

# GREECE MUST SOON DEFINE HER ATTITUDE

## MOBILE ARMY OF 1,500,000 MEN GARRISON'S PLAN

Cost of this Establishment Would Be \$353,460,000 Says the Report.

## NATION HAS YET TO LEARN LESSON

Necessity of Preparedness Well Driven Home by Bitterness of Defeat

Washington, Dec. 10.—Secretary Garrison made public today in connection with his annual report the special national defense report, prepared at his request by the war college division of the general staff. It shows that the army itself considers that as a proper military policy to secure Continental United States from attack, it is necessary to have a mobile army of 1,500,000 fully or partially trained men. It makes the following specific recommendations for the organization it believes necessary:

Regular Army	121,000
With the colors	121,000
Reserves at end of eight-year enlistment period	379,000
Total	500,000
Continental Army	500,000
Under training, three months a year for each of three years	500,000
On furlough, subject to three months' additional training before taking the field	500,000
Organized Militia	500,000
No provision beyond annual appropriation of \$7,000,000 and repeal of all acts requiring state soldiers to be received into United States service in advance of any other force in time of war	
Grand total, regular and continental	1,500,000
In estimating the cost of this establishment, the report figures as follows, for the first year:	
Regular army	\$258,960,000
Continental	87,500,000
Militia	7,000,000
Total	\$353,460,000

In addition to these figures, Secretary Garrison points out in a digest of the special report, an annual expense of \$20,000,000 for each of four years would be necessary for harbor defense and reserve material would cost for the first year alone \$129,705,786, making the grand total for the first year \$503,228,786.

## Have Never Known a Jena.

The report opens with a consideration of the military problem confronting the United States, from which it reaches the conclusion that "The safeguard of isolation no longer exists," since "The oceans, once barriers, are now easy avenues of approach by reason of the number, speed and carrying capacity of ocean-going vessels." It declares that the successful outcome of the wars in which the country has been engaged has given the public a wrong impression, in as much as a careful study of these wars reveal "a startling picture of faulty leadership, needless waste of lives and property, costly overhead charges augmented by payment of bounties to keep up voluntary enlistments, undue prolongation of all these wars and finally, reckless expenditure of public funds for continuing pensions."

"But we have not learned our lesson," the report adds. "It has never been driven home by the bitterness of defeat. We have never known a Jena or Sedan."

Turning to "Our abiding national policy," the board finds these to be, the Monroe Doctrine and the policy of avoiding "entangling alliances." "To maintain these, it says, co-ordinated policy of land and sea defense must be evolved. The report contains a table of the military strength of the seven leading foreign powers as of August, 1914, and also an estimate of the available shipping for a military expedition to the United States. It says a "reasonable estimate" shows that Austria-Hungary, with a total trained force of 4,200,000 men, could send 180,000 men with all necessary stores and animals across the seas within 40.7 days in two expeditions; France, with 5,000,000 men, 404,226 in 30 days; Germany, with 5,000,000 men 827,000 in 30.8 days; Great Britain, with 695,000 men, 170,000 in 27 days; Italy, with 2,600,000 men, 227,000 in 35 days; Japan, with 2,212,000 men, 257,367 in 41 days; and Russia, with 5,000,000 men, 194,074 in 40 days. The quantities of these troops, with the exception of the Japanese, who proved themselves in the Russian war, are now being tested, the report declares, and finds that the result is to show "an example of resultant efficiency of any nation that has developed a sound military policy has developed."

## Illinois Congressman Has Plan To Raise \$302,650,000 for Defense

Washington, Dec. 10.—Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, veteran democratic member of the ways and means committee, has prepared a tentative program of revenue legislation designed to produce \$302,650,000 to finance the president's plan for national preparedness. Mr. Rainey has not been classed as a big navy or big army man in the past, but recognizes that the United States must be prepared to resist possible attack from without and to uphold its rights as a great world power.



Henry T. Rainey

Mr. Rainey's program includes a tax on gasoline, freight and express, readjustment of the income tax rates and exemptions, retention of the duty on sugar, a tax on coffee, tea, oranges and bananas, and the re-enactment of the present so-called war revenue tax law.

## Deliberate Frame Up To Knock Out Money and Credits Law Says Court

Opinion by Justice Burke Is Arraignment of Juggling of Bill During Closing Day in Senate—He Recalls a Little Legislative History.

There will be no assessment of money and credits in North Dakota under the law passed at the last session of the legislature. The act was declared unconstitutional yesterday by the supreme court in an opinion written by Justice Burke and concurred in by the entire court.

This statute provided for a tax of two mills on the dollar on all money and credits. In an informal opinion given some time before action was started, Attorney General Linde held that the law would not stand the fire of the supreme court. Action to test the law was brought by Henry Anderson of Fargo, who was represented by Lawrence & Murphy of Fargo, George E. Wallace and H. H. Steele, state tax commissioners, appeared in their own behalf.

The supreme court was asked to enjoin the state tax commission from proceeding to enforce the provisions of the money and credits act. The writ is issued under the opinion.

This act, according to the supreme court, violates section 175 of the state constitution, which is as follows: "No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied."

Justice Burke in his decision infers that the original money and credits bill was tampered with so as to make it repugnant to the constitution. He says: "Our conclusion, then, is that the matter is of sufficient public importance; directly affects the sovereignty of the state; is calculated to prevent a multiplicity of suits; and the Relator is timely in his action. Therefore, this court should exercise its powers and take original jurisdiction of the subject matter. Further, that prohibition is the proper remedy to invoke these powers."

## LASTING PEACE IS ONLY KIND POSSIBLE NOW

President Wilson Does Not Think "Patched-up" Kind Is Possible.

Columbus, O., Dec. 10.—President Wilson today expressed the opinion that there will be no "patched up peace" following the European war. In an address before the Columbus chamber of commerce, he urged American business men to mobilize their resources in order that the United States might be prepared to play a more important part in the world's affairs and bring justice after the present war.

The president spent 18 hours in Columbus, during which he was active every minute. His reception was enthusiastic and pleased him greatly. In addition to the chamber of commerce speech, he delivered an address tonight before the federal council of the Churches of Christ of America, shook hands with more than 7,000 people at a reception in the Rotunda of the capitol and took a long walk about the streets of Columbus. The entire city and many people from surrounding towns greeted him.

In the chamber of commerce address the president defended his Mexican policy and said as long as he was president nobody should "butt in" to alter the Mexican government for them, urged business men to pay more attention to foreign commerce and be more self-reliant, decried the restoration of the American merchant marine, praised the new bank and currency law and touched on the attitude of the United States towards the European war.

When the present great conflict in Europe is over, the world is going to wear a different aspect," Mr. Wilson declared. "I do not believe there is going to be any patched up peace. I believe that thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again, we shall have a guaranty that it will remain and that the instrumentality of justice shall be exalted above the instrument of force."

I believe that the spirit that has hitherto reigned in the hearts of Americans will assert its rights once for all in international affairs, and that if America preserves her poise, preserves her self-possession, preserves her action of firmness in the world, she may have the privilege in one form or another of being the mediating influence by which these things may be induced."

## TRADE PROBE DEMANDED BY SENATOR SMITH

Resolution Precipitates Stormy Debate Over Rights of Neutrals.

## LIVES ABOVE DOLLARS

Asks for Sweeping Investigation of Submarine Attacks Involving American Citizens.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The long expected storm in congress over the administration conduct of the defense of American rights on the seas broke in congress today when Senator Hoke Smith, democrat, demanded an investigation of Great Britain's interference with neutral trade. Senator Lodge, republican, replied with a demand that any investigation include the loss of American lives.

"The body of an innocent child, floating dead on the water, the victim of the destruction of an armed vessel, is to be a more poignant and a more tragic thing than an unsold bale of cotton," declared the Massachusetts senator.

To Senator Smith's resolution for an investigation of trade interference, Senator Lodge, who is the ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee, offered an amendment for the investigation of the loss and the facts of the submarine attacks on the Lusitania, Falaba, Hesperian, Arabic, Gull Flight, and Ancona, and of the plot and conspiracy against the neutrality of the United States, to which President Wilson referred in unmeasured terms in his address to congress Tuesday.

Both resolutions were referred to the foreign relations committee, upon which further actions will depend. Their introduction, however, served to bring out the first debate of the session of the subject to which all might have a turn.

Senators on both sides of the chamber were drawn into the discussion, which was precipitated by a vigorous speech by Senator Smith in support of his resolution.

"I wish to extend the scope of the resolution of my amendment," said Senator Lodge, after the Georgia senator concluded. "Because if we are to take up this question of the violation of our rights, I want to put it not on the lowest ground alone, but on the highest ground, as well."

He declared that the spirit of give and take will spread its influence to the end of the world.

The president attacked monopoly in business and said that the only object of organization in business should be efficiency rather than the stamping out of weaker men.

In his evening address before the closing session of the national conference of the Commission of Church and Country Life, President Wilson emphasized the need of making country churches more useful.

He spoke before 4,000 persons, many of whom were clergymen and agriculturists from all parts of the country. Some churches are over-organized, the president declared, amidst applause. He said that he believed that schools and churches should be used as social centers in rural districts, as well as in cities.

## Two Million Acres Open For Settlers

Washington, Dec. 10.—Opening of settlement of two million acres of land in Pennington, Custer and Fall River counties, South Dakota, was announced today by the department of the interior. The land will be available for entry January 10, next.

## CANDIDATES COMING THICK AND FAST

Burleigh F. Spalding May Run for Congress in First District.

Candidates for political offices are coming thick and fast now. The latest rumor being that former chief justice of the supreme court, Burleigh F. Spalding of Fargo, will make the run in the first district for congress, opposing Congressman Helgesen.

In the third district, Hon. Staale Hendrickson, of Coteau, has announced he will seek to displace Congressman Norton. Hendrickson has been a member of the legislature several terms and is regarded as possibly the strongest man who could oppose Norton.

Locally, the greatest interest centers in the reports that Hon. J. H. Wishek, of Ashley, will oppose Congressman Young of this district.

Seller in Race. Social difference, which developed into a state-wide issue in the last campaign may lead to the candidacy of O. T. Seiler of this city for governor. Seiler is a law partner of John Knaf, a former supreme court justice. Two years ago members of the Seiler family and the management of the state hospital for the insane did not agree on some matters of a social character.

Recently there have been many rumors regarding the political intentions of Mr. Seiler. Some of these have had him a candidate against McCumber and Hanna for the United States senate, others against George M. Young of the Second district for congress, and still others for governor. While Mr. Seiler remains silent on the matter, his close friends insist he will be a candidate for governor.

## U. S. ARMY OFFICER COMMITS SUICIDE

Honolulu, Dec. 10.—Lieut. Col. Chas. Bromwell, 46 years old and head of the army engineer corps here, shot and fatally wounded himself. He died two hours after the shooting. The colonel was alone in his residence when the shooting occurred.

## WIFE AT FRISCO

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell was in this city last week, visiting her mother, Mrs. M. T. Scott. She departed a few days ago for California with the expectation of sailing from San Francisco, December 16, to join her husband, and is at San Francisco now. Scott Bromwell, a son, is attending Harvard, and the daughter, Mildred, is attending a girl's school near Washington, D. C.

## TO TAKE RECESS

Washington, Dec. 10.—A caucus of house democrats to agree to extending the emergency stamp tax until December 31, 1916, and a recess of congress from December 18 to January 3 was called today by democratic leader, Kitchin.

## German Emperor Recalls Embassy Attaches as Requested by Lansing

Washington, Dec. 9.—Emperor William has personally recalled the naval and military attaches of the German embassy here, who by their activities rendered themselves persona non grata to the United States government. The emperor requested the United States to use its good offices in securing safe conduct for the departing attaches and their successors, who will be named later.

A communication from the German foreign office announced the action was delivered to Secretary Lansing today by Count von Enstorf, the German ambassador, who hurried here from New York when he was advised that the request of the United States had been received at the embassy from Berlin. Mr. Lansing, after a conference of five minutes with the ambassador, authorized the following statement: "The German ambassador has informed me that the emperor has been pleased to recall captains von Papen and Boy-Ed, in compliance with the wishes of the United States."

There was much satisfaction in official circles tonight at the prompt action taken by Emperor William and at the outcome of the situation, which for a time appeared to be threatening a serious difficulty.

Count von Enstorf's manner as he left the state department reflected his apparent gratification.

## HESITATION IN BALKAN CRISIS MAY BE COSTLY

Allies Forced to Fall Back On Saloniki by Central Powers.

## GREECE MUST STATE POSITION AT ONCE

Bulgars Even Cross the Grecian Frontier and Threaten the Lines.

London, Dec. 10.—The Anglo-French forces have commenced a general retirement from southern Serbia and it is suggested that their destination is the region of Saloniki. This retirement was necessitated not only by the superior forces which the Bulgarians and Germans opposed the Allies but to a threat of an out-flanking movement from Petrovo, where the Bulgarians have arrived and also by danger to their lines of communication from Bulgaria's irregulars who had crossed the Greek frontier.

Losses Heavy. Both the British and French forces which are well supplied with artillery and machine guns engaged in a four days' battle in which they inflicted very heavy losses on the Bulgarians, who fought with desperation and the greatest courage.

Attack after attack was repulsed, but the Bulgarians still came on and each evening the Allies fell back to the new position, where the events of the day before were repeated.

Greece Must Show Hand. The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Germans will follow the Allies across the Greek frontier, and what attitude the Greek government will adopt. King Constantine has promised to use his army to protect the retiring forces, if they undertake to re-embark and has shown his good will in preventing the Bulgarian raiding bands from destroying the Allies' communication, but it is doubtful whether the Allies will agree to an evacuation of Saloniki which, under the aid of the ships, would prove a good defensive position and a base for more operations. The feeling here and at Paris and Rome is given briefly in the following paragraph printed in large type by the Evening Star.

Saloniki Necessary. "The moment is approaching when the Greek government must decide. The Allies now, more than ever before, require freedom of movement at Saloniki. Hitherto, this demand had been met by procrastination and a refusal now will be war."

While returning from southern Serbia, the allied forces have been given effective assistance by the Montenegrins and Serbians who fled into Albania.

There is no further news from Mesopotamia where, according to last accounts, the Turks were attacking Kut-el-Amara and had actually reached a point on the river below that town, but the success of the Russians in dispersing a band of Persian rebels under German and Turkish officers at Sultan Bulak pass, on the road to Hamadan, it is believed, will ease the situation in that part of the world.

Italians Routed in Tripoli. According to information received in military quarters here, the Anglo-French expedition in the Balkans continued to retreat and has now entirely evacuated Serbian territory.

Reports from Constantinople say that well organized Senusi tribesmen and Tripolitarians have occupied the whole of Vilayet of Tripoli. The Senusi forces also entered Kasayret, where they are reported to have routed the Italians. The Italians are said to have lost 6,000 men.

Peace Demonstration. A Zurich, Switzerland, dispatch says violent demonstrations in favor of peace have taken place in Berlin and the police were ordered to charge the crowd. Windows of stores and cafes were destroyed.

Epidemic Among Troops. Another epidemic of scurvy is reported among the German forces in the vicinity of Dvinsk by prisoners captured in that region, according to an afternoon paper. Nine officers, including the commander of a battalion, are said to have ended their lives within a period of 12 days. Cold and hardships of the campaign have been the cause.

Near Greek Border. A dispatch to Reuters Telegraph company from Saloniki says: "It is reliably reported here that German forces under Gen. von Gallwitz occupied Giveli, on the railway line a short distance north of the Greek frontier in Serbia, Friday morning. The force included two divisions.

Rush to Enlist. The rush of "last minute men" who desire to escape the stigma of being (Continued on page 4)

## Diplomatic Relations With Austria Are in Danger of Severance

Washington, Dec. 10.—Diplomatic relations with Austria are in grave danger of being broken off over the sinking of the Italian liner, Ancona, with the loss of American lives. All officials here continued to preserve silence over the negotiations with Austria, but through the veil which has been drawn about the situation is seen a crisis just as grave as that which confronted the submarine negotiations with Germany.

The question of continuing diplomatic relations may be said to depend upon a satisfactory reply to Secretary Lansing's note, which now probably is before the Vienna foreign office, demanding a disavowal of the sinking of the Ancona reparation for the lives of Americans and assurance that passenger ships shall not be attacked without warning or an opportunity given for non-combatants to take places of safety.

The situation tonight is tense and fraught with possibilities. It is compared to the last days of the Arabic negotiations with Germany when probably no one but President Wilson himself knew how close the country was to the severance of diplomatic relations with Berlin.

A further complication to the situation developed today when it was discovered that the Austrian submarine which shelled the American Standard Oil tank ship, Petrolite, in the Mediterranean last week sent a boarding party to the steamer and took part of the ship's provision. This news came in a consular dispatch from Algiers and was the first official word of the safety of the Petrolite which was not greatly damaged by the shelling and proceeded to Algiers with one man slightly wounded. So far as the Petrolite incident is concerned, probably no action by the state department will be taken until more complete reports have been received showing the exact circumstances under which the vessel was attacked.

## ONE KILLED IN POWDER EXPLOSION

South Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 10.—An explosion in the fuse plant of the Bethlehem Steel company at Reading, six miles from here, killed one workman and injured 15 others, several of them seriously.

The accident occurred in the pellet department of the plant and resulted, it was said, from a spark from a die communicating with quantities of powder in the room.