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12 PAGES, TWO SECTIONS, TODAY.

GERMANS WINNING IS ALSO SUNK

United States Army Needs 25,000 Men

U. S. HAS TO GET FEW CANNON

Lack of Ammunition For the Artillery One Alarming Feature Made Public.

SWISS ARMY IS BIGGER THAN OURS

Only Belgium Among Civilized Countries, Has Army Smaller Than U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—That the United States army be immediately recruited to its full war strength, which would mean the addition of 25,000 men and 1,000 officers, is urged by secretary of war Garrison in his annual report to president Wilson.

Such an increase would give the regular army a total of about 320,000 men, of whom 50,000 would be available as a mobile fighting force in the continental United States. The present mobile strength of 100,000, the secretary points out, soon will be cut in half by additions to the national guard, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The report directly mentions the European war but does not attempt to draw the ultimate lessons from the war in Europe. It is an imperative duty, however, to heed as much of what it tells as we can as is incontrovertible and not to be changed by any event, leaving for later and more detailed study comprehensive consideration of the later developments and final conclusions may indicate.

Whatever the future may hold in the way of agreements between nations, followed by actual disarmament thereof, and other greatly to be desired measures to lessen or prevent conflict between nation and nation, says the secretary, "we cannot at present these conditions are not existing. We can and will eagerly adapt ourselves to such beneficial developments along the lines of the fighting force stationed in the United States proper."

Militia is Small. The organized militia of the various states totals only 322,000 officers and 119,957 men, according to the secretary's report, and "if all of the national guard could be summoned in the event of war and should all respond in inconceivable results, and if they were all found fairly efficient in the first line—that is, the troops who would be expected to immediately take the field—we could summon a force in this country of regulars and national guard amounting to 931,000 officers and 1,454,200 men," says the secretary. "This would include only regulars of the fighting force stationed in the United States proper."

Six Months to Get Ready. "Any other resource would be volunteers, and to equip, organize, train and make them ready would take, at the smallest possible estimate, six months. Anyone who takes the slightest

The War At a Glance

THE German line that stretches across France for more than 300 miles is said by the French war office to be giving way before the attacks of the allies. The official statement from Berlin today gives few details of the fighting in France, although asserting that the allies in one instance were repulsed with heavy losses.

The French announcement says that the allies have penetrated the offensive successfully at points scattered much of the way across the country. Specific mention is made of the capture of trenches, of victories in artillery duels, and of advances of 200 to 300 yards. These onslaughts have led to spirited counter attacks by the Germans, who Wednesday were said to have made for the loss of these attempts in the Argonne.

The German statement is confined, as far as the fighting in the west is concerned, to a reference to the conflict in the Argonne, where it is stated an attack of the French was repulsed.

GERMANS ADVANCE ON VISTULA. The German military authorities say that in the east the advance along the Vistula river is continuing. It is reported that the campaign in southern Poland, where, according to unofficial advisers from Berlin, the Russian wings have been thrown back, the war office statement merely says that the Russian advance has been checked. To the north, in east Prussia, the fighting has diminished in intensity, apparently pending the outcome of the main battle to the west of Warsaw. In the northern region, says the German war office, only artillery encounters are reported.

ALL BRITISH WARSHIPS. The naval battle in the south Atlantic and the illness of emperor William diverted attention today from the progress in Belgium, France and Poland. The British admiralty preserved its silence as to the makeup of the squadron which sent to the bottom the formidable German cruiser Scheerhorst and Gneisenau and the smaller cruiser Leipzig, but it was intimated at Tokyo that the warships which avenged England for the loss of the Good Hope and Monmouth were all British vessels.

As far as is known to the naval officials at Tokyo, the Japanese squadron sent to the south Pacific did not take part in the encounter. It is also said at Tokyo that the British squadron was reinforced recently by the addition of several vessels armed with big guns. The German warships were opposed by a stronger enemy.

KAISER IS STILL BEDFAST. The latest reports concerning the condition of emperor William was that he was unable to leave his bed and that his fever had not decreased. There is no official confirmation, however, of reports that the emperor is suffering from pneumonia.

RUSSIANS REPULSED AT CRACOW. An official Russian statement shows that up in the fighting in the east which has been proceeding with almost unprecedented severity for a fortnight. Both in central Poland and in Galicia, the Russian attack reports, the Germans are making steady after attack in attempting to pierce the Russian lines. Petrograd asserts that these assaults have been repulsed with heavy losses for the Germans, and it is reported in Berlin that in the battle near Cracow, Galicia, both Russian wings have been beaten back.

WARSHIPS OF ALLIES SINK THREE GERMAN MERCHANTMEN. Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Dec. 10.—An English or Japanese warship directed by the French, according to a wireless dispatch to the ministry of marine from the commander of Argentine war transport, Piedra Blanca. The names of the captured steamers were not ascertained.

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ARMY OFFICERS TRACING NACO BULLETS

Sixth Field Artillery Is To Leave El Paso Today For Arizona Border.

LACK OF CARS CAUSES DELAY

American Linemen "Accidentally" Shot; Gen. Bliss Goes To Scene.

NACO, Ariz., Dec. 10.—According to reports received by American military headquarters here today, the firing on American telephone linemen Wednesday was done by soldiers in the trenches of Gen. Hill at Naco. Observers of the situation expressed the belief that as many "stray bullets" come from the Hill trenches as from the lines of Gov. Maytorena, whose forces have been besieging Naco, Sonora, for two months.

It is believed that Hill's men fire into American territory frequently and lay blame on Maytorena, in order to direct American wrath against their enemy.

By tonight it is expected that the three batteries of the Sixth Field artillery, stationed at Fort Bliss, which have been ordered to Naco, Ariz., will have entered the firing line. The work requires four trains to move the 12 batteries and the men and the assembling of this equipment has caused a delay. Col. F. S. J. Greble left this afternoon on the Golden State limited, ahead of his artillery.

Wednesday and Thursday were spent in breaking camp and loading all the equipment onto the train. The work was carried out as rapidly as rolling stock arrived and was done without a hitch. It is understood that the batteries, upon their arrival at Naco, will be ordered to take up the main part of the town, and but a short distance back from the international line.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the southern army, had little to say on the Naco situation when he arrived here Wednesday night on his way to the border town.

Has No New Orders. Asked regarding the new orders issued to the effect that no further firing over the line "would be tolerated," Gen. Bliss said that, as far as he knew, this order was still in effect and that it was not expected that it would be repeated. Circumstances said Gen. Bliss, would of course govern any action that might be taken regarding further firing over the line.

Gen. Bliss went to Naco for a general inspection trip and expects to return to his headquarters at Fort Sam Houston in a few days. He will not stop here. No additional troops will be sent to Naco, in the opinion of Gen. Bliss.

The general was accompanied by Maj. William H. May, chief of staff of the department, and Lieut. Matt C. Bishop, chief of the general staff of the unit stationed here by Gen. John J. Pershing. Col. George H. Morgan and members of their staffs.

"May" Returns Fire. "If the offending Mexican forces opposite Naco do not cease firing into American territory the three batteries to be sent from El Paso will be ordered to return the fire," says a Washington dispatch.

No specific orders have been given as yet to Gen. Bliss, but while he is en route there officials expect an answer to the sharp warning which has been given to governor Maytorena, commanding the Villa troops, and Gen. Hill, of the Carranzista forces, that bullets and shells must not fall on American soil, the message says. "Similar warning has been communicated to Venustiano Carranza and Gen. Villa," the message continues.

No act of "aggression" is contemplated, it is explained in a statement issued by the white house, but officials draw a distinction between aggressive and defensive action. For the eleven troops of cavalry and three batteries of field artillery to cross the Mexican line of demarcation would constitute "an act of aggression," but to remain on American soil and return the fire of the Mexicans is, in the opinion of high officials, a measure of defensive action and not an act of war or invasion.

Must Increase Army; More Artillery Absolutely Essential ---Sec. Garrison

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Whatever the future may hold in the way of agreements between nations, followed by actual disarmaments thereof, * * * to merely enfeeble ourselves in the meantime would, in my view, be unthinkable folly," is the very strong manner in which secretary of war Garrison answers those who are opposing an adequate army for the United States. In his annual report to president Wilson, the secretary sounds a note of warning that to remain unprepared, endangers the United States. Some of the strongest passages in his annual report follow:

"If all of the national guard could be summoned in the event of war (an inconceivable result) we could summon a force in this country of regulars and national guardsmen, of only 931,000 officers and 1,454,200 men. The only other resources would be volunteers, and to equip, organize, train and make them ready WOULD TAKE, at the smallest possible estimate, SIX MONTHS. In modern warfare, a prepared enemy would progress so far on the way to success in six months that such unprepared antagonist might as well CONCEDE DEFEAT WITHOUT CONTEST.

"It is, of course, not necessary to dwell on the blessings of peace, but * * * it may truthfully be said that eternal vigilance is the price which must be paid in order to obtain the desirable things of life and to defend them.

"Every nation must have a sufficient force to protect itself * * * and to repel invasion. Belgium, with 180,000 trained soldiers, is the only nation with less than the militia and standing army of the United States. SWITZERLAND, with 275,000 men, HAS 50,000 MORE MEN than the United States, including our Philippine Scouts.

"It is IMPERATIVE that the MANUFACTURE OF ARTILLERY and artillery ammunition should progress as rapidly as possible until a proper reserve thereof has been obtained. We have NOTHING LIKE SUFFICIENT ARTILLERY AND ARTILLERY AMMUNITION.

"My recommendation of what we should immediately do is to fill up the existing organizations to their full strength. THIS WOULD REQUIRE 25,000 MEN. We should be authorized to obtain 1000 MORE OFFICERS.

"When one has reached the conclusion, as I have, that a minimum of military preparedness is essential, THE QUESTION OF ITS COST IS SECONDARY. No citizen will or can properly object to the expenditure of money for vital national purposes."

One in Tamulipas, One in Michoacan; Hermosillo Attack Repulsed.

Reports of two important victories, one in Tamulipas, and the other in Michoacan, have been received by Carranza representatives here. At the same time it is admitted that Gen. Carrera Torres, who had previously been reported as having declared for Carranza, is still with "the convention" forces and is operating in Tamulipas.

Forres, it is declared, was at the head of a strong Villa force at Velasco, Tamulipas, and has been defeated by Gen. Lopez de Lara. The Carranzistas state that they lost one killed and a number wounded, while losses on the Villa side were large. Later reports declare that all the equipment of the Velistas was lost and that they are now in flight and are being pursued.

Carranza Victories. In Michoacan Gen. Francisco Nurgala reports that he has captured Morelia, the capital of the state, after a stiff fight. Acambaro, another important point in the state, has also been captured. In compliance with the decree issued to this effect, reports have also been received by Carranza agents here of the capture of Culiacan, a Villa stronghold, on Villa's line of communication back here by the convention forces and which dominates the route to Mexico City. There are other Celayas in Mexico.

Generoso de la O, a Zapata follower who figures prominently in the year ago in the fighting around Mexico City and to the south of the capital, has abandoned his chief and has declared in favor of Iglesias Calderon for president, according to reports received here by both factions. The bandit leader is reported as operating just east of the capital.

Conference Resumes Jan. 1. The Aguascalientes conference, adjourned following the outbreak of hostilities between Villa and Carranza, will be reconvened at Mexico City on Jan. 1, reports reach here today. The announcement to this effect is as follows: "The permanent commission of the sovereign convention of Aguascalientes, in compliance with the decree approved by the convention on Nov. 13, convokes a meeting of the assembly to resume its sessions, Jan. 1, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The secretaries, D. G. Berlanga, V. Alessio Robles, there has been much doubt as to whether the session would be reconvened as the followers of Eulalio Gutierrez have been attempting to prevent the move so as to keep the present provisional president in office.

Zapata To Boost Gomez. Zapata, it is reported, was the prime factor in securing the convening of the convention and it is declared that he will put forward at least two candidates, one of whom is said to be Emilio Villarreal Bermudez.

HEAD OF MORMON BRANCH IS DEAD

Joseph Smith Dies at Independence, Mo.; Son Frederick Succeeds Him.

Independence, Mo., Dec. 10.—Joseph Smith, president of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, died at his home here today. At his bedside was his son, Frederick M. Smith, who will succeed him as president of the church, and other members of his family.

President Smith, mentioned above, was not Joseph F. Smith, who died in Manchester, N. Y. Soon afterwards a meeting here, Joseph F. Smith is president of the original Latter Day Saints church.

His Life a Struggle. A history of Joseph Smith, who was a son of Joseph Smith, prophet, and founder of the Reorganized church, and the reorganized church of the Latter Day Saints. It was he who brought together the little bands of Mormons in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, left behind when the main body emigrated to Utah. He became the first president of the re-organized church, and held that office more than half a century, until his death. He was a cousin of Joseph Fielding Smith, in recent years president of the Latter Day Saints in Utah.

The greater part of president Joseph Smith's life was a struggle, as his own life of his father, to place Mormonism upon a sound footing. During the last years of his life he was blind.

He was born Nov. 4, 1822, at Kirtland, O., where his father had gone two years earlier with a few followers from Manchester, N. Y. Soon afterwards the colony moved to Missouri. There at Independence, the prophet, as he was known, established the "new Jerusalem" of the church, obeying, he said, a revelation. Enmity of other settlers, however, resulted in the Mormons being driven out. Prophet Joseph Smith was arrested and placed in jail at Liberty, Mo.

Is Given Charge of Church. In the year when the younger Joseph, then five years old, spent the first night with his father, the prophet first saw the child as he sobbed him to sleep, and to him commended the hopes and aspirations of the church.

"My mother accompanied my father to Liberty," Joseph Smith told, in later years, "but fearing for her life, my father induced her to go with members of the church to Illinois. "I crammed across the almost uninhabited prairies of Missouri to Nauvoo, Ill. where my father, when he was released, joined us. Then, in 1844, when I was 12 years old, one day his dead body was brought to us. He had been shot by a mob in Carthage, Ill."

After the death of the prophet, most of the members of the church emigrated to Utah under the leadership of Brigham Young. Young Joseph Smith remained behind, worked as a farmer and as a clerk and studied law. He gave up to effect the reorganization of the church, which was formally accomplished at Amboe, Ill., in 1860. Twenty years later headquarters of the church was established in Lamoni, Iowa, and in 1870 a removal was made to Independence, Mo., where president Smith made his home and where he resided until his death.

President Smith was married three times, losing his first and second wives by death. He denounced polygamous teachings and practices.

GARDNER ASSAILS BULLETS

"Shall We Defend Ourselves With Chautauqua Lectures?" He Inquires.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—Representative Gardner assailed the stand of president Wilson on the defense of the United States in an address today to the lower house of congress.

He declared the president had set up a bogey man of straw, and that "if war were to break out today, it would be fought on our coast defenses, not on sufficient ammunition for an hour's fighting."

"We must depend in every time of national peril upon citizenry trained and accustomed to arms, says the president," said representative Gardner.

"But how are we to get enough citizenry as he calls us ordinary people? Does the president realize that there are only 120,000 militiamen in this whole nation? Does he understand that 23,000 of them did not even show up last year for annual inspection? Does he know that 21,000 did not appear at all this year? He is aware that 50,000, or nearly half, of this citizenry never appeared at the rifle range during the whole course of last year."

Shortage of Munitions. "Where is this citizenry to get its weapons of war? According to the last report of the chief of staff, we are short 516 field guns and 1,234,444 rounds of ammunition necessary to equip our militia in time of war. Last year Gen. Wood asked for enough guns and ammunition to bring the United States army up to the standard of Belgium. That modest demand was gently but firmly rejected.

"I will not say that we have only enough field artillery ammunition to last for a single day's battle if all our guns were engaged, but I will say that such is the statement which has been made to me by one of the highest officers in the United States army, I do not, however, hesitate to assert that if war were to break out today, it would be fought on our coast defenses, not on sufficient ammunition for an hour's fighting."

Lack Men and Ships. "In short, then, our officers and officials have told us that we lack men for our navy, men for our coast defense and men for our army; that we lack artillery and the ammunition with which to charge that artillery; that we lack great warships to sail the seas and little scouts to act as their messengers."

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

French Cannon Prove Most Effective in a Vigorous Attack in France.

KAISER'S TROOPS GAIN IN POLAND

Claim Also To Have Inflicted Reverse on Russians Attacking Cracow.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 10.—The official press bureau announced this afternoon that the German cruiser Nureburg, the fourth of the warships attacked by the English, in the engagement of Dec. 8, was also sunk.

The text of the official bureau statement received here has been received from vice admiral Sir Dove-aston Sturdee, reporting that the Nureburg was sunk on Dec. 8, and that the search for the Dresden still is proceeding.

Latest advices indicate the correctness of earlier estimates that 2000 Germans perished by shell or drowning in the sea battle of the Falkland islands, in the south Atlantic when the German cruisers Goeeben, Scharnhorst and Leipzig were sunk by a British squadron. The German fleet commander, admiral Count von Speer, the Dresden escaped closely pursued.

LONDON, ENG., Dec. 10.—Continuing the aggressive campaign against the German army in France, the allies are rapidly gaining ground in various regions along the extended battle front, though many of the gains are small. This summarizes the official French announcement of today. The announcement stated that the attacks of the allies have led to vigorous counter attacks, which, however, have not been sufficient to check the French advance.

German gains in Russian Poland and Belgium, Galicia, are reported today from Berlin.

Dec 9 passed quietly in Belgium, as well as in the vicinity of Arras, according to an official statement given out by the war office in Paris this afternoon.

The French war office claims French advances at several points on the extended battle front and makes no mention of any reverse. For instance, near Le Quesnoy, gains of about 200 to 600 yards were made, in the Aisne and on the heights of the Meuse the French artillery mastered the batteries of the enemy and near Reims French cannon compelled the evacuation of trenches. Counter attacks were repulsed near Arras and near Reims French trenches were taken by the French.

Gain Near Le Quesnoy. The text of the communication follows: "The day of Dec. 9 passed quietly in Belgium as well as in the region of Le Quesnoy and around Amchey we made advances varying from 200 to 600 yards. Our gains were maintained and consolidated.

German Leave Trenches. "In the region of the Aisne and in Champagne there has been no change. The German artillery, over which we gained the advantage during the last few days, yesterday evinced increased activity, but was again mastered by our heavy artillery. In the environs of Reims the heavy French pieces compelled the Germans to evacuate several trenches. This evacuation was carried out under the fire of our infantry.

"In the region of Perthes the enemy, by means of counter attacks, endeavored to recapture the intrenchments which he lost to us on Dec. 8. He was (Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Army Strength of the World; Compared to United States

FOLLOWING is the area, population and military resources on a peace and war footing of the land forces of other nations in comparison with ours; as given by secretary Garrison in his report today:

	Area Square Miles	Population	Peace Strength	Total Trained Strength
Germany	398,830	64,903,423	620,000	4,000,000
France	297,054	38,961,945	360,000	3,000,000
Russia	8,647,657	160,085,200	1,200,000	4,500,000
Great Britain and Colonies	11,407,294	396,294,752	254,500	*800,000
Italy	110,359	32,475,253	275,000	1,200,000
Austria-Hungary	261,035	49,418,596	360,000	2,000,000
Japan	147,655	33,875,390	230,000	1,200,000
Turkey	1,186,874	35,764,876	420,000	1,200,000
Spain	194,783	19,963,008	115,000	300,000
Switzerland	15,976	3,748,971	140,000	275,000
Sweden	172,876	5,476,441	75,000	400,000
Belgium	11,373	7,074,910	43,000	180,000
United States	3,626,780	98,781,324	97,700	**225,150

*—Excluding native army, 160,000.

**—Including Organized Militia and Philippine Scouts.

Water From the Dam For Irrigation Purposes Next Season Is Assured