

WILSON TO THE WARRING POWERS

His Disapproval of the Dropping of Bombs.

ON THE UNFORTIFIED CITIES

President Notified U. S. Representatives In Europe To Carefully Convey His Views To Warring Nations.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has communicated unofficially to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the belligerent countries of Europe his disapproval of attacks by bombs from air craft dropped on unfortified cities occupied by non-combatants.

The President was careful not to take the matter up officially, and did not even make his communication through the State Department, but personally addressed the American ambassadors abroad. The President took this course, it just became known, nearly two months ago. The facts came to light through the publication of a report that the President had discussed the matter with European diplomats here. This, however, was denied by some of the prominent diplomats mentioned in connection with it, including the German Ambassador.

Just how the American diplomats abroad were to convey President Wilson's feeling in the matter to the foreign governments has not been disclosed, as White House officials, declined to discuss the subject.

It is believed here, however, that the President called attention to the article in The Hague convention of 1907, to which all the principal belligerents were signatory, which provides for notice of 24 hours before bombardment or attack in order that non-combatants may remove themselves from the danger zone.

It is not believed that the President mentioned any specific violation, but expressed his views on the general subject of aerial attacks. Through unofficial character of the communication it was intended by the President to bring about a better understanding about aerial warfare without actually involving the American government in the matter.

It is supposed that the American diplomats used their good offices, consequently, in a personal way with the belligerent governments, without perhaps even mentioning the fact that they were doing so at the request of the President, as such methods of obtaining a desired end are not unusual in diplomacy.

AMERICAN EXPORTS REVIVE.

October Trade Balance For Country is \$57,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—American export trade, crippled by the European war, showed signs of revival during October and the month ended with a balance of trade in favor of the United States of more than \$57,000,000, as shown by statistics just issued by the Department of Commerce.

There was an increase of more than \$39,000,000 in October exports over September, although the total was almost \$78,000,000 below October, 1913. Imports in October fell off more than \$1,000,000 from the September trade, but were \$4,100,000 more than during October last year.

In the \$195,404,520 October exports, foodstuffs, crude and manufactured, and food animals formed the principal items with a total of \$73,635,000, an increase of \$32,000,000 over October, 1913. Crude manufacturing materials showed a decrease.

U. S. NOT TO SELL RIFLES.

Discarded Krag-Jorgensons Will Be Kept Until War Is Over.

Washington, D. C.—Krag-Jorgenson rifles discarded by the United States Army when the new high-power Springfield rifles were developed at the government's arsenals and supplied to all troops will not be sold during the European war to any bidder, no matter what country he may represent. Secretary Garrison announced he had made this reply to several agents who had approached him on the subject at the outbreak of the war.

SIG EXHIBIT BY ENGLISH.

Many Applications For Space At 'Frisco Exposition.

London.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee is receiving many applications for space from prospective exhibitors. The United States naval officer Jason will call at English ports in January, after taking on exhibits at Marseilles and Genoa. Most of the applicants for space are manufacturers or artists.

U. S. TO PAY INDEMNITY.

Will Give To China Part Of Boxer Balance.

Washington, D. C.—China has applied for and will be paid in a few days \$200,000 of the \$1,175,000 balance of the Boxer indemnity remitted by the United States. It is being devoted to the education of 350 Chinese students in the United States. The remission of the money was authorized by Congress.

INSIDE INFORMATION



MUST RESPECT NEUTRAL'S RIGHTS

United States Serves Notice on the Belligerents.

VON BERNSTORFF'S PROTEST

Our State Department, However, Calls Attention To the Fact That England Did Not Ratify the Declaration.

Washington, D. C.—The decided stand taken by the United States government in refusing to accept piecemeal adoption of the principles of the Declaration of London as a guide to commercial restrictions to be imposed during the European war was made clear at the State Department, when the text of a cablegram sent to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin on October 14 last was made public.

Mr. Gerard had communicated a preliminary notice that Germany intended to protest to this government against alleged violation of the declaration by Great Britain and France. The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, called at the State Department to lodge the formal complaints and the text of the reply cabled to Ambassador Gerard, copies of which went to all American diplomatic representatives abroad, was then made public. It follows:

"Please inform the German government that the department's suggestion made to the belligerent countries for the adoption for the sake of uniformity of the Declaration of London as a temporary code of naval warfare for use in the present war has been withdrawn because of the unwillingness of some of the belligerents to adopt the Declaration of London without modification."

Neutrals Have Rights.

"The United States government, therefore, will insist that its rights and duties and those of its citizens in the present war, be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States with the belligerents independently of the provisions of the declaration, and this government will reserve the right to enter a demand or protest in every case in which the rights and duties mentioned above and defined by existing rules of international law are violated or their free exercise hindered by the authorities of the belligerent governments."

The message was signed by Counselor Lansing, then acting secretary of state.

WORKING OVERTIME.

Mills Kept Busy Filling European Orders For Woollens.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Knitting mills of Wisconsin are working on orders for 1,296,000 pairs of woolen socks and 400,000 sweaters for England and France. The orders were "rush" and the mills are running day and night. Prices average \$3 a dozen for the socks and \$2.50 each for the sweaters. Death of sheepskins caused a La Crosse concern to refuse an order for 300,000 sheepskin coats for France. One Racine factory refused contracts for woolen goods for European armies because it was said to be working to capacity on domestic orders.

COULD NOT LEGALLY DO SO.

Wilson Will Not Have Receiver Named For Coal Mines.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson will not adopt the suggestion of the American Federation of Labor that steps be taken to have a receiver appointed for the Colorado coal mines involved in the strike with the purpose of having them operated by the Federal government. He told callers he had been informed by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, that the solicitor of that department has given an opinion that there would be no legal warrant for the operation of the mines by the government.

German Craft Daring.

The report indicates that Germany's submarines have performed one of their most daring feats. This is the first occasion on which their activities have been reported in these waters. Apparently they made their way through the Straits of Dover to a point more than 150 miles from their nearest base.

75 THANKSGIVING PARDONS.

Governor Bleasie's Present To South Carolina Convicts.

Columbia, S. C.—Governor Cole Bleasie, of South Carolina, gave 75 state convicts pardons or paroles as Thanksgiving Day presents. Records in the secretary of state's office show Governor Bleasie has commuted the sentences, pardoned or paroled, more than 1,400 prisoners in the past four years.

LIFTING CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Federal Bureau Certain the Disease Has Been Checked.

Washington, D. C.—Satisfied that the ravages of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle have been checked and that the epidemic is now under control, officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry determined to begin lifting the quarantine imposed on the cattle market of various States.

EIGHTEEN KILLED IN WRECK AT SEA

Only Forty-three are Saved From Steamer Hanalei.

MORE MAY HAVE BEEN LOST

Coasting Vessel Goes To Pieces On Duxbury Reef After Futile Efforts By Those On Shore To Get a Line To the Steamer.

San Francisco, Cal.—Forty-three survivors have been rescued from the wrecked steamer Hanalei, which went ashore in a dense fog on Duxbury Reef, nine miles north of the Golden Gate, and was shattered into splinters by the pounding surf.

Eighteen dead have been either washed ashore at Bolinas, just east of the dreaded reef, or brought to port by the United States revenue cutter McCulloch and the naval tug Inoquois.

How many are missing never will be known for the best available passenger list in the company's possession gives 24 passengers and 26 crew, a total of 54 souls, whereas the known dead and saved number 60, seven more than are shown on the company's papers. These figures do not include two life-savers washed ashore alive, and three missing. Their boat was swamped.

Loses Infant Son.

The ship's pursuer stuffed a bundle of tickets into his pocket, but after he had been saved he found they were for the northbound trip—useless to show how many were aboard southbound. As the vessel was a small coaster of 660 tons, plying on a local run, all the dead are Californians.

A majority of the dead brought in by the McCulloch had swallowed crude petroleum, smeared on the waves from the ship's fuel tanks when she broke up and, although many of them showed signs of life when first picked up, it was impossible to resuscitate them.

3 BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

Two Merchantmen Blown Up By German Submarine.

London.—Three more vessels have been added to the British losses as a result of the war, the steamers Malachite and Primo having been sunk off Havre by German submarines and the collier Khartoum being blown up by a mine off Grimsby.

The crews of all these vessels were rescued, the men from the Malachite being landed at Southampton, those from the Primo at Fecamp, a French port on the English Channel, and those from the Khartoum at Grimsby.

Grimsby is on the south bank of the Humber, 15 miles southeast of Hull.

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GREATEST WHEAT AREA IN HISTORY

Record Harvest in 1915 Demanded By War.

BELLIGERENTS ARE BUSY

Women and Children Are Sowing Seed For the Spring Crop So That There Will Be Plenty Of the Food Grain.

Washington, D. C.—The greatest wheat area in the world's history will be planted for the 1915 harvest as a result of the European war, in the opinion of Charles M. Daugherty, statistical expert of the Department of Agriculture. In a report just made public Mr. Daugherty says:

"As a result of the war in Europe, a world-wide tendency exists to increase the acreage of wheat. Doubtless the most extensive area in the history of the world will be seeded during the present autumn and coming spring. A prospective heavy demand for this important food grain by the importing countries of Western Europe is likely, if seeding conditions favor, to give extraordinary stimulus to sowings of both winter and spring varieties in the two great exporting countries of North America and to those sowings now being finished under auspicious circumstances in British India.

"In the Southern Hemisphere seeding was completed before the war began and the effect of present economic conditions upon extension of areas there will be manifest only in the spring and summer of 1915.

"In Europe, where ordinarily over half the world's wheat is produced, the indications are that all available labor resources, in both neutral and contending nations, will be utilized to the utmost for getting in full or increased areas. In Italy, whose wheat acreage is ordinarily second in extent to that of no state in Europe, excepting Russia, 1,000,000 acres, it is said, will be added to the crop.

"In the contending countries, extraordinary efforts are being exerted in autumn seeding. The services of women and children, men exempt from military services, refugees, prisoners of war and soldiers temporarily relieved from the ranks are being utilized in the fields as occasions permit and require. Because of strained labor conditions and of the occupation of certain territory during seeding time by contending troops some local contractions of area seem inevitable. The reduction, however, is likely to be compensated by increased sowings in neutral nations.

"In Western Europe, particularly in England and France, the autumn sowings of wheat are somewhat in arrears, but as a large part of these countries is favored with a mild climate, making sowing operations possible at times during the entire winter, little anxiety is expressed over the present delay. Reports from Germany and other countries of Central Europe indicate that seeding operations have been carried on with activity."

FRANCE TO RAISE \$280,000,000.

\$140,000,000 In War Bonds Already Subscribed.

Paris.—Subscriptions to the short-term 5 per cent. national defense bonds amount to 700,000,000 francs (\$140,000,000) for France alone. In addition, 300,000,000 francs of treasury bonds are already in circulation.

The Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot, submitted to the Cabinet a decree raising to 1,400,000,000 francs the amount issuable of war defense bonds. It is proposed to issue bonds in small denominations, as low as 100 francs.

Subscriptions to these bonds will be taken at all tobacco shops, postoffices and savings banks.

DIPLOMATS OUT OF WORK.

Notified That They May Seek Some Other Employment.

London.—The German Emperor, according to a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company, has ordered Gottlieb Von Jagow, the German minister of foreign affairs, to notify all the German diplomatic agents who hitherto have been employed in the countries now at war with Germany that they can consider themselves free to choose another career.

Newspaper critics, the message adds, state that this sequel seems to indicate that German diplomacy is held responsible for the war.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN SERBIA.

Battle in Northwestern Territory Still Undecided.

Paris.—Heavy fighting in Northwestern Serbia continues, says a dispatch to the Havas Agency from Nish. Encounters on the front, extending from Lazarevatz to Mionitza, are described as particularly desperate, especially on the Servian left wing. The outcome of this battle is still undecided. Fighting on a smaller scale is in progress on the east bank of the Drina river, to the west of Mokragora. Elsewhere there have been no important engagements of late.

PRETTY, USEFUL BAGS

ALWAYS HANDY, AND QUITE SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.

One Designed to Hold the Duster and the Other for Broom Covers—Illustration Shows Method of Designing.

A duster bag that the hand can slip in and out of easily, is the best kind. This one is made in flowered chintz or cretonne, lined with saten and bound with braid or with a bias strip of the saten, having a loop at the top to hang it by. It is twelve inches



Easy to Reach the Dusters.

long, and nine wide at the rounded base. The shaped outside piece is slightly larger around than the back piece, allowing the pocket part to bulge slightly.

The broom bag is not a broom cover itself, but a pretty holder for such covers and holds six of these made in canton flannel. The case is



Holds Broom Covers.

made in figured material, is 13 inches wide at the bottom, tapering slightly toward the top, and is 15 inches long. It has a flap of 6 inches' depth. Three loops of the braid are sewed at the back to hang it by. The broom bags are made very much the same shape, only smaller, to fit the broom; a drawing string is put at the top to draw it up tight around the handle.

KEEPING HANDS IN CONDITION

During Frosty Weather They Need Much Care and Will Repay Attention Given.

It is very difficult to keep the hands soft in frosty weather, especially if one is one's own housemaid.

An inexpensive wash if one has some leftover milk on hand is to soak them in warm milk. A bottle of glycerin and rose water kept on the bathroom shelf and applied when the hands are wet after washing, will help also. Vaseline may promote a growth of hair on the hands, but there is nothing better for loosening dirt under the nails than a little vaseline pushed under the nail at night before retiring; it not only removes the soil,

GOWN FOR THE YOUNG LADY

Velvet Dresses Considered Most Appropriate—Changes in the Color of Neckwear.

Velvet dresses for young girls are the smart thing of the afternoon wear. They are made with a long waist and a short skirt, made of two circular flounces; between these is a satin belt or sash. A collar of pique or lace, cut sailor or rounding, is the usual neck finish. The sleeveless over blouses of velvet that are seen on the grown-up dresses are also a feature of those worn by girls of fourteen.

They are rather like a middy blouse in shape, but not so long, and the arm-hole is very much enlarged, so that the foundation dress of serge shows.

Different shaped buttons not only come in plain colors in dark modish shades, brown, plum, blue and fawns, but are also decorated by odd stripes of a contrasting color. Sometimes there is only one stripe across the center, sometimes it is the button edge that has pencillike lines of a deeper or lighter color.

The suit coats are made both in the long and in the short lengths. Some of the smart models are of the redingote type, the coat reaching the three-quarter length.

Some of the lace gumpes are of embroidered net of the applique type of lace, and they finish at the top with a round neck that does not come quite up to the base of the throat.

Last summer the lovely touch of white neckwear was in organdie and

but lubricates the nail itself and prevents it from becoming brittle. Bedmaking is hard on nails and it is advisable to wear an old pair of washable gloves when tucking in the sheets.

HOW TO ATTAIN PLUMPNESS

Simple Routine Will Enable Thin Girl to Secure Results in Three or Four Weeks.

The thin girl is coming into her own these days, but there is such a thing as being too thin. The words of Joseph Cawthorne, "I like 'em plump," set the standard. This plumpness can be obtained by careful effort.

The first step towards this is to avoid nerves, fretting and irritability. Retire early and remain in bed as long as possible.

Drink no tea or coffee, rather milk, cocoa or chocolate. Take mashed potatoes, with butter or cream, oatmeal, fresh bread, honey, eggs, tapioca, in short, all sugary and oily foods. No meat.

Take great care to eat slowly and masticate each morsel thoroughly. A nap either before or after dinner is beneficial.

Exercise must be regular and moderate. Horseback riding, tennis and boating are good. Vocal exercises enlarge the chest.

Small doses of cod liver oil should be taken several times a day.

With strict application of these rules an improvement should be noted in three or four weeks.

VOGUE OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWER

Universally Popular, and Certainly Add Distinction to the Plainest of the Street Frocks.

Probably never before have artificial flowers had such a vogue as they have just now. And a small corsage flower is one of the best means of giving color to a dark street frock or suit.

There are bunches of tiny flowers in brilliant red that are very good. There are bouquets consisting of a rosebud, a few forget-me-nots and a sprig or two of green that are good. Then there are zinnias, nasturtiums, poppies and many other flowers in their own natural, rich coloring.

The placing of the flower is rather important. It can be placed on the left shoulder with good effect. It looks well at the closing of a ruff or a close collar of velvet and fur.

Of course, the flower on an evening frock is usually part of the frock. That is to say, it is placed in position when the frock is made. However, a frock that needs a little refreshing can be brightened up with a new flower; and one of the newest places to put it is about half way down the back.

OF ORGANDIE AND BOBBINET

One of the Smartest Designs in Collars, Copying the Sailor Shape to a Large Extent.

Smarter than the elaborate lace collar is that of plain white organdie and bobbinet. The collar is to be of the laydown variety, and is smartest when shaped like a short but long pointed sailor collar, the points coming well on the shoulders. The collar, which is of organdie, is hemstitched about the edge. The net ruffle should be from one-half to one and one-fourth inches wide, and is double. That is, there is no hem on the net, it being simply a double fold of the material, the creased end being used as the bottom or edge of the ruffle. The bobbinet ruffle may be simply whipped to the collar, or after this is done a finish of buttonholing in color or plain white thread can be made over the joining of collar and ruffle. These dainty collars buttonholed in old blue, old rose or that gray-green are pretty indeed.

IMPROVED WORK BAG

Adelaide S. Hemstreet of Indian Head, Canada, has just been granted a patent for a combination crocheted work bag and spool holder.

The work bag is suspended on a belt. On the belt also is placed a sheet metal bracket with arms for holding the spool. This allows the thread to be easily unwound as it is being used. There is no chance for the spool to slip off one's lap and roll across the floor and for the thread to become tangled. It is a practical invention, which should appeal to all women who are still old-fashioned enough to do crocheting.

