

GARRISON'S PLAN FOR BETTERING ARMY GETS PRESIDENT'S SANCTION

\$400,000,000 LIKELY TO BE TOTAL AMOUNT

Wilson, Garrison and Breckenridge in Final Conference Today.

ADMINISTRATION WILL BACK PLAN

Army Increase of Between 30,000 and 50,000 Proposed—Creation of Reserve by Short Term Enlistments Also Comes to the Front.

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Wilson today approved Secretary Garrison's plan for increasing the army. It calls for an annual expenditure of \$184,000,000, an increase of approximately \$75,000,000.

The plan, in its approved form, will be presented to congress with the full backing of the administration. President Wilson spent practically the entire morning over Secretary Garrison's estimates and plans, which are understood to propose an increase of 30,000 to 50,000 men in the army, and a large reserve to be created through inducing men to join the ranks by short term enlistments.

The plan also includes encouragement of the national guard, increasing the number of army officers by using the military academy at West Point to its full capacity.

After conferring with Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, President Wilson laid the plan before Chairman Hay of the house military committee and other leaders of both the senate and house.

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Representative Scully Will Urge President to Move to New Jersey Coast.

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Wilson probably will not return to Cornish, N. H., for the summer, but instead is considering transferring the "summer capitol" to the New Jersey shore.

Representative Scully of New Jersey, who has been in close touch with the political situation in Washington, and earlier accessible during the early presidential campaign.

They have in view for him the beautiful summer residence of the late John A. McCalla at Elberon, just south of Long Branch, named "Shadow Lawn."

SWITZERLAND IS READY TO HELP

She Will Join With Other Neutral Nations in Move to Stop War.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Switzerland stands ready to join the United States and other neutral nations in any move which may be made to end the European war, according to Paul Ritter, minister plenipotentiary from Switzerland to the United States, who, with his wife, stopped off in Chicago yesterday on their way to the exposition at San Francisco.

Mr. Ritter asserted that Switzerland, with the roar of cannonading on her borders and her army on a war footing to repel invasion, was hard pressed by war incidentally to commend the report that Germany as well as the allies was getting the more delicate mechanical parts of the munitions from the watch factories of the mountain republic.

ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCE COMMISSIONERS EXPECT TO SIGN LOAN CONTRACT

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Anglo-French finance commissioners expect to sign a contract for the half billion-dollar loan tomorrow afternoon.

The commission expects to remain here until the latter part of next week.

FIFTY-FIVE KILLED IN LONDON

London, Oct. 14.—Fifty-five persons were killed and 114 wounded in the Zeppelin raid over London last night.

Such an announcement was made by the admiralty today. The raid, the report adds, resulted in no damage to public buildings of any nature, and had no military effect.

FEDERATION SHOWS GROWTH

Splendid Progress During the Past Year Indicated by Reports.

(Herald Special Service.) Minot, N. D., Oct. 14.—With 35 new clubs admitted to membership in the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs during its present session here, there now are 193 clubs affiliated with that body, representing a total membership of 4,256. Fifteen of the new clubs are rural organizations.

The federation endowment fund is now \$2,592.59, this showing being made by the endowment committee fund in its annual report to the general organization.

Club work in North Dakota isn't crowding out motherhood, judging from the baby show, and the large number of babies carried that are in front of the convention hall. Mrs. P. Pennycuik, general federation president, who is here for the state convention, called attention to the fact and declares that it successfully disproves the assertion often made that club life is maintained at the expense of the home.

District vice presidents have all made their reports, and without exception, all indicate a very satisfactory condition of affairs.

Mrs. John D. Sherman of Chicago, who was expected to address the convention, was not able to attend because of illness.

This morning's session opened with discussions of methods by which the federation elections may be bettered, and a committee was appointed to investigate the methods in other state federations, to report next year.

Reports of department chairmen were opened by Mrs. Hildreth on industrial and social conditions. Her department is working on a fight for minimum wage for women, against child labor and for mothers' pensions. It is hoped to have a home for defective women soon.

Mrs. Pennycuik then spoke briefly on the benefits of co-operative legislation as carried out in Mississippi, the subject of talk by President Fred Smith of the school of forestry. He asked the help of the federation in putting in school nurseries, and said the forestry school gave trees and cuttings free for the asking and furnishing landscape advice free; 1,876,590 trees are ready for next spring.

Mrs. Chandler conducted the program of the arts and crafts department. She spoke of the splendid art departments in the city schools. In round table talks Miss Fesm of the Valley City normal spoke on art in the home, and Miss Simpson of the Minot normal on art in the school.

Mrs. H. E. Keets, recording secretary of the federation, also spoke, and Mrs. Pennycuik urged an art commissioner to pass on things model dori.

for the state. She mentioned the model dormitory in the Texas university, built and furnished by club women of the state. Mrs. Thomas Winter of Minneapolis aided the program. She spoke of the new art initiative in Minneapolis, and what it means.

Europe's War Solves Uncle Sam's Munitions Problem, Crozier Finds

Washington, Oct. 14.—Reports received by Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance, U. S. army, from various private munitions plants throughout the country have convinced the general, as well as the United States would not lack munitions in case this country were to be drawn into the war.

A year ago it was known that this country, through the steel embargo raised for munitions for some time in the event of war. The great orders from the allies, however, have convinced the general of the situation for Uncle Sam. This became clear soon after General Crozier wrote his letter to the private munitions plants some months ago, asking them for full information as to the capacity of their plants.

Several years ago the war department attempted to make a similar census of the industrial plants which could be of assistance in turning out munitions. At that time it was found that some 17,000 plants could produce munitions of war with but slight changes of machinery.

No effort was made at the time to verify the figure or to approximate the output and the time required, but the enormous expenditure of ammunition in the European war has caused the war department officials much uneasiness.

In one battle on the eastern front recently the Germans fired 700,000 shells within a space of four hours. Army officers will not discuss the matter officially because of the president's order forbidding them to be interviewed on war questions, but privately they admit that the European war has greatly increased the ability to produce arms and munitions in the United States.

All the industrial plants which have been equipped to supply war material for the allies would be available by the United States in case of need. The Bethlehem Steel company is today equipped to manufacture practically every kind and character of ammunition and field pieces needed by our



Brigadier General William Crozier.

army," declared an officer at the Army and Navy club. "I have been told that the Bethlehem company is today turning out more shells than all the plants of England."

"How true this statement is I do not know, but I do doubt it. The war department is keeping in touch with every plant making munitions, arms, and ordnance, and these are being listed for further use."

Oldest, And Second Smallest Republic in World, Congratulates U. S. on Its Stand in the War

New York, Oct. 14.—Lawrence Grant of London arrived here on the French liner Crozier, with a letter from President Francisco de Andorra, oldest and second smallest republic in the world, to President Wilson, as head of the largest republic.

President Wilson in the letter congratulated President Wilson upon the stand taken by the United States for neutrality, and also

wrote material and rendered to the Bolivians.

The president of Andorra also states that his republic "always is ready to lend its feeble voice toward a peace conference."

BALKAN SITUATION BECOMES MYSTERY

Difficult to See How Slavs Can Send Army to States.

(By J. W. T. Mason.) A sudden mystery has developed in the Balkan situation through Premier Viviani's announcement in the French chamber of deputies that Russian troops will soon be fighting alongside their French and British comrades in the Balkans.

It is difficult to see how the Slavs can send an army into the Balkans, but M. Viviani's statement is made seriously and it is not a mere wish, then a dramatic change may occur momentarily in southeastern Europe. The French government has been most careful of all the belligerent nations in its official statements since the beginning of the war and has not attempted to gloss over developments detrimental to French interests.

Neither has the government been unduly optimistic, when detailed statements have been made to the national legislature.

It must be assumed, therefore, at the very least, that Russia has given assurances to the western allies of her intention to attack Bulgaria. Only two ways are open to the Slavs to send troops in Bulgaria. The first is by transports across the Black sea; the second is by marching through Rumania.

It is improbable the sea route has been chosen. The danger of attack by Turkish warships is a serious one and Russia has not been considered safe in the Black sea. It is difficult to understand why Russia has not landed troops in European Turkey to attack Constantinople.

The more probable interpretation is that Russia has obtained the consent of the Bucharest government for the passage of a Slav army through Rumania. Such an expedition, however, runs serious risks of having its line of communications cut by the Teutons. But to make a demonstration of this nature, the Austro-Germans must concentrate far more men than they now possess in eastern Galicia.

The Russians are developing a new offensive in this direction, which may well be for the purpose of protecting the flank of a Slav army moving into Rumania.

Russian prestige in the Balkans is now shattered, and can be recovered only by a successful military campaign. The deepest motives of self-interest must be at work impelling the Slavs to strike at Bulgaria if the blow possibly can be delivered.

WANTS WOMEN TO MARRY SOLDIERS

London, Oct. 14.—The Rev. Ernest Houghton, a Bristol rector, has started an appeal to patriotic women of the nation to give their lives to ameliorate the condition of maimed heroes of the war by marrying them. He has launched a "league for the marrying of broken heroes."

WANT SIMPLIFIED COURT PROCEDURE

This is Recommended to the American Prison Association by Committee.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 14.—Simplified court procedure in criminal cases, abolition of the unanimous jury verdict except in capital cases, extermination of commercialized crime and drastic penalties for non-enforcement of laws were among the recommendations made to the American Prison association today by its standing committee on criminal law. The report was delivered by James P. Gregory, judge of the criminal court of Louisville, Ky. Four reforms previously recommended were again emphasized. These were:

(1) A wider discretion to courts in dealing with criminals who by reason of mental or physical deficiency should not be held by the same degree of responsibility as normal persons.

(2) Simplified pleadings in criminal cases and adoption of easy methods of amending pleadings.

(3) Abolition of the requirement of an unanimous verdict by jurors, except perhaps, in capital cases, and continuance of trials when one juror becomes disabled or disqualified.

(4) Legislation permitting under reasonable restrictions, compulsory return of witnesses crossing a state line for the checking of records beyond the jurisdiction of a trial court.

"Your committee is strongly impressed with the growing importance of adopting more effective measures for the checking of criminal influences," continued the report, "perhaps no reform in this direction would be more far-reaching than one by which commercialized crime could be exterminated. There is no influence more pernicious than tolerance of practices subversive and defiant of law, indulged in by those who find such practices profitable."

Misdemeanors and crimes are not infrequently committed openly because the perpetrator can either pay the fine involved, or make a comfortable profit; or, by reason of a debased or debauched law-enforcing power, safely calculate on escaping the penalties announced by law.

"We conceive that there is no remedy for this evil except a radical quickening of the public conscience. No man can do his whole duty as a good neighbor or a good citizen who content himself by merely leaving the duty of law-enforcement to public officials."

ITALIAN CO-OPERATION IN BALKAN SITUATION LIKELY; RUSSIAN TROOPS WILL BE SENT TO BULGARIA SOON

CHARGES AGAINST E. P. ROBERTSON ARE RULED OUT

Bishop Quayle Holds That They are Matters for the Board of Trustees.

HALFYARD CHOSEN AS ONE DELEGATE

Will go to Quadrennial Conference—J. G. Moore also Elected on First Ballot—Others to be Determined in Balloting Today.

(Herald Special Service.) Fargo, N. D., Oct. 14.—Charges involving the administration of Wesley college affairs, leveled at Dr. E. P. Robertson, its president, were ruled out of the North Dakota conference this morning. Bishop W. A. Quayle of St. Paul, who is presiding, ruled that they were matters for the board of trustees only.

The charges were made by Dr. S. F. Halfyard, formerly a member of the Wesley college faculty. Inasmuch as the board had acted upon differences between Dr. Robertson and Dr. Halfyard last June, the conference held that there was no need for further consideration of them.

Last night it was reported that a committee of 15 would be appointed to investigate the charges, but the affair came to an abrupt end this morning when Bishop Quayle ruled them out of the conference.

The affair now is considered a closed incident. Four ballots were cast this morning for delegates to the quadrennial conference which will be held in Saratoga Springs and two elections were held. Rev. J. W. Moore, pastor of St. J. G. Moore of St. Thomas was chosen and on the second, Dr. S. F. Halfyard of Grand Forks was elected. Dr. Moore secured 64 votes and Dr. Halfyard secured 51 votes. The results of the other two ballots were not announced. It takes a majority to elect.

Among the other prominent men who are candidates for the honor of representing the conference at the quadrennial meeting are: S. A. Danforth, Bismarck; C. E. Vermilya, Valley City; James L. Asher, Minot; Rev. Mr. MacNamara, Fargo; Dr. E. P. Robertson, Grand Forks; Rev. J. M. Walters, Fargo.

The conference will vote upon receiving a class of 16 young men into full membership. At the meeting yesterday the following conference organization was proposed: Rev. J. W. Moore, secretary; Rev. F. E. Boothby, treasurer; Rev. G. W. Cooper, statistician; Rev. H. E. Newman, office press reporter; Dr. S. F. Halfyard, superintendent of the Bismarck district expires at this meeting, presented his report yesterday. Mr. MacNamara, superintendent of the district of the Fargo district also expires at this meeting, will present his report today.

JUDGE LINDSEY HITS ATTORNEY

Denver Jurist Resents Statement of Lawyer and Fight Results.

Denver, Col., Oct. 14.—Ben B. Lindsey, judge of the juvenile court, was interviewed yesterday in the district court when he struck Attorney Sullivan, who had made a statement which Lindsey contradicted with a short, emphatic term.

The personal clash occurred in District Judge Wright's court, where Frank Rose is on trial for alleged conspiracy to ruin Judge Lindsey.

SHERMAN ACQUITTED ON TWO CHARGES

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 14.—W. B. Sherman, a theatrical magnate of western Canada, who was brought to Calgary from Moosejaw, Sask., following his second marriage in a North Dakota town, charged with stealing from T. A. Narraway, and with breach of trust in connection with the Sherman trust account, was acquitted on both charges today.

CAMPAIGN TO SHOW NEED OF BUDGET

Washington, Oct. 14.—The chamber of commerce of the United States announced yesterday the opening of a campaign to show the need of a national budget and the establishment of a permanent tariff commission. The directors have authorized President John H. Fisher to appoint a special committee to represent all parts of the country.

UNIVERSITY READING. T. A. M. 8:30; maximum 67; minimum 55; wind, southeast, 9 miles; barometer 30.4.

FORECAST. North Dakota: Partly cloudy; light to moderate breeze; warmer in the afternoon; light to moderate breeze; light to moderate rain; light to moderate rain.

LONDON SHOWS KEEN ANXIETY AT THE SOUTHEASTERN DEVELOPMENTS; SERBS OFFERING BITTER RESISTANCE TO FOES

RUSSIAN TROOPS TO BE SENT SOON.

London, Oct. 14.—Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, announced in the house of commons that the co-operation of Russian troops in the Balkans has been promised, as soon as troops are available.

ITALIANS MAY TAKE A HAND. Paris, Oct. 14.—Premier Viviani announced to the senate that Italy probably would take part in the Balkan operations.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The Austro-German army invading Serbia captured the fortified works to the west and northwest and southeast of Pozarevac.

The Russian army, which has been advancing victoriously in eastern Galicia, is said by the war office to have been checked. The Russians have been driven back across the Stripa river.

The Nish-Saloniki line has been cut for a distance of five miles at a point believed to be about fifty miles south of Nish, according to an Athens dispatch.

This trunk line is naturally the one that would be used by the allied forces moving from Saloniki to Serbia's assistance in resisting the Teutonic-Bulgarian attacks. Serbian resistance to the Teutonic advance south of the Danube river is described in the current Austrian war office statement as "most severe."

The Serbians took the initiative at one point on the Bulgarian frontier on Tuesday, according to a Sofia dispatch to London, and crossed the border, but were defeated after an all day battle in their attempt to occupy heights west of Belograchik, Bulgaria.

London, Oct. 14.—Increasing uneasiness is felt in London at the absence of definite news concerning concerted allied action in the Balkans. This feeling is intensified by news of a dispute in the French chamber of deputies in regard to the Balkan danger, by Italy's persistent alliance in regard to participation in an expedition, and by uncertainty concerning the British program.

British Program Uncertain. Opinion here is divided to some extent as to the advisability of taking part in the Balkan conflict. General opinion is that Great Britain is morally bound in pursuance of the moves done without dangerous attenuation of the main front, where it is felt the war finally will be decided, notwithstanding the Balkan diversion.

Having failed in their attack on British positions on the western front, the Germans have turned upon the French and made a gain east of Sochec.

Turn On the French. The advantage obtained, however, is not of sufficient importance to effect the general situation of the French. Their assault in the vicinity of Tournai, in pursuance of the movement begun three days ago, likewise has been materially unproductive thus far.

Russians Still Advance. On the eastern front, the Russians are now in full possession of the initiative, the momentum of which carried them across the Stripa river in eastern Galicia, and has not yet been checked.

It is reported unofficially from Petrograd that it is the Germans who now lack ammunition, thus reversing the conditions of two months ago. Although the Germans are continuing their attacks on the Dvinsk line, the fury of the onslaught has diminished. Gaining in one sector while losing in another, they appear to have made no new gains recently.

In fact, the Petrograd press dispatches assert the German troops are three miles further from Dvinsk than a week ago.

Official institutions which recently were removed from Dvinsk are now being taken back.

The Serbian Campaign. The Germans and Austrians continue to report steady progress on the Serbian frontier, although admitting their headway is impeded somewhat since the fall of Belgrade. No recounting of great strategic importance has occurred in this new war theater.

Serbia is making a desperate attempt to stem the large German Austrian forces, which are being augmented continually. Serbian officers profess confidence in their headway is impeded somewhat since the fall of Belgrade. No recounting of great strategic importance has occurred in this new war theater.

The Serbians are awaiting the Bulgarian attack between Gulevtsi and Strumitsa near the Greek border.

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