos, were on board the Rowanmore. Several of them have given Mr. Frost affidavits stating that a submarine shelled life boats while they were being lowered and after they were clear of the ship, without causing loss of life.

Fifty Americans Aboard. Newport News, Va., Oct. 30.—There were fifty Americans on the British steamship, Marina, reported torpedoed without warning in today's dispatches from London, when it sailed from Newport News. The Americans were signed here as horsemen. They were all white and gave their homes as in various sections of the United States.

Local agents for the owners of the Marina say cable advices reported the vessel leaving Glasgow for Newport News on October 25 in ballast.

May Revive Controversy. Destruction of the British horse transport Marina by a German submarine without warning with possible loss of American lives and the endangering of the lives of seven American citizens in the submarine attack on the British freighter Rowanmore reported from Queenstown today by American Consul Frost contain possibilities of reviving the submarine issue between United States and Germany.

Officials realize investigations may disclose there has been no violation

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

General Von Stein Becomes Prussian Minister of War

London, Oct. 30.—A Berlin dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam says that the German emperor Adolf Wild von Hohenborn, the Prussian minister of war, to take command of an army corps on the western front and that the emperor has appointed as Prussian minister of war and state lieutenant General von Stein. The change, it is stated, is due to the desire that the minister of war, who must decide military measures at home, should have a thorough experience in the increasing wants of the army in the field.

General von Stein was appointed to the command of the Fourteenth reserve army corps in September, 1914 after having served as quartermaster general. As late as two months ago he was in command of troops in the Somme sector of the German front in France, apparently in the vicinity of Thierval. General Wild von Hohenborn was made quartermaster general in January, 1915, and was appointed minister of war to succeed General von Falkenhayn a few days later before his appointment as quartermaster general he saw considerable service as a division commander with the German army in Flanders.

Mr. Meyer's Own Statement. "To be perfectly fair," said Mr. A. L. Meyer last night after reading The Bee's article, "I think you should make this correction that the purpose of my dinner was wholly non-political. In conjunction with a number of gentlemen interested in having Germany set right before the public I had published a booklet called, 'Prophecy Fulfilled,' in which the author, M. Delaisi, a member of the French chamber of deputies, writing in 1911, or three years before the present war, had predicted, 'the war to come by the means of their last attempt they obtained a footing in some of the Maisonette farm buildings. Rheims was bombarded violently and some civilians were killed.'"

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