

**THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK**

Jan. 3, 1915.  
 French completed capture of Steinbach and gained near Reims and St. Mihiel, but were repulsed near St. Menchoud.  
 Floods hindered the fighting in Flanders.  
 Germans captured Bolimow from Russians, but their advances on Kielce and between the Bzura and Rawka rivers failed.  
 Russians took thousands of Austrian prisoners and swept through Bukowina.  
 Germans rushed to defense of Cracow.  
 Ghent taxed bachelors to meet German demands for money.  
 Day of intercession and prayer throughout British empire.  
 Second Australian expeditionary force sailed for England.  
 Shipload of food for Albanians left United States.

Jan. 4, 1915.  
 Russians occupied Suzzawa and again threatened Cracow.  
 Turks ravaged Persian territory British ships shelled Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa.  
 French aviators dropped bombs near Brussels.  
 Germans put Young Turks under oath to support existing regime.

Jan. 5, 1915.  
 Germans began moving big guns from Ostend.  
 French forces made advance toward Cernay.  
 Russians defeated Austrians in Uzok Pass and prepared for invasion of Transylvania.  
 Germans renewed activities along the Vistula.  
 Pope obtained release of French Catholic missionaries held in Syria.  
 Belgian food ship sent by state of Kansas sailed.  
 Germany agreed not to hinder sending of food to Belgians by America.  
 Russians crushed Turks at Ardahan and Sarikamysh.

Jan. 6, 1915.  
 French made further progress at St. Mihiel.  
 Germans bombarded Furnes and compelled Belgians to move headquarters.  
 New Russian army prepared to combat Germans at Miawa.  
 Germans and Austrians checked Russian advance against Cracow.  
 Turkish cruiser Goeben damaged by mines.

Jan. 7, 1915.  
 French made progress in direction of Altkirch.  
 Germans in the east hampered by mud.  
 Turks occupied Urumiah.  
 Report made by French commission charging Germans with habitual "pillaging, outrage, burning and murder."  
 United States refused to investigate Germany's charge that British used dum-dum bullets.  
 French government sent thanks for work of Lafayette fund.  
 President Poincaré of France signed decree prohibiting sale and transportation of absinthe and similar liquors.

Jan. 8, 1915.  
 Allies gained north of Soissons, near Reims and in Alsace.  
 Germans attacked Russian lines near Bolimow, their riflemen using steel shields.  
 Cardinal Mercier of Belgium placed under restraint by Germans because of pastoral.  
 Germany accused republic of San Marino of encouraging espionage by its wireless station.  
 Roumania began mobilizing 750,000 men.  
 California's Belgian relief ship started.

Jan. 9, 1915.  
 Germans renewed offensive against Russians from direction of Miawa.  
 Severe fighting on the Rawka and in the north.  
 Turks hurriedly building railway lines across Sinai peninsula.  
 Germans retook Steinbach and Burnhaupt.  
 French captured Perthes and gained near Soupir.  
 Russians entered Transylvania.  
 French won victory in the Kamerun, Africa.

**BRIEF INFORMATION**

Homing pigeons can travel 70 miles an hour.  
 The skeleton is one inch shorter than the measurement of the living person.  
 Louis XVI drank the first cup of coffee made in France. It was then worth \$29 a pound.  
 To protect touring motorists from injury there has been invented a suit of pneumatic armor, covered with rubber tubes in which air can be pumped.  
 A Kentucky man has invented an electric fan to be mounted under an umbrella to circulate air, so designed that it can be folded as the umbrella is closed.  
 After ten years experimenting a Liverpool man has perfected a product from seaweed for the manufacture of noninflammable motion picture films and paper claimed to be water flame and germ proof.

**COMMANDER BROKE RULE OF WARFARE**

**Man Who Sank Ancona Disciplined By Austria.**

**DID NOT CONSIDER PANIC**

Note Diminishes Fear Of Rupture. Punishment Of U-Boat's Captain Practically Meets Demands Of United States.

London.—The reply of the Austrian Government to the second American note on the sinking of the steamship Ancona, with the loss of American lives, is forwarded to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna by way of Amsterdam.

The reply states that the commander of the Austrian submarine has been punished for not sufficiently taking account of the panic aboard the Ancona which rendered disembarkation more difficult, and declares the desire of the Austrian Government to maintain the existing friendly relations with the United States, and to make these relations still more cordial. The note says:

**Note Friendly In Tone.**

"In reply to the second American Ancona note the Austro-Hungarian Government fully agrees with the Washington Cabinet that the sacred laws of humanity should be taken into account also in war, and emphasizes that it, in the course of this war, has given numerous proofs of the most humane feelings.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government, too, can positively concur in the principle that enemy private vessels, so far as they do not fly or offer resistance, shall not be destroyed before the persons aboard are secured.

"The assurance that the United States Government attaches value to the maintenance of the existing good relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States is warmly reciprocated by the Austro-Hungarian Government, which now, as heretofore, is anxious to render these relations still more cordial."

**Willing To Pay Indemnity.**

The Austrian reply further expresses the hope that Washington will be able to supply the particulars of how the American citizens were affected, but in the event of such evidence being lacking and the United States being unable to state how the American citizens came to their death, the Austro-Hungarian Government "is ready to pass lightly over this deficiency, and indemnify for damages, whose proximate cause cannot be fixed, and hopes thereby that the incident will be regarded as ended."

The note states, however, that the Austro-Hungarian Government "cannot admit liability for damage caused by the justifiable firing on the fleeing vessel, or by the capsizing of boats before the torpedo was fired."

The Austro-Hungarian Government then communicates the result of the inquiry into the sinking of the Ancona, which was recently concluded.

The inquiry showed that the commander of the submarine, from a great distance, in the first instance, fired a warning shot on the steamer, sighted at 11.40 in the forenoon, which he at first believed to be a transport steamer, at the same time giving a signal for the vessel to stop. As the steamer failed to stop, and tried to escape, the submarine gave chase and fired 16 shells at the steamer, of which three were observed to hit. The steamer only stopped after the third hit, whereupon the commander ceased firing.

Already during the fight, it is declared, when at full speed, the steamer dropped several boats filled with people, which at once capsized. After the steamer stopped the commander of the submarine observed that six boats were fully manned and they speedily rowed away from the steamer.

**Panic Aboard Liner.**

Approaching nearer, the commander of the submarine saw that a great panic prevailed aboard the steamer, and that he had before him the passenger vessel Ancona, on account of which he gave these aboard more time than was necessary to leave the vessel in lifeboats. At least 10 lifeboats were still aboard, which would have more than sufficed to rescue the persons still on the vessel, but as no other preparations were made to hoist out the boats, the commander decided, after an expiration of 45 minutes, to torpedo the vessel in such a manner that it ought to remain afloat for a still longer time, in order to leave sufficient opportunity for the people still aboard to be rescued.

The entire loss of life, the note sets forth, cannot be attributable in the first instance to the sinking of the vessel, but in some degree to the dropping of the first boats while the steamer was proceeding at full speed, and to the fact that the crew only thought of their own safety, and did not rescue the passengers from the capsized boats though also to the shells which hit the fleeing vessel. But the death of the persons drowned with the sinking vessel, must, above all, be ascribed to the "culpable behavior" of the crew.

The Austrian reply then states that the American note in several points is based on incorrect suppositions, and

**BUT THEN, A CAT HAS NINE LIVES**



describes as incorrect that a shell was at once fired, that the submarine, on pursuit, overtook the steamer, that only a short time was allowed for those aboard to enter the boats, and that several shots were fired on the steamer even after it had stopped.

**Captain Found At Fault.**

The commander of the submarine, the note continues, allowed the steamer more time than was necessary for the passengers to take to the boats, and then torpedoed the vessel in such a manner that it would remain afloat as long as possible to enable the passengers to disembark—"an object which would have been obtained if the passengers had not been forsaken by the crew."

"Fully appreciating the attitude of the commander who had in view the rescue of the passengers and crew," says the note, "the Austro-Hungarian naval authorities have arrived at the conclusion that he apparently neglected to take sufficiently into consideration the panic among the passengers, which rendered disembarkation more difficult, and the spirit of the regulations that Austro-Hungarian naval officers should refuse assistance to no one in distress, even an enemy. The officer was therefore punished for violating the instruction embodied in the rules in force for such cases."

The assurance that the United States Government attaches value to the maintenance of the existing good relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States is warmly reciprocated by the Austro-Hungarian Government, which now, as heretofore, is anxious to render these relations still more cordial."

**SUBMARINE DESTROYERS NEXT.**

Two Types Submitted and Models Will Be Tested.

Washington.—Plans for two types of motorboat submarine destroyers, designed to have a speed of at least 41 miles an hour, have been submitted to the Navy Department. Models will be constructed at once at the navy yard and tested to determine whether the engines the designers propose to install will develop power for the required high speed.

The department recently obtained bids from several boat builders on craft of this type, but there was such wide variation in the power proposed for boats of approximately the same size and lines that a test was decided on to determine just how much power would be required.

The boats are primarily intended to be carried aboard capital ships, two to a battleship or cruiser, and to form an inner protective screen against submarines when a fleet or squadron is at anchor or cruising slowly on station at sea.

From the experiments with these craft, however, a standard type of motorboat for anti-submarine patrol duty along the coasts and off harbor entrances in time of war probably will be developed.

**POSTAL RATE CUT URGED.**

Twenty-One Bills In Congress For Reduction In First-Class Matter.

Washington.—Before Congress recessed for the holidays 21 different bills had been introduced providing for a more equitable adjustment of the postal rates on first-class mail matter. A strong demand is being made for a change in existing rates.

Most of the bills introduced propose a straight reduction in the rate on all local delivery letters from 2 cents to 1 cent an ounce. Friends of the proposition offer the argument that the proposed reduction will not cause any falling off in the annual revenues and will act as a needed stimulant to business generally.

**JAILED FOR PEACE PLAN.**

Wealthy Paterson Man Wanted \$1,000,000 Temple.

New York.—John Dell Berel, a wealthy resident of Paterson, N. J., planned a \$1,000,000 cathedral in Paterson in which were to be offered prayers for peace. He subscribed \$1,000. His friends intervened and now he is in jail, awaiting observation as to his mental condition.

**KILLED BY MULE'S KICK.**

Half-Frozen Man Carried Into Stable By Friends.

Lancaster, Pa.—His mind unbalanced, Adam Blase, 40 years old, slipped from his home partially dressed and was found by friends nearly frozen. He was carried into a stable and, in the absence of his caretakers, wandered into a mule's stall and was kicked to death.

**THE WAR MUST WAIT ON WINTER**

**Severe Weather Delays Operations On All Fronts.**

**ALLIES IN WEST CONFIDENT**

Strong Enough, They Claim, To Break Through German Lines When Opportunity Is Ripe.

London.—Dispatches from both East and West express the belief that the winter weather is likely to prove the most severe obstacle to war operations on the principal fronts during the next few weeks.

"The most dreaded period of winter is from the end of December to the end of January," was a French general's reply a year ago to the demands for a general offensive. The same remark would probably apply equally this year.

Reuter's correspondent at Western headquarters, after remarking that the British staff is confident that the Allies are now so strong in men and munitions that they can break through the German lines whenever the right time comes, declares that the weather is the chief reason for postponing the big movement, and adds:

"Such a movement needs careful planning and extreme caution. Rolling-up tactics always involve the possibility of counter-attacks, which may end in rolling up the aggressor. With the face of the country in a porous and mushy condition, it is impossible to effect the essential quick movements of artillery, without which any big offensive is foredoomed to fail.

"The Allied troops probably would have little trouble in occupying the greater part of the German front trenches forthwith because the enemy holds these lightly. But then with the ranges registered to a nicety from myriads of artillery and machine guns such a step would be sheer suicide until the opportunity is ripe."

A Russian correspondent writes that the most severe part of winter has now begun in the Russian theatre. All reports agree that the weather this year is harder than usual. It is increasingly doubtful if any serious events will occur until the end of January.

Despite the weather the snow in the Vosges Mountains, in the western zone, if it continues may eventually prove to be one of the big operations of the war.

By all accounts Saloniki is now safe. Certainly the Central Powers show no haste to attack the Allies' position. Seventy-five thousand Serbians have reformed at Scutari and Eloassan, in Albania, and the Montenegrin army, which heretofore has been debarraded geographically from taking any large part in the war, is now throwing itself energetically into the contest against the Austrians.

Reports that the Austrians are attacking Scutari are authoritatively denied. According to the latest advices the Austrians were at Bjelopole, where they were recently repulsed by the Montenegrins, and cannot reach Scutari without crossing the Albanian Alps and the flooded River Drin.

**WILSON 59 YEARS OLD.**

Observes Birthday With Auto Drive and Dinner With Wife.

Hot Springs, Va.—On his fifty-ninth birthday President Wilson worked several hours, read hundreds of telegrams of congratulations from people all over the country, took a long automobile drive over snow-covered mountain roads and in the evening had a quiet birthday dinner with his wife in their suite.

Among the messages of congratulations was one signed by all the members of the Cabinet. Many of the others coupled with felicitations, expressions of thanks to the President for keeping the country at peace and hope for his re-election.

The feature of the birthday dinner was a cake designed by Mrs. Wilson herself.

**GENERAL VILLA NOW A FUGITIVE**

**Hiding With Two Followers in the Guerrero District.**

**HIS ARMIES BREAKING UP**

They Are Crowding Into Juarez, Where They Are Paid Off and Enlisted In Government Forces.

El Paso, Texas.—Gen. Francisco Villa, Manuel Medinavilla and Jose E. Rodriguez, the three leaders of the Villa faction not accorded amnesty by the de facto Mexican government, are fugitives in the Guerrero district of Western Chihuahua, according to the latest advices to General Obregon, the Carranza military chief.

Parts of their recent armies crowded into Juarez on trains from the South and West and supply trains, carrying provisions to isolated bodies of former Villa troops, were sent in both directions.

Payment of former Villa troops at Juarez continues and enlistment of the mustered out men in the Carranza army has begun.

Reports from Casas Grandes to General Obregon were that 1,500 of General Rodriguez's men there were en route to Juarez, to be paid off under the peace pact, and that General Rodriguez had fled with a few men to join General Villa in the Guerrero district. Another report was that General Medinavilla's men were surrendering in regiments to General Trevino, in the Madera district, their leader, with a handful of men, having fled also.

Large shipments of ammunition, waiting here for transportation to Juarez, on orders of General Obregon, gave rise to a report that the campaign against Zapata, in Morelos state, would be organized at Juarez.

General Trevino, diverting his campaign northward from Chihuahua City to pursue Villa, has reached the vicinity of Madera, according to dispatches from George Hoard, general manager of the Madera Lumber Company, who, with 25 employees of the company, was taken prisoner at Madera and brought to Chihuahua City by Villa and liberated on Villa's departure. Hoard was instructed to come to the border with the employees of the company.

**Keeping Watch On Huerta.**

Washington.—Federal authorities in El Paso were instructed to report fully on the condition of General Victoriano Huerta, reported ill and anxious to get away from the surveillance of Federal agents and soldiers. Unless it is shown that Huerta is seriously ill it is probable that the Department of Justice will press for an indictment of neutrality violations against him before the grand jury in San Antonio next month.

**MCADOO TO STAY IN CABINET.**

Will Not Be Senatorial Candidate In New York Campaign.

Washington.—Authoritative denial was made that Secretary William G. McAdoo would resign the Treasury portfolio to become the Democratic candidate for the Senate from New York next fall. A report sent out of New York was to the effect that Senator O'Gorman would not seek re-election, and Mr. McAdoo would become the Democratic nominee with the Administration's support. No sooner had the report reached Washington than the Treasury Department "knocked the props from under it."

**WOMAN GETS OTHER \$7,500 JOB.**

Dr. Katherine B. Davis On New York Parole Board.

New York.—Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, and the first woman to hold an important administrative position in this city, resigned to accept an appointment by Mayor Mitchell to the new municipal parole board. Her salary will be \$7,500, the same as she received as Commissioner. Miss Davis was appointed Commissioner of Correction by Mayor Mitchell when he took office January 1, 1914.

**BARNES TO PAY T. R. \$1,442.52.**

Fails To Have Verdict Set Aside Or Get a New Trial.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt was allowed \$1,442.52 against William Barnes, Republican leader, as costs and disbursements in the recent trial here, when the jury dismissed the \$50,000 libel suit brought by Barnes.

**FRANCE TRIES NEW DIRIGIBLE.**

New Model Watched Circling Eiffel Tower.

Paris.—A new model of French dirigible made its appearance over Paris and attracted much attention. The balloon, which is of very large size, moved across the city and circled the Eiffel Tower.

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