

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Dec. 6, 1914.
 Allies made further advances in northern France.
 Germans occupied Lodz and drove a wedge into Russian center. One of the Przemyel forts fell. Russians shelled Cracow at long range.
 Turks occupied Keda.
 Forty British and French war vessels arrived off the Dardanelles. Russian aviators attacked Breslau forts.
 French aviators attacked Freiburg.

Dec. 7, 1914.
 Allies in West began general offensive.
 Belgians repulsed German boat attack along Yser canal.
 Germans in Alsace fell back.
 Russians bombarded Cracow suburbs and besieged fortress of Lotzen.
 Germans abandoned Zgier.
 Serbians checked Austrian advance.
 British steamer Charcas sunk by German transport in Pacific.
 Arrow dropped by aviator killed Major General von Meyer.
 Ostend was set on fire by aeroplane bombs.
 Bomb from German aeroplane killed ten in Hazebrouck.
 Government of Holland lent wheat to Belgium.

Dec. 8, 1914.
 German headquarters moved from Roulers.
 Germans renewed attack on Dixmude.
 Turks were defeated near Batum.
 British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sturdee defeated German squadron under Admiral von Spee off Falkland islands, sinking the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg.
 Prince von Buelow reached Rome as German ambassador.
 Two sections of American Red Cross left Italy for Serbia.

Dec. 9, 1914.
 Belgians took German trenches on the Yser by a ruse.
 Germans shelled Ypres and Furnes.
 Serbians recaptured Valjevo and Ushizza from Austrians.
 Germans lost heavily in attack on Lowicz.
 Austrians defeated near Cracow.
 Turks at Kurna surrendered to Indian troops.
 Polish-American relief committee formed.

Dec. 10, 1914.
 Germans evacuated Roulers and Armentieres.
 French were victorious at Vermelles.
 Serbians took many Austrians and large stores of supplies.
 Revolution in Union of South Africa declared ended.
 British took 1,100 Turkish prisoners and nine guns.
 German submarine raid on Dover was repulsed by the forts.
 Czech regiments in Austrian army refused to fight against the Serbians.
 Military control of South Sea islands divided between Japan and Britain.

Dec. 11, 1914.
 Allies in France pushed forward.
 Germans rushed heavy guns to Ostend.
 Three German columns repulsed in Poland.
 Austrians were defeated north of Kestmaj and Parovnitza.
 Sheik Kiazim, chief of the Shiites, proclaimed a holy war.
 French capital moved back from Bordeaux to Paris.

Dec. 12, 1914.
 Turkish fleet bombarded Batum.
 German aviator dropped shells on Hazebrouck but was killed by French shells.
 British consul dragged from Italian consulate at Hodeida by Turks.
 American Red Cross shipped great quantity of hospital supplies.
 Rockefeller Foundation steamer sailed with 400,000 cargo.
 Allies drove Germans across the Yser canal.
 Serbians repulsed Austrians at Kosmal.
 Germans occupied Praznysz.
 Lodz was evacuated by the Russians.

Conscience, Not Consequence.
 When you are in doubt as to the course to take, consult your conscience, not consequences. Do right, and never mind how things are going to turn out. One who steers his course so as to avoid everything unpleasant, makes a zigzag course, and may miss the harbor at last. Follow conscience, and leave consequences to God.

Optimistic Thought.
 When it is dark the coward is very valiant.

NO OUTSIDERS TO BE INVITED

Wilson-Galt Wedding Will Be Quiet Family Affair.

DATE FINALLY ANNOUNCED

Only Guests Will Be Members Of the Families Of the President and Mrs. Galt—No Official Air To Be Given To the Wedding.

Washington.—President Wilson will wed Mrs. Norman Galt on Saturday, December 18. The date was announced in a brief notice issued at the White House, which did not give the hour, nor name the clergyman who will officiate, but did state that the wedding will be quietly celebrated at the home of the bride-to-be at 1308 Twentieth street northwest, in this city, and that the only guests will be members of the immediate families.

Here is the text of the formal announcement:

"It was announced at the White House that the marriage of Mrs. Galt and the President will take place on Saturday, the 18th of December. As previously stated, the ceremony will be performed at Mrs. Galt's home, 1308 Twentieth street northwest. The only guests will be Mrs. Galt's mother, her brothers and sisters and the members of his immediate household. No invitations will be issued."

Honeymoon Secret.
 There was no announcement of plans for the honeymoon, which are being kept a secret. However, it is strongly believed here that the President and his bride will leave Washington almost immediately after the wedding for the South and that they may travel on the naval yacht Mayflower, which is used as the President's yacht. Nothing additional as to the plans for the wedding could be obtained beyond what was disclosed in the statement issued at the White House. The officials at the White House entrusted with the issuance of the announcement stated that they were unaware of the name of the minister who is to officiate or what would be the hour of the wedding.

Members of Mrs. Galt's family said that the ceremony would be performed after 6 P. M., and that the couple will leave immediately for a honeymoon journey. Their destination has been kept secret even from members of the family. Mrs. Galt's mother is in personal charge of most of the arrangements.

The duty of securing a marriage license will fall to I. H. Hoover, chief usher at the White House, who performed similar services for the weddings of Mrs. McAdoo and Mrs. Sayre.

The President is a Presbyterian and his fiancée an Episcopalian. It was Dr. Beach who officiated at the wedding of the President's daughter, Miss Eleanor Wilson, to Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, and Miss Jessie Wilson to Francis B. Sayre.

Mrs. Galt formerly worshipped at St. Thomas Church, but now attends divine services at St. Margaret's Church.

CARNIVAL CLOSES EXPOSITION.

Last Day's Crowd Smashes Attendance Records.

San Francisco.—The world bade the Panama-Pacific International Exposition farewell Saturday, closing day marking a new record in its attendance history.

From dawn until evening, when the towers and minarets of the exposition began to glow for the last time, steady streams of humanity passed through the turnstiles. At 6 o'clock tonight 298,610 visitors were recorded—2,000 more than had been admitted at the same time on San Francisco Day, November 2—when the record of 348,372 was hung up.

The formal farewell ceremonies, held in the open, were attended by one of the largest crowds ever present at any exercises on the grounds.

In a financial way it is expected the exposition will show a profit of something like \$2,000,000—perhaps more. All indebtedness was paid before the exposition was two-thirds over.

24 KNOWN DEAD IN MINE.

Searchers At Boomer May Find More Men Lost Lives.

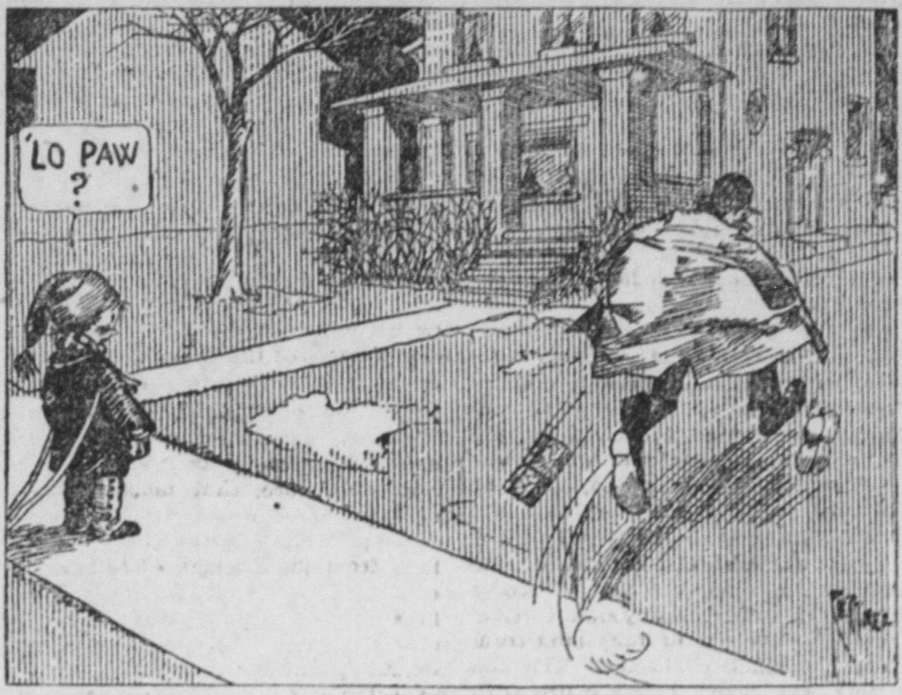
Montgomery, W. Va.—Twenty-four men are known to have perished in the explosion in mine No. 2 of the Boomer Coal and Coke Company. How many more were killed will not be learned until searchers remove debris 100 yards long blocking the entry where the blast occurred.

BERLIN ON PEACE.

Overseas Agency Again Denies Reports That Kaiser Is Seeking War's End.

Berlin, via wireless.—Another statement bearing on Germany's reported desire for peace was issued by the Overseas News Agency. The reports of German peace proposals are again denied. The news agency also contradicts the assertion that Emperor William is to go to Constantinople.

ANOTHER MYSTERY



VON PAPEN AND BOY-ED MUST GO

United States to Banish German Attaches.

FOR DIRECTING PLOTS

Immediate Recall Of Both Is Asked. Attaches' Activities in Military and Naval Matters Found Objectionable.

Washington.—Further complications in the relations of the United States and Germany developed, when Secretary of State Lansing announced: "On account of what this Government considers improper activities in military and naval matters, this Government has requested the immediate recall of Captain Boy-Ed, the German military attaché, and Captain von Papen, the German naval attaché, as they are no longer acceptable to this Government."

The Secretary acted with the full approval of President Wilson, who is understood to have determined that the United States shall be rid of foreign officials who make themselves obnoxious by activity harmful to the best interests of the nation.

Von Bernstorff Notified.
 The formal statement marked the conclusion of an exhaustive investigation of the activities of German representatives in this country, conducted by the State Department and the Department of Justice.

The Secretary of State made it clear that the recall of the German military and naval attaches was not due to the verdict in the New York Federal Court against representatives of the Hamburg-American Line, found guilty of conspiracy in connection with the supplying of German warships at sea.

Ambassador von Bernstorff called at the State Department and advised Secretary Lansing that the message demanding the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen had been delivered in Berlin, but that no reply had been received. Therefore, no request has so far been made for the safe conduct of the two attaches to their own frontiers.

It was authoritatively stated that the United States does not expect and would not countenance any delay on the part of the German Government in replying to the demand for the recall of the two diplomats. The report was so phrased as to necessitate immediate action by Germany.

The demand for the recall of the two attaches is the culmination of a long series of charges and counter-charges, plots and counter-plots, involving American neutrality violations, which have been thrashed out by the Federal Government.

It also became known that the department has under consideration the case of Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General at New York, whose name frequently has been mentioned with those of Boy-Ed and Von Papen in connection with activities which have been frowned upon by the United States Government.

59 HUNTERS KILLED.

Fatalities About Half As Many As Last Year.

Chicago.—The 1915 hunting season which just ended in 18 states cost the lives of 59 persons and caused the injury of 64 others. The hunting season toll in 1914 was 111 killed and 162 hurt.

NEW HYDROAERO RECORD.

Navy Aviator Reaches Altitude Of 12,136 Feet.

Pensacola, Fla.—Announcement was made at the Navy aero station here that Lieutenant R. C. Sauffley, navy aviator, established a new world's altitude record for hydroaeroplanes, when he ascended 12,136 feet. The ascent occupied 50 minutes and the descent to Pensacola Bay 15 minutes.

CAN'T ADVERTISE LIQUOR.

West Virginia Court Hits Blow At Out-Of-State Dealers.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Supreme Court declared constitutional that section of the liquor law which prohibits liquor dealers outside the State from advertising their wares in West Virginia by circular letters and order blanks. The decision came when the court confirmed a decision of the Circuit Court of Harrison county.

UNCLE SAM'S INCOME GOES UP.

Ordinary November Receipts \$12,000,000 Above Last Year.

Washington.—Ordinary receipts of the United States Treasury in November were about \$12,000,000 more than in the same month last year, while the increase in ordinary disbursements for the same period was approximately \$2,000,000. Most of the increase in receipts was in internal revenue, which totaled \$34,466,700, or more than \$10,000,000 above November, 1914. Customs receipts were \$17,681,218, an increase of about \$750,000. The total of ordinary receipts was about \$56,000,000.

Ordinary disbursements totaled \$65,118,000, compared with \$59,840,000 last year.

WITH MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.

Charles Edward Rucker Dead At San Diego.

Houston, Texas.—Charles Edward Rucker, 73 years old, a member of Maximilian's expedition to Mexico, died at San Diego, where he had lived since the overthrow of Maximilian's regime. Rucker was born at Aix la Chapelle, of American parents. He served in both the French and German armies.

NEW PROTEST SENT ENGLAND

Requisitioning of American Ships Causes Stir.

TO GO BEFORE CONGRESS

Action Declared Unprecedented—Denounced As Utterly Indefensible Under International Law.

Washington.—The action of Great Britain in requisitioning the American steamships Genesee and Hocking, owned by the American Transatlantic Steamship Company, has developed the most acute issue between the two governments since the beginning of the war.

At the State Department it was described as "unexampled as an arbitrary act and without precedent as a violation of international law."

To Go Before Congress.
 The entire matter will be called to the attention of Congress. A resolution will be introduced in the Senate directing the Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the blockade of neutral ports by Great Britain and report what legislation is needed to protect American vessels. The resolution will lie on the table for two or three days for discussion. In this way the whole question of British treatment of American commerce will be threshed out. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has already prepared a lengthy speech on the subject.

Protest Sent London.
 In the meantime the State Department has protested to Great Britain. If she declines to heed the protest the department will demand peremptorily that the vessels be released and that the act be disavowed. State Department officials said that if Great Britain should refuse redress must be sought elsewhere than in the department. This was interpreted to mean that the Administration would lay the whole matter before Congress and ask it to decide what to do.

There is no precedent or authority in international law to justify the requisitioning of a vessel before its case has been adjudicated in the prize court, according to Cone Johnson, solicitor for the State Department.

"No neutral ship would be safe from seizures on the high seas if such are permitted to go unchallenged in a vigorous manner," said Mr. Johnson. "The requisitioning of the two vessels is utterly contrary to our conception of international law."

It was admitted at the State Department that the position already adopted by this Government makes it imperative that prompt and vigorous action be taken in this instance. It was pointed out that Great Britain, in requisitioning the vessels before the prize courts had passed upon the legality of their seizure and detention, had acted upon an order in council. The United States long ago notified Great Britain that it would not recognize orders in council.

JURY FINDS THEM GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

Judge Admitted Right To Send Out Supplies, But Said Question Of Intent To Deceive Was Issue.

New York.—Three high officials and a subordinate officer of the Hamburg-American Line were found guilty in the Federal District Court of having violated the laws of the United States in sending coal and other supplies to German cruisers in the South Atlantic in the first few months of the European war. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on each of two indictments.

The specific charge against the defendants was conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States. The maximum penalty for each indictment is two years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

In reaching its decision the jury is reported to have taken only one ballot, and this after several hours of discussion of the evidence in detail.

An appeal, it seemed certain, will be made to the Federal Court of Appeals, and in case the verdict is upheld, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the meantime, the defendants probably will remain at liberty under \$5,000 bail each, as it is the present intention of the Government not to ask that the bond be increased.

The four defendants affected by the verdict are Dr. Karl Buentz, managing director of the Hamburg-American Line in New York, former German Consul here, former German Minister to Mexico and German Commissioner in the Venezuelan arbitration proceedings before The Hague Tribunal; George Koetter, general superintendent of the line; Adolph Hachmeister, general purchasing agent, and Joseph Poppinghaus, a former officer in the German Navy, and at present a second officer in the Hamburg-American Line.

A fifth defendant, Felix Seffner, supercargo on one of the neutral steamers sent to supply the German fleet, was not brought to trial. He was captured by the British while on his errand of relief and is at the present time a prisoner in a Canadian detention camp.

Defendants' counsel was silent as to the verdict. Roger B. Wood, the Assistant United States District Attorney, who conducted the Government's case, said:

"This verdict means only one thing—that the laws of the United States must be observed by citizens of all the belligerent powers; that if our laws are violated by any one of them and the American Government finds it out they will be prosecuted."

TO OFFER HOBSON BILL AGAIN.

Prohibitionists Approve His Plan for Constitutional Amendment.

Washington.—The National Prohibition Amendment Commission, composed of 19 representatives appointed at a conference of temperance societies held in July, met here and approved the proposed Hobson amendment to the Federal Constitution, voted on in the House last year, as the form in which national prohibition shall be presented to Congress at the coming session.

LOSS BY FAULTY METHODS.

One-Fourth Of 250,000 Concerns Make Over \$5,000 Yearly.

Washington.—Fully 100,000 American corporations are running at a loss annually because of faulty methods of accounting and cost finding. This amazing situation is revealed by an inquiry now being made by the Federal Trade Commission, and the figures obtained cover small or middle-sized enterprises, exclusive of banks, railroads, public utilities and concerns in the "big business" class.

It is estimated that 250,000 corporations are engaged in trade and industry in the United States, but that of this number scarcely more than a fourth are making profits of \$5,000 or more a year.

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