

### THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Dec. 13, 1914.  
Allies won three-day battle on the Lys.  
French gained in the St. Mihiel region.  
Germans were defeated in the Mlaw region.  
Austrian right wing, driven into Bosnia by Serbians, was attacked by Montenegrins.  
Brussels and suburbs decided to pay fine to Germans.  
Italian artillerymen of older classes called out.  
Antiwar demonstrations by women of Konak and Erzerum, Turkey.

Dec. 14, 1914.  
French continued their offensive in Alsace and Lorraine.  
Serbians reoccupied Belgrade.  
Austrians reoccupied Dukla in the Carpathians, capturing 9,000 Russians.  
Germans made gains in northern Poland.  
British submarine B-11 sank Turkish battleship Messudieh in the Dardanelles.  
Pro-Germans mobbed in Rome.

Dec. 15, 1914.  
Allies advanced on entire front in effort to drive Germans from Belgium.  
German attacks south of Ypres were repulsed.  
Germans rushed fresh troops to the Vistula.  
Austrians recrossed Carpathians into Galicia and drove Russian left back toward the San river.  
Senussi tribesmen threatened Egypt.  
German cruiser Cormorant was interned at Guam.  
Turks bombarded Sevastopol.

Dec. 16, 1914.  
Germans evacuated Dixmude and allies made gains from Arras to the sea.  
Germans forced the fighting in the Argonne, but were repulsed in the Wever region and in Alsace.  
King Peter entered Belgrade at head of army.  
Russians collected new army at Warsaw.  
German warships shelled Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby killing about 120.  
British warships shelled West end.

Dec. 17, 1914.  
Allies entered Westende.  
More German troops rushed to Belgium.  
Russian offensive against Silesia and Posen declared broken.  
Austrians had successes in West Galicia.  
Austrian training ship Beethoven sunk by mine.  
British squadron bombarded Turkish troops on Gulf of Saros.  
Field Marshal von der Goltz made commandant at Constanti nople.  
England declared protectorate over Egypt, ending Turkish suzerainty.

Dec. 18, 1914.  
Allies occupied Roulers.  
Heavy fighting in Lille and near Arras.  
Russians won in Galicia between Sanok and Lisko.  
Austrians announced capture of Piotrkow and Przedborz.  
Turks in Asia Minor were re-enforced.  
Russian Black sea fleet sank two Turkish ships.

Dec. 19, 1914.  
British warships shelled German positions on Belgian coast.  
Gaekwar of Baroda bought Empress of India for hospital ship.  
Allies gained at several points from North sea to the Oise, but lost near La Bassée.  
Germans captured Lowicz.  
Severe fighting on the Bzura and in Galicia.  
Russians held lines on the Dunajec river against fierce attacks.

### GERMANY READY TO STOP WAR IF ASKED

Willing to Discuss Any Proper Peace Proposals.

### WILL DEMAND GUARANTEES

Willing To Discuss "Proposals Compatible With Germany's Dignity and Safety," If Foes Submit Them, Chancellor Declares.

Berlin.—"If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them," said the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, in addressing the Reichstag.

The Chancellor made it clear that in his opinion it would be folly for Germany to propose peace "as long as in the countries of our enemies the guilt and ignorance of statesmen are entangled with confusion of public opinion."

Conscious of her military successes, the Chancellor said, Germany declines responsibility for a further continuation of the war. Germany, he declared, could not be charged with the purpose of fighting on to make further conquests.

### Socialist Sought Statement.

The address of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, which has been awaited with extraordinary interest, was made in response to the Socialist interpellation: "Is the Imperial Chancellor ready to give information as to the conditions under which he would be willing to enter into peace negotiations?" In his reply, he said:

"As long as in the countries of our enemies the guilt and ignorance of statesmen are entangled with confusion of public opinion, it would be folly for Germany to make peace proposals, which would not shorten, but would lengthen the duration of the war. First the masks must be torn from their faces.

"At present they speak of a war of annihilation against us. We have to take this fact into account. Theoretical arguments for peace or proposals of peace will not advance us, will not bring the end nearer.

"If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them. Fully conscious of our unshaken military successes, we decline responsibility for continuation of the misery which now fills Europe and the whole world. No one can say that we continue the war because we still desire to conquer this or that country as a guarantee."

In these words the Chancellor, with impassioned force, stated the position of the German Government on the question of peace. His remarks were cheered with great enthusiasm.

### Parties Approve His Stand.

After Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg had made his reply to the Socialist interpellation regarding peace, the other parties made a joint declaration approving the Chancellor's utterances and indorsing the view that in the condition of peace made after the war there must be guarantees for Germany's safety, even if this implies annexation of territory.

### TO GUARD U. S. COAST.

### Practicability Of Mobile Batteries Of Gigantic Guns.

Washington.—Gigantic guns mounted on motor trucks or railway cars probably will be added to the country's coast defense system as a result of experiments now being made by army ordnance experts.

A scheme is being worked out contemplating the establishment of mobile batteries to protect stretches of coast line not commanded by the permanent fortifications built or to be recommended. Part of the \$50,000,000 expenditure for coast defense included in the Administration's program may be devoted to this work.

The European war has demonstrated that high-power guns can be used as mobile weapons, such as the German 42-centimeter howitzer having revolutionized land warfare by the easy reduction of forts believed impregnable.

The experiments in progress are being made to determine how big a gun can be effectively transported and transferred from its carriage to a concrete foundation. Consideration is being given to 12-inch, 14-inch, 16-inch and even larger weapons.

### CRUISER COLUMBIA IN SERVICE.

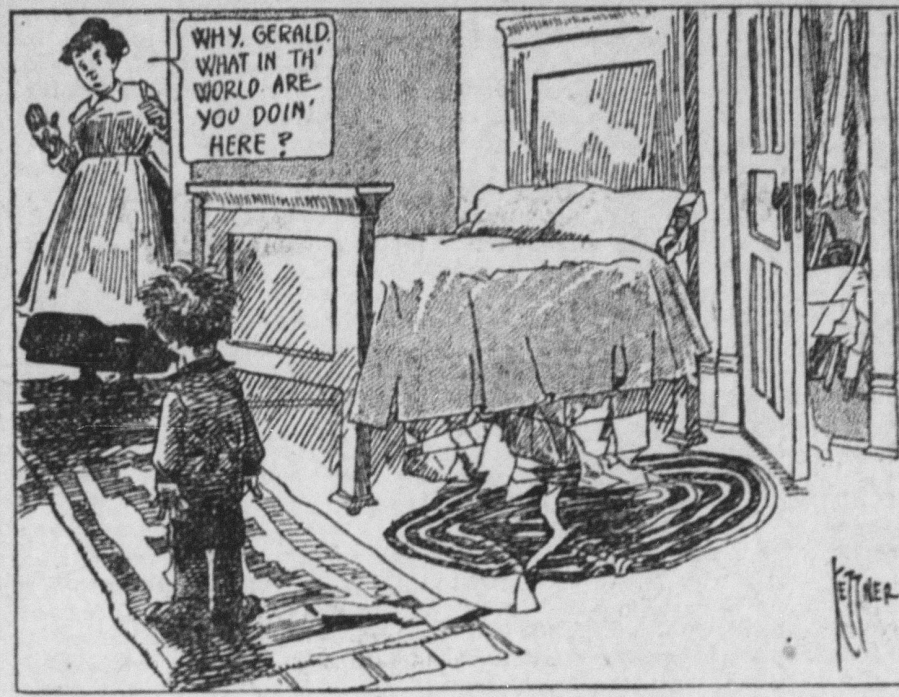
Philadelphia.—The cruiser Columbia, after lying out of commission at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for 10 years, left for the Panama Canal Zone, where, with other ships of the navy, she will engage in maneuvers. The Columbia, one of the speediest warships of her class a dozen years ago, has been overhauled from keel to fighting top. On board the old greyhound of the navy when she left was Rear-Admiral A. W. Grant, chief of the submarine operations.

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Optimistic Thought.  
Every man is arrogant or humble, according to his fortunes.

### ANOTHER MYSTERY



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### PRESIDENT SETS MARK FOR TRADE

Great Opportunity to Come After the War.

### BUSINESS MEN TOO TIMID

The President Delivers a Forceful Address Before the Chamber of Commerce in Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio.—President Wilson expressed the opinion that there will be no "patched up peace" following the European war. In a comprehensive and forceful address before the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, he urged American business men to mobilize their resources in order that the United States might be prepared to play a more important part in the world's affairs and bring about justice after the present war.

The President spent 18 hours in Columbus, during which he was active every minute. His reception was enthusiastic and pleased him greatly.

In addition to the Chamber of Commerce speech he delivered an address before the Commission on Country and Church Life of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, shook hands with more than 7,000 people at a reception in the rotunda of the state capitol, spoke briefly to a large crowd from the steps of the capitol and took a long walk about the streets of Columbus. The entire city and many people from surrounding towns greeted him.

### Stands By Mexican Policy.

In the Chamber of Commerce address the President defended his Mexican policy, and said as long as he was President nobody should "butt in" to alter the Mexicans' government for them; urged business men to pay more attention to foreign commerce and be more self-reliant; demanded the restoration of the American merchant marine; praised the new banking and currency law and touched on the attitude of the United States toward the European war.

"When the present great conflict in Europe is over, the world is going to wear a different aspect," Mr. Wilson declared. "I do not believe there is going to be any patched up peace. I believe that thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have guarantees that it will remain and that the instrumentalities of justice shall be exalted above the instrumentalities of force.

"I believe that the spirit which has hitherto reigned in the hearts of Americans and in like people everywhere in the world will assert itself once for all in international affairs, and that if America preserved her poise, preserves her self-possession, preserves her attitude of friendliness towards all the world, she may have the privilege, in one form or another, of being the mediating influence by which these things may be induced."

### PROBE NOT TO BE MADE.

### White House Will Ignore Report That Message Leaked.

Washington.—It was officially denied at the White House that an investigation would be made of the report that Wall street operators got advance copies of the President's message a week ago and engineered a big stock-jobbing coup. It was stated that no inquiry had been contemplated at any time.

### WOULD BE IN CIVIL SERVICE.

### Internal Revenue Employees Also After Higher Pay.

New York.—Special committees representing employees of the Internal Revenue Department throughout the United States, meeting in New York, resolved to ask Congress to place them under civil service and further to ask for increased salaries. Committees were appointed to press both matters at Washington.

### GARRISON ARGUES FOR PREPAREDNESS

Secretary of War Says Large Force is Necessary.

### RESERVE ARMY OF 400,000

Favorable Conditions To Be Offered To Civilians To Enter the Service—Present Inadequate Provisions.

Washington.—Compulsory military service is declared by Secretary Garrison, in his annual report just made public, to be the only resort of the United States in providing an adequate defense, should citizens fail to enlist in the continental army proposed as a reserve to the Regular Army.

Secretary Garrison throws down the gauntlet to opponents of military preparedness in this declaration: "If the nation requires certain service and offers the most favorable opportunity for the citizens to furnish such service, and, notwithstanding that, it cannot secure such service, it must then resort to some method of compelling the service."

Mr. Garrison makes this plain statement after discussing the prospects of raising a reserve army of 400,000 men through voluntary enlistment. "With respect to the annual installments of 133,000 men for the continental army," says the Secretary of War, "the question undoubtedly will be frequently asked, can they be secured? Will you get the men? There cannot, of course, be a categorical answer to this question. Nobody knows; but this does not in any way alter the course which we should pursue. With respect to the continental force, the most favorable conditions will be provided for the citizens to enter its service. The minimum of time will be required, the maximum of compensation will be provided; and if the volition of the citizen does not result in the securing of the needed number, there will be a complete demonstration of the inability of any volunteer system to produce results."

The details of the Garrison military program previously have been made public. Briefly the plan calls for the increase of the Regular Army to 141,000 officers and men. A reserve to be known as the "continental army" would be raised in three installments of 133,000 men each. These reservists would serve six years, three the first with the colors, during which they would receive annual intensive training in field camps. With the plan in complete operation the continental army would always comprise 400,000 men with the colors. The Regular Army of 141,000 and a National Guard of 129,000 more would bring the entire military forces up to 670,000.

Holding to the ancient prophecy that there would be wars and rumors of wars and that nation would rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom, Secretary Garrison boldly asserts that "weakness inevitably results in overthrow as the abundant instances of history demonstrate both with respect to individuals, cities and nations." Continuing, Mr. Garrison says: "If we should properly prepare our minds to be strong, so that we can reject evil, we should likewise make our physical force strong in order that we may maintain the right as against those who would physically impose the wrong upon us."

### FOR SEPARATE PEACE.

### Montenegro Said To Have Made Plea To Allies.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Long Island.—King Nicholas of Montenegro has suggested to the Entente Ambassadors that Montenegro be allowed to conclude a separate peace because she is exhausted, according to reports published in the Frankfurter Zeitung. The Ambassadors have replied that if Montenegro moves for a separate peace they will break off diplomatic relations and withdraw all assistance hitherto given Montenegro, the newspaper asserted.

### FLAMES WIPE OUT BOOM TOWN

Hopewell, Mushroom City of Virginia, Fireswept.

### POWDER PLANT ESCAPES

Loss Estimated At Over \$1,000,000. State Troops Called Out To Check Riot and Looting.

Petersburg, Va.—Hopewell, the mushroom town of 25,000 people, grown up since last summer with the great new explosive plant of the Du Pont Powder Company, was almost wiped off the map by a fire which did property damage estimated at considerably more than \$1,000,000.

The Du Pont works outside of the settlement completely escaped damage, although for a time seriously threatened. Several times sparks set fire to mule sheds of the explosive factory, but the flames which followed were quickly extinguished.

Fanned by a 35-mile-an-hour wind, the fire, which started in a three-story frame Greek restaurant on Appomattox street, quickly spread to adjoining frame buildings, and at nightfall practically every business house, hotel and restaurant in the town had been wiped out.

### Powder Plant 500 Yards Away.

Telephone and telegraph wires were put out of commission early in the afternoon and news from the stricken powder town came out in meagre messages. While the precaution of throwing water on the bunk houses within the Du Pont inclosure was made, there was no apparent danger of the flames spreading to the powder plant, which is 500 yards from the railroad crossing, which separates the company's property from the town proper.

Negro Hanged For Looting.

Just as a special train carrying the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion, under command of Major E. W. Bowles, and two companies of the Richmond Grays, under command of Major Palmer Bright, rolled into the fire-stricken powder town a negro was hanged for looting.

The wildest excitement prevailed and citizens wired Governor Stuart for the militia. Adjutant-General Sale issued orders and within two hours the militiamen were being speeded to Hopewell on a special train. All the militiamen were fully armed and carried full camping equipment.

Seven Militia Companies There.

In all, seven companies of State troops were sent to prevent rioting and looting among the frantic rioters and their families. Aside from the negro who was lynched, no other life was lost as a result of the fire.

The stores, hotels, restaurants, office buildings and other structures destroyed will probably number 400. There was little insurance.

### U. S. FOOD EXPORTS DOUBLED.

### Department Of Commerce Issues Report For 10 Months.

Washington.—The quantity of foodstuffs sent by the United States to feed the rest of the world during the first 10 months this year was more than double that in the same period of 1914.

Statistics of the Department of Commerce just issued show the value of foodstuffs exported during the 10 months was almost \$679,000,000, compared with \$318,000,000 last year.

Three hundred and ten million bushels of wheat, corn and oats, 12,448,000 barrels of flour, 420,000,000 pounds of bacon, 372,000,000 pounds of lard, 227,000,000 pounds of hams and shoulders, 219,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, 63,000,000 pounds of pickled beef, 37,000,000 pounds of pickled mutton, 56,000,000 pounds of pickled pork, etc., 53,000,000 pounds of lard compound, 26,000,000 pounds of neutral lard and 87,000,000 pounds of oleo oil were sent abroad in the 10 months.

### WILSON TELLS FORD JOKE.

### Sight Of Three At White House Suggests Story To President.

Washington.—Finding three Ford automobiles parked in front of the White House when he started for a motor ride inspired President Wilson to tell this story:

A man who owned a Ford was about to die. His last request was that the machine be buried with him. When asked to explain, he said:

"Well, that little old car has pulled me out of many a deep hole, and it may pull me out of this one."

### BIG ELEVATORS BURNED.

### Two At Erie, Pa., Destroyed, Carrying 500,000 Bushels Of Wheat.

Erie, Pa.—Two of the three Anchor Line grain elevators owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company here were destroyed by fire with their contents, about 500,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is estimated at \$750,000. A third elevator holding 325,000 bushels of wheat was saved by firemen. The wheat came from Canada and awaited shipment to Great Britain and her allies.

### Have You Read These Books?

MR. CREWE'S CAREER  
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