

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Nov. 29, 1914. Allies captured important positions near Ypres. Montenegro defeated Austrians in Bosnia. Russians split German army and defeated relief column at Gombin. German aviators bombed Lodz. Princes Abbas and Osman banished from Egypt for anti-British conspiracy. Germany paid \$37,500 indemnity to Luxemburg. Nov. 30, 1914. Three big battles were fought in Poland. Russians captured ten miles of German trenches near Lowicz, but failed in attack on Darkehmen. Russians won successes in the Carpathians and Galicia. British ships again bombed Zeebrugge. Germans were expelled from Petrograd for raising funds for warships. Dec. 1, 1914. Germans prepared for new dash toward the sea in West. Battle on the Yser was renewed. Germans broke Russian wing near Lodz, capturing 12,000 prisoners. Russians seized German ammunition barges on the Vistula. Serbians captured 1,500 Austrians on River Djid. Premier Ruzhdi Pasha, of Egypt declared for Britain. Dec. 2, 1914. British, re-enforced, took over command of the Yser region. Austrians took Belgrade. Russians won at Sczerow and entered Wieliczka. Hungarians repulsed Austrians. Hungarian chamber of deputies voted war bills. Prince of Wales fund reached \$20,000,000. Dec. 3, 1914. Germans took offensive in Flanders but lost heavily trying to cross the Yser on rafts. French occupied Le Mesnil. Tete de Faux in the Vosges and Burnhaupt in Alsace taken by the French. Germans attempted to flank Russian right wing. Austrians repulsed assaults on Przemyel. Russians took Barfield. Riots in Belgian concentration camps. Italian parliament opened. Premier Salandra saying Italy would preserve armed neutrality; Belgium was cheered. Dec. 4, 1914. Allies made repeated attacks on German line in Flanders. Russians won a victory at Lodz. Allies landed troops in Montenegro. France called youths eighteen years old for military examination. Mohammedan soldiers from Tunisia sent to fight in army of allies. Turkey proclaimed holy war against Serbia and her allies; rioting in many towns. American students at Oxford took up relief work in Belgium. Dec. 5, 1914. Allied aviators bombed Baden. Italian chamber of deputies passed vote of confidence in government. British steamer Batican sailed from America with food for Belgians. French made gains in Alsace and attacked Germans at St. Mihiel. Germans in Poland, re-enforced, formed new battle line and moved on Piotrkow. Dickens Drew From Life. Smike, Charles Dickens' character in Nicholas Nickleby, seems to have been drawn from the life. Said the author in a letter apropos of that novel: "The rasculity of those Yorkshire schoolmasters cannot be easily exaggerated. I have kept down strong truth and thrown as much comicality over it as I could rather than disgust the weary reader with its fouler aspects." Case of Hating Oneself. Proprietor of a Concert Party (engaging a soprano)—"Now, I want you to understand, Miss Deery, that I like my boys and girls to be one big family—no quarrelling, no jealousy," Miss Deery—"Oh, that's quite all right. I've never heard anything in the work of any other singer to give me the slightest cause for jealousy." Fool's Paradise. Originally, in Christian mythology, a region "near the abode of the blessed," but not a part of it, a sort of borderland, "where dwelt the praiseless and the blameless dead." Today used to denote the mental condition of those who, by their vain hopes, are "fooling" themselves. Stretching Steel. By the modern process of spinning metal thread it is possible to make a single pound of steel stretch a distance of 70 miles.

RUSSIANS MAKE READY TO STRIKE

Massing of Big Force on Bulgarian Frontier. MORE TEUTONS ON WAY Serbians Driven Back To Border. Probable Retirement of French Troops Also Indicated By Dispatches.

London.—The Serbian main army having been driven back to the borders of Albania and Montenegro, where they are being attacked by the Austro-Germans, the Bulgarians, with the assistance of General von Gallwitz's forces, are now giving their attention to the Anglo-French troops. Important military developments may, therefore, be looked for on the Varda river. The Bulgars appear to have abandoned definitely for the time being their advance on Monastir in order to attack the French positions on the Cerna, where fighting has already been reported.

Eyes Now On Russians. So far the French have held their positions, but dispatches from Saloniki hint that it may be necessary to withdraw from Krivolak to the southwest, where British-French reinforcements are being concentrated. While the results of these movements are being watched with some anxiety, news comes from the northern frontier of Bulgaria, where a big Russian army is massing. It is reported that Gen. Alexei Kuropatkin is to command this Russian army of invasion, which will either be sent up the Danube or allowed passage through Roumania to attack Varna from the land side. Other Russian forces are being concentrated at Odessa and Sebastopol and will doubtless be sent either to the Bulgarian or Turkish coast.

More Teutons On Way. It is reported from Switzerland that the Austro-Germans are sending reinforcements into the Balkans to meet this new Russian offensive, but other sources state that the reinforcements are en route to the western front because of the fact that the Balkan campaign is having a direct effect on all fronts. In Galicia, the Austro-Germans are attacking in the hope of compelling the Russians to divert a part of the Bessarabian army thence.

While the Austrians opposing the Italian offensive on the Isonzo are unable to get assistance, they are counter-attacking with terrific fury and have thus far prevented the Italians from capturing Gorizia, which had been hard pressed for nearly a week. The Turks are showing more activity in the Gallipoli Peninsula, where, with new supplies of ammunition, they made an attack on the Allies' positions without, however, making any gains.

PEACE TELEGRAMS PILE UP. Over 20,000, Inspired By the Ford Move, Reach White House. Washington.—The deluge of peace telegrams to President Wilson from American women, inspired by Henry Ford and the Woman's Peace Party, reached its height at the White House Thursday. The clerical force of the executive offices was taxed to the utmost. It was learned that more than 20,000 messages were received in the last two days. Mrs. Brand Whitlock, wife of the American Minister to Belgium, was one of those who sent telegrams. Nearly all the messages followed the form suggested by Miss Jane Addams—"Work for peace. The mothers of America pray for it." The White House is silent on the subject of the telegraphic peace bombardment.

MAKING CARRANZA MONEY. \$250,000,000 in Currency Being Printed in New York. Vera Cruz.—Mexican currency to the value of \$250,000,000 is being printed in New York for the Carranza Government and will be put in circulation on a basis of equal exchange for the currency now in use in Carranza territory as soon as it arrives here. Plans for the creation of a new national bank issue of currency to replace the existing bank notes have been completed and will be published soon. The specie reserve at present on hand will be utilized as security. It is declared that the banks at present have plenty of specie for this purpose.

BRITAIN GETS \$50,000,000 MORE. Secured By Government Bonds and To Run Six Months. New York.—The committee of bankers which recently was organized to perfect an additional British commercial credit announced that a six months' loan for \$50,000,000 bearing 4 1/2 per cent. interest and secured by £11,000,000 British Government bonds had been arranged. The bonds are to be deposited in the Bank of England by the borrowers, who represent eight of London's most prominent institutions.

ANOTHER MYSTERY



TROOPERS FIRE ON MEXICAN INVADERS CAPTAIN BOY-ED ACCUSED IN COURT

Kill a Number and Capture a Wounded Prisoner. BELONGED TO VILLA'S ARMY \$750,000 FROM GERMANY

The Mexicans Had Been Hurling Insults Across the Border and Dared the Americans To Fight. Nogales, Ariz.—Fifty-eight Mexican soldiers, crossing into the United States at Harrison's ranch, east of here, fired on six American troopers of the Tenth Cavalry. Twenty-five other troopers of the Tenth Cavalry who were on reserve post opened fire on the Mexicans, killing a number, according to report, and bringing one wounded prisoner into camp. A number of Villa troopers just across the line hurled insults at United States soldiers and dared them to fight. Feeling had run high in the Mexican town all day over the reported refusal of United States customs officials to allow foodstuffs to cross the boundary into Mexico, and this feeling was intensified by the report later that General Obregon was advancing on the American side against Nogales, Sonora.

The answer to the Villa troopers' actions was a prompt order resulting in a barrier of United States soldiers being thrown along the line, barring passage to all in either direction. Sentiment among Villa adherents is apparently growing against Americans. The military authorities on this side of the boundary were unusually vigilant. Vicente Terrazas, a civil official of Nogales, Sonora, was executed by order of General Acosta, for having exceeded his authority in ordering the death of a Mexican who participated in the riots in the Mexican town. Douglas, Ariz.—Two batteries of the first battalion, Sixth United States Field Artillery, with 800 rounds of high explosive shells, were despatched by train for Nogales. Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Keaneley is in command. Washington.—Dispatches to the State Department said that General Obregon, Carranza commander, had sent word to all the mining companies in the State of Sonora, Mexico, that they can safely resume business. This was taken here to indicate that Villa's power in that state has been broken. Navy Department advised that the trouble at Topolobampo, on the west coast of Mexico, was caused by "half-breeds," attached to neither the Carranza nor Villa factions. Prosecution Rejects Concessions. William Rand, counsel for the defendants, offered to concede certain charges of the Government, involving 12 steamers, and in his concession admitted that Dr. Buenz and his associates had sent out the vessels as charged to meet German warships in the Atlantic and deliver their supplies. Mr. Rand said that in sending these vessels his clients were acting on legitimate orders which came to them by cable from the home office of the company in Hamburg. But the Government lawyers rejected the concession and sought to prove their case out of the mouths of witnesses. "The defense is not willing to admit the facts; it is trying to smother them," was Mr. Woods' retort to Mr. Rand's offer. "Quite the contrary," replied Mr. Rand smilingly. "We are willing to admit that \$750,000 has been spent as the Government is trying so hard to prove. Why, we are willing to go much further than that—we will admit that \$2,000,000 of German money was spent in chartering and supplying vessels for relief of German warships. "And how much more?" asked Mr. Wood. "That is all I know of," was the reply; "but, admitting the facts, we do not admit the intent to deceive or defraud, as charged in the indictment."

German Importer Chief Witness. This witness, Gustave B. Kullenkampff, a German importer and exporter, with offices here, and others testified in the trial of Dr. Karl Buenz, Adolph Hackmeister, George Koetter and Joseph Poepinghaus, all officials of the Hamburg-American Line, who are charged with conspiracy in having directed the loading and dispatching of 16 vessels to the relief of a half dozen or more German warships isolated from supplies in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The testimony, which virtually opened the Government's case, followed a short address to the jury by Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States District Attorney, in which Mr. Wood said that the Government would show that "the defendants rode roughshod over the laws and treaties of the United States as contemptuously as if those laws and treaties had been mere scraps of paper."

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Philadelphia Has \$40,000 For Next Republican Convention. Philadelphia.—A whirlwind campaign to raise a fund of \$100,000 required to bring the Republican National Convention to this city in 1916 was begun by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. According to the announcement of the secretary of that organization, Napoleon B. Kelly, \$40,000 of the amount has been pledged and there is practical assurance that this will be increased to \$60,000 by the end of this week. WOULD MAKE NATION "DRY." Sheppard and Webb To Reintroduce Bill in Congress. Washington.—Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, will reintroduce the national prohibition amendment in the Senate, and Representative E. Y. Webb, of North Carolina, probably will offer the same proposition in the House of Representatives. There has been no conference of the prohibition forces in Congress; neither is the exact strength of the proposed amendment known.

REVOLT OF ARABS NIPPED IN BUD

Turkey Reports Execution of 11 Plotters a Beirut.

THE SULTAN BLAMES BRITAIN

Embassy Declares Secret Society Planned Dismemberment Of Turkey and Formation Of New State Under Great Britain.

Washington.—Execution at Beirut of 11 members of an Egyptian secret society, which, it is claimed, had for its object the dismemberment of Turkey and the creation of an independent Arabian state under the protectorate of Great Britain, was announced here by the Turkish Embassy. The members of the society, the embassy alleges, planned to assassinate high officials and many other prominent people. The text of the announcement follows: "The Ottoman government having been informed of the existence in Egypt, with branches in Syria and Irak, of a secret society whose aim is the creating of an independent Arabian state under Great Britain's protectorate, ordered a most thorough inquiry be made. The purpose of this was to discover who were the promoters of this society, the object of which under the instigation of a hostile power, was the dismemberment of Turkey, notwithstanding the strong ties which bind all Arabs to the mother country. "This inquiry, conducted with the utmost care and earnest desire of finding out the truth, brought out the most undeniable proof of the existence of this society. The aim of the conspiracy was to create disturbances in the country by committing criminal acts, such as the assassination of high dignitaries, as well as a great number of prominent people, and thus attain its unlawful ends. "The unearthing of important documents having been the means of discovering the promoters of the conspiracy, several arrests took place and the matter was brought before the court-martial in Beirut. This case was tried with all due precaution. The culpability of the accused having been established, some of the traitors, most of whom by default, were sentenced to death in virtue of article 54 of the Ottoman Criminal Code. "Out of the 13 culprits sentenced, and who were actually arrested, 11 were executed in Beirut and two were pardoned by the Sultan on account of their age. "The government has already published in Syria a part of the compromising documents in its possession and it intends shortly to publish in their entirety the photographic reproduction of the whole discovered correspondence."

KAISER APPEALS TO TROOPS. Wants Them To "Send the Enemies Back With Bloody Heads." London.—According to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, the Kaiser, recently inspecting the army of General von Woyrsch, addressed the soldiers and asked them to "send the enemies back with bloody heads until they are on their knees, which I promise will be soon."

TO NORWAY FOR CHRISTMAS. 250 Western Farmers Stop in Washington On Way East. Washington.—Two hundred and fifty Norwegian farmers from Iowa, Minnesota and other Western States, their pockets bulging with money from the sale of their wheat, are in Washington preliminary to sailing from New York for Norway, where they will spend Christmas.

WINTER SETTLES ON VOSGES. Heavy Snowfall Causes Lull Along West Front. Paris.—Winter has set in along the fighting line in the mountains of France. A snowfall in the Vosges is reported in the communication from the War Office which reads as follows: "In the Vosges snow fell heavily, especially in the region of the Fecht and Thur rivers."

KILLED IN TEXAS STORM. Ten-Minute Tornado Does Much Damage in Houston. Houston, Texas.—One man is dead, several persons are injured and several warehouses and sheds are in ruins, the result of a storm that struck Houston. It lasted only 10 minutes. Many persons were struck by flying debris and several were seriously injured.

KAISER'S CASTLE ROOF TAKEN. Copper To Be Used in Manufacturing Munitions. Basel, Switzerland, via Paris.—The copper roof is being taken from the imperial castle at Donaueschingen, Germany, and will be used in the manufacture of munitions of war. This roof weighs many tons.

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