

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Oct. 25, 1914.

Germans crossed Yser canal near Dixmude.

Battle at Nieuport.

Russians drove Germans from Vistula river and retook Lodz and Radom.

Austro-Germans defeated near Przemysl.

Heavy fighting in Bosnia.

Japanese sank German cruiser Aeoilus off Honolulu.

Rebellion by De Wet and Beyers in South Africa.

Oct. 26, 1914.

German advance checked on the Yser.

Battle between Rawa and the Ijanka river.

French steamer Amiral Gantheaume, loaded with refugees, sunk by torpedo or mine off Boulogne.

Slayers of Archduke Ferdinand found guilty of treason.

German property in France taken into trusteeship.

Oct. 27, 1914.

Allies captured Thourout and claimed Germans were driven across border near Nancy.

Fierce battles between La Bassée and the Somme.

New Russian army crossed the Vistula north of Ivangorod.

Russians drove Germans from Rawa.

British dreadnaught Audacious sunk off Ireland by mine or torpedo.

Germans laid mines off Irish coast.

Oct. 28, 1914.

Allies repulsed night attack near Dixmude and made gains in Ypres region and between La Bassée and Lens.

Germans retreated before Russians advancing from Warsaw and Ivangorod.

Battle along River San.

Hungarian cavalry division almost annihilated in Galicia.

Belgians defeated Germans on Lake Tanganyika, Africa.

Emden sank a Japanese steamer.

Japanese cruiser Chitose repelled attack of two German warships.

Holland army massed on border to prevent invasion.

Oct. 29, 1914.

Allies gained near Ostend.

Germans made gains west of Lille and southwest of Verdun.

Germans entrenched themselves near Thielt.

Russians split opposing armies north and south of Piliža river.

Northern German army in retreat.

Allies took Edoa, Africa.

Turkey began war on Russia by bombarding Odessa and Theodosia from sea.

Emden sank Russian cruiser and French destroyer in Penang harbor.

German airmen dropped bombs on Bethune, killing 19 women.

Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned as first sea lord of British admiralty, being succeeded by Sir John Fisher.

Oct. 30, 1914.

Belgians flooded lower Yser valley, compelling Germans to withdraw.

Germans made gains in the Argonne.

Russians, pursuing retreating Germans, captured guns and aeroplanes and retook Czernowitz.

Austrians defeated near Tarnow.

Japanese, aided by Indian troops, attacked Germans at Tsingtau.

German cruiser Koenigsberg bottled up in Rufiji river on African coast.

Turkish torpedo boats bombarded Odessa, sinking one Russian gunboat, three liners and French steamer.

Russian and Turkish fleets fought in Black sea.

German reserves of 1914 called out.

American commission sent food-stuffs to Belgium.

DANIELS NAVAL PROGRAM OUT

Would Cost \$502,482,214 In Five Years.

ALL IN SERVICE IN 1924

Addition Of 11,500 Bluejackets and Marines Is Recommended—Secretary Would Increase Output Of Naval Academy.

Washington.—Official estimates of the Navy's part in the administration's billion dollar national defense program were made public by Secretary Daniels. They show that within five years it is proposed to spend \$502,482,214 on construction of new ships, development of aircraft, and creation of a huge reserve of ammunition and guns for the Navy.

The five-year building program contemplates construction of 10 dreadnaughts, 6 battle cruisers, 15 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 15 sea-going submarines, 85 coast defense submarines, 4 gunboats, 1 hospital ship, 2 ammunition ships, 2 fuel oil ships and 1 repair ship. The last of these vessels will be built and in commission late in 1924.

On naval aviation, it is proposed to expend \$6,000,000 during the five years and on reserve munitions \$25,000,000. These figures, with the addition of \$48,518,127 for completion of ships, already authorized or now under construction, make up the total of more than half a billion dollars to be expended upon the navy, in addition to the regular budget, which approximates \$100,000,000 a year.

To Add 11,500 Men To Navy.

Secretary Daniels will recommend this winter the addition to the navy of 7,500 bluejackets, 2,500 apprentices and 1,500 marines, a total of 11,500 men. With this addition to the personnel, it is estimated that all battleships not more than 15 years old, destroyers and submarines built within 12 years, half of the cruisers, and all of the gunboats and necessary fleet auxiliaries, can be manned, and an adequate reserve be maintained for vessels on the reserve list. To officer the additional force of marines the secretary will recommend appointment of one additional brigadier-general, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, six majors, one colonel, an assistant quartermaster, 14 captains, 14 first lieutenants, 13 second-lieutenants and 22 warrant officers.

Additional naval officers would be obtained by increasing the number of midshipmen at the academy at Annapolis by not fewer than 250 men.

For the aviation corps Secretary Daniels will recommend establishment of a special service to which civilian aviators can be appointed.

The 1917 naval estimates to be presented to Congress this winter will total \$217,652,173, an increase of \$67,990,308 over last year's appropriation. Of the increase \$57,993,000 will be for new construction, \$8,000,000 for munitions reserve, \$2,000,000 for aviation and the remainder of the total appropriation will go toward continuing departmental expenses.

\$18,800,000 Each For Dreadnaughts.

In announcing the program Secretary Daniels said:

"The Bureau of Construction and Repair, owing to the increased size and protection of the new battleships, estimates that each dreadnaught will cost, including armor and armament, \$18,800,000. A portion of this increase may also be attributed to the greater cost of materials, which are higher than formerly and, perhaps, abnormally high, owing to the great demand caused by the war in Europe. It may be that these prices will be reduced. If so, Congress will not have to appropriate so much money. Then, again, the demand for materials entering into the construction of vessels may continue to be as great as or greater than at present, so that the estimates will not be too high. The total cost of each of the other types of vessels recommended is as follows:

Battle cruiser.....	\$17,500,000
Scout cruiser.....	5,000,000
Destroyer.....	1,360,000
Fleet submarine.....	1,500,000
Coast submarine.....	650,000
Gunboats.....	760,000
Hospital ship.....	2,450,000
Fuel ship.....	1,355,250
Repair ship.....	2,000,000

To Store Munitions.

"In addition to the \$5,000,000 to increase the reserve of munitions, I have recommended in the regular appropriations an increase of \$1,178,980 for ordnance, in which I have included \$480,000 for torpedo defense nets for battleships, and have recommended also an increase of \$286,000 for buildings for the storage of guns and munitions. The reserve on hand now fully occupies the present storage facilities and it has been found necessary to have this increased space for storage to take care of the additional munitions which I have recommended."

PROGRESSIVE AT AGE OF 101.

Orville S. Dorman To Vote For Woman Suffrage.

Rome, N. Y.—Orville S. Dorman, 101 years old, went to the polling place Saturday and registered. He will vote for prohibition and woman suffrage.

LITTLE MARY KILL JOY



VOTE TO WOMEN DENIED IN JERSEY

The Suffrage Amendment is Defeated.

BIG VOTE AGAINST IT

Complete But Unofficial Returns From the Twenty-one Counties Give a Majority Of About 42,000 Against the Resolution.

Jersey City, N. J.—The defeat of woman suffrage in New Jersey was conceded by Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey State Woman Association. Her admission was borne out by unofficial early returns from every section of the State, which indicated that the majority against suffrage was decisive.

Complete returns from the 21 counties in New Jersey, give above 50,000 majority against the suffrage amendment. The counties and majorities are:

Atlantic, 4,000; Bergen, 1,800; Burlington, 1,200; Camden, 2,000; Cape May, 400; Cumberland, 1,300; Essex, 5,000; Gloucester, 400; Hudson, 7,500; Hunterdon, 600; Mercer, 3,300; Middlesex, 3,500; Monmouth, 2,000; Morris, 1,600; Passaic, 2,000; Salem, 395; Somerset, 900; Sussex, 1,000; Union, 2,400; Warren, 800.

Ocean county approved the amendment by about 200 majority.

Returns Came in Rapidly.

Where suffrage triumphed the unofficial returns showed the majorities to be small. Glen Ridge, with complete returns, gave a majority of seven votes in the 651 cast. Nine districts in Middlesex county out of 75 showed that the amendment had 838 votes in favor and 812 against it.

Returns came in much more rapidly than had been anticipated. The tide was all one way—against woman suffrage. Leaders at the headquarters of the suffrage association here realized early in the evening that only a landslide in the rural sections could save the day for them. Late returns showed that instead of the hoped-for landslide the country communities had in many cases voted against the amendment. This was notably true in Essex county, where none of Newark's suburbs arrayed themselves solidly against suffrage.

Are Not Discouraged.

Although defeated the suffrage workers have not given up the fight. Coupled with admission of defeat Mrs. Feickert embodied a promise of a renewed fight next spring.

"Although we apparently have lost the election in this State for woman suffrage," she said, "this will not end the fight in New Jersey.

"We feel much encouraged by the great number of votes received, and this will impel us to continue the battle in this State. Instead of quitting, as our opponents have said we would, we have new plans in view.

LEAVES \$700,000 TO ORCHESTRA.

Cincinnati Woman Druggist Also Re-members Employees.

Cincinnati.—An amount estimated by attorneys at \$700,000 has been bequeathed to the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra by the will of Miss Cora Dow, prominent retail druggist, who died here Sunday. The will was left for probate Thursday. Besides this, Miss Dow remembered every one of her hundreds of employees in her will.

RUSSIA SEEKS NEW CREDITS.

Negotiations Begun With New York Banking Houses.

New York.—Negotiations looking to the establishment of new Russian credits, it was reported in the financial district, are under way here. The amount of the credits, it was said, would probably be in excess of \$25,000,000, and might be as large as \$50,000,000.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO RESUMED

Gen. Carranza Given Formal Recognition.

OTHER NATIONS WILL FOLLOW

Each Government Composing the Pan-American Conference Will Present a Note Of Recognition To Eliseo Arredondo.

Washington.—Secretary of State Lansing announced that the United States had recognized the de facto government of Carranza in Mexico.

After a short session of the Pan-American Conference at the State Department the following official form of statement was made:

"The conferees, after instructions from their several governments, recognize the de facto Government of Mexico of which General Carranza is the chief executive."

The fact of the recognition will be to Carranza through his confidential agent at Washington, Eliseo Arredondo.

Mr. Arredondo, who is a first cousin of Mr. Carranza, will leave here Thursday to convey in person the letters of recognition from the several governments.

The decision of the conference to recognize Carranza received the sanction of President Wilson some few days ago. It was carefully explained that there was no "joint action by the conference." Each of the Latin-American countries will send a letter to Mr. Arredondo similar to the one sent by Secretary of State Lansing.

The Department says that no plan has been made for an embargo on the shipment of arms across the border or in any direction in which they could reach the factions still opposed to the Carranza Government, and that the department is not yet ready to announce the names of the Ambassador or the other diplomatic officials to Mexico.

For the present it appears to be the intention of the State Department to retain C. B. Parker in charge of the American Embassy at Mexico City. He will have an authority equivalent to that of charge ad interim. Carranza will probably designate Mr. Arredondo either as charge or Ambassador at Washington.

Villa Coins Millions Of Pesos.

El Paso, Texas.—General Villa has coined 6,000,000 silver pesos with which to pay his soldiers and railroad employees. The silver bullion was said to have been ore confiscated from Northern Chihuahua mines.

According to this authority, the Villa Government at Chihuahua City has a mint operating day and night turning out currency which is said to contain 42 grains of refined silver per peso.

The new currency is said to be responsible for an increase of recruits to the Villa army.

WILSON REWARDS CONVICT.

Pardons Man Who Prevented Jail Uprising.

Washington.—Because he prevented a jail uprising, probably saving the warden's life, August Kustick, sentenced at Seattle to six months' imprisonment for bringing an alien woman into the United States, was pardoned by President Wilson. His sentence would have expired November 21.

CONSUL SKINNER ON WAY HOME.

Called To Washington To Report On Trade Conditions.

London.—Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General at London, departed from Falmouth, for New York on the steamship Rotterdam. Mr. Skinner will go to Washington to report on trade conditions, with particular reference to the effect of war regulations on American commerce.

FROM U.S. TO FRANCE VOICE SENT IN AIR

Arlington, Va., Operator Talks With Station at Paris.

WORDS HEARD AT HONOLULU

War Business Set Aside To Permit Use Of Eiffel Tower For Communication Between Continents.

New York.—Wireless telephonic communication between Arlington, Va., and Paris was established by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The words, uttered by E. B. Webb, an engineer for the company, in the naval wireless station in Arlington, just outside of Washington, were heard distinctly by H. E. Shreeve in the Eiffel Tower, 3,800 miles away.

As Shreeve listened Lloyd Espenschied, in Honolulu, 4,900 miles from Washington, heard Webb speak. Thus by a few simple words Paris and Honolulu, 8,700 miles apart, were linked for about 15 minutes.

A score of reporters with telephone receivers clamped to their ears sat around a long, green table in the office of Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. John J. Carty, chief engineer for the great corporation, was in Chicago. Over a special wire Mr. Carty told the reporters about Webb's message to Shreeve and Espenschied.

Then he predicted communication with Tokio as the next step, and then the inevitable—words that would travel around the globe.

Voice May Circle World.

"Wireless telephonic communication around the world—from Mr. Vail's office in New York over the continent, over the Pacific, over Siberia and Europe and over the Atlantic to the President of the United States. How soon? Ah, I cannot predict. I cannot tell you how soon the wireless telephone to Paris can be put into commercial service. Nor can I tell whether it will be cheaper or more costly than telegraph.

"All that is in the future. We know now what we can do. We don't know yet what we shall do. It has taken us more than three years to connect Paris and Honolulu. I wonder if you understand what the supreme moment of success meant to those engineers who have perfected this?

"But now we have completed a loop of more than 16,000 miles of wireless telephony. The loop taken in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Panama, Honolulu, Paris and New York.

DR. DUMBA AT THE HAGUE.

Repudiates Alleged Suggestion Of War Against United States.

London.—The arrival at The Hague of Dr. C. T. Dumba, lately recalled as Austrian Ambassador to the United States, is reported in a dispatch from the correspondent there of Reuter's Telegram Company. Dr. Dumba was escorted by the Austrian Minister who met him at Rotterdam. Dr. Dumba, the Reuter correspondent says, issued a brief statement to the press saying that he intended to make a short stay in Holland and would abstain from any political conversations. He called the statement attributed to him that "Austria-Hungary should declare war on the United States" an absurd invention.

MICE DESTROY \$200 IN BILLS.

Delaware Farmer, Fearing Banks, Hid Money In Attic.

Seaford, Del.—Fearing to trust banks with his money, Paynter Joseph, a farmer of Angola, hid \$200 in bills away in a secluded spot in the attic. Recently he went to add a few more dollars to his "roll" and found that mice had torn the money in shreds and made beds of it. As it was impossible for Joseph to get the numbers he will have to bear the loss. He has opened an account in a Georgetown institution.

Great Britain has offered the island of Cyprus to Greece as soon as Greece intervenes in the war on the side of the Allies.

Sir Edward Carson announced in the House of Commons that his resignation from the attorney generalship was due to divergence of views in regard to Near Eastern affairs.

Bulgarian troops are being concentrated on the frontiers of both Roumania and Greece, according to a Saloniki dispatch to Paris. Three divisions are being gathered near the Greek border, it is stated.

French troops have succeeded in protecting the lower end of the Nish-Saloniki line and large additions to their forces are on the way to Saloniki, a dispatch from that city states. The general movement of the Allies from Saloniki is said to be awaiting the concentration there of sufficient forces for their operations.

State Chiropractors Elect.

Pittsburgh.—Dr. Edwin S. Doult, of Pittsburgh, was elected president of the Chiropractors' Association of Pennsylvania, at the closing session of the convention here. Drs. S. J. Farber and M. B. Palmer, of Davenport, Ia., and Dr. A. W. Marchand, of Philadelphia, were the principal speakers. Philadelphia was chosen for the next convention. The other officers elected were:

Dr. Earl A. Griffiths, Titusville, vice president; Dr. William H. Butler, McKeesport, secretary.

HOLDS HOSPITAL IS BLAMELESS

Not Responsible for the Death Caused by Nurse, Says Court.

AGENT IS SOLE OFFENDER

Case That of Young Boy Poisoned Through Error—Girl Student Gave Him Mercury in Mistake—Will Go to Highest Court

Pittsburgh.—A decision far-reaching in its effect was handed down in the United States District Court here by Judge W. H. S. Thomson in the suit of John Paerlini and his wife against the Memorial Hospital Association, of Monongahela, for \$20,000 damages for the death of their 12-year-old son William, who was given a dose of bichloride of mercury in mistake by a nurse in the hospital, on April 24, 1914.

The bill of complaint in the case states that young Paerlini was a patient in the hospital, suffering from an injured knee. While he was there the new hospital erected by the association was completed, and the boy was placed in charge of a girl student.

Some time during the night following his transfer, young Paerlini was given a dose of bichloride of mercury by his young nurse, who, unable to see clearly in the poor light, selected the wrong tablets. Paerlini died a few days later, after every effort known to medical science had been applied in the effort to save his life.

In his opinion Judge Thomson says: "The direct cause of death was due to the negligence of the nurse, and the hospital trustees should not be held liable."

According to attorneys here, Judge Thomson's decision establishes a precedent, and will have a far-reaching effect in medical circles in this country, if it is upheld by the higher courts.

Attorneys for the Paerlinis stated that they would carry the case to the highest court.

Back Combs Save Her Life.

Hazleton.—Sixteen-year-old Mary Esposito thanks her combs that they stopped the slash of a razor in the hands of her rejected suitor, Ralph Callen, who is in the lock-up, charged with trying to kill her. After he had pleaded his cause she turned to go into her home, and Callen is alleged to have wielded the keen blade, but the ornaments that held her hair up blocked the first stroke at her neck.

One-Pupil School Hard.

Williamsport.—A 5-year-old girl constitutes the charge of the teacher of the Batters township public school. The township pays the teacher, Miss Eva Bower, of DuBoistown, \$50 a month for her services.

Batress is a Catholic community, and the parish of the Church of the Immaculate Conception supports a fine parochial school. The pupils of this school number several hundred. The parish school has a course such as the township could not possibly give. The curriculum includes Latin and German. There is a vocational training department, and the course also includes instruction in violin or piano playing.

The township school building, situated near the Batress Hotel, is as good as rural schools go, and is kept in good repair. Miss Bower opens up the school every day and teaches her one small pupil. The "school" is a daughter of John Bubb, proprietor of the Batress Hotel, and also president of the School Board. She is not of school age, but attends school principally to keep the teacher from getting lonely.

The teacher does not consider her position a "snap." She says it would be just as easy and not nearly as tiresome to teach 30 children as to sit in a school building all day long and teach one pupil.

It is said the township must have a public school in order to get the State appropriation. This is based on the number of children of school age in the district, regardless of what school they attend. The State appropriation, it is said, pays the teacher's salary.

Pike Obstruction Fatal.

Norritown.—The action of Rose Schwartz, of Wyncote, against the Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike Company to recover heavy damages for the death of her husband, Benjamin Schwartz, who was a lawyer in the offices of Congressman Moon, is being heard before Judge Swartz.

James Heckman, who was in the automobile with Schwartz, declared that the machine was overturned by rumi gninto a pile of concrete, which had been left unguarded in the road between Melrose road and Ashbourne avenue.

LATE WAR NEWS

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