

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

Jan. 31, 1915.  
Kaiser directed German assault on La Basse.  
French zouaves and East Indians won the Great Dune west of Lombardzyde.  
Turks were defeated near Sari-Kamysh.  
German submarine sank two British steamers in English channel.  
Riots by the war party took place in Rome.

Feb. 1, 1915.  
Germans evacuated Cernay and burned Alsatian towns as the French advanced.  
Russians retook Borjlmow trenches and captured many of German landsturm.  
Severe cold hampered operations in Galicia.  
Turks withdrew forces from Adrianople to defend Tchatalja.  
German airmen dropped bombs on Dunkirk.  
Official order issued in Germany reserving all copper and other metals used in war materials for the army.

Feb. 2, 1915.  
Germans advanced, with heavy losses, southward toward the Vistula and eastward between Bejoun and Orzelewo.  
German submarine attacked British hospital ship Asturias.  
Men from Swedish warship were killed by a mine.  
French aviators burned castle in Alsace where German staff officers were housed.  
Second contingent of Australian troops reached Egypt.  
Werner Horn, German, tried to blow up Canadian Pacific railroad bridge over St. Croix river at Maine border and was arrested.  
War relief clearing house for France and her allies organized in New York.

Feb. 3, 1915.  
Germans tried to retake the Great Dune, Belgium.  
Severe fighting at Westende.  
Russians again poured into Hungary, Austrians yielding important positions.  
Portugal sent re-enforcements to Angola, Africa.  
Many anti-British rebels in South Africa surrendered.  
Turks tried to cross Suez canal and were routed by British.  
British gunboats drove Turks back at Kurna.  
German auxiliary sunk by British cruiser Australia off Patagonia.  
Swiss troops fired on German airmen.

Feb. 4, 1915.  
Von Hindenburg hurled 50,000 men at Russian lines near Warsaw.  
Germans evacuated Angola.  
Turks defeated in two engagements at Suez canal.  
British ships shelled Germans at Westende.  
Germany proclaimed waters around Great Britain and Ireland a war zone and warned neutral vessels.  
Steamer Aymeric sailed from New York with relief cargo form 12 states for Belgium.

Feb. 5, 1915.  
Allies in strong offensive in Belgium.  
Russians recaptured Gumine.  
British captured many Turks.  
Werner Horn sentenced to jail in Maine.  
Allied airmen drove German general from Altkirch headquarters.

Feb. 6, 1915.  
Russians shifted troops in East Galicia and Bukovina, looking for general German offensive.  
Germans repulsed at Kakamas, Cape Colony.  
Lusitania, warned of submarines, flew American flag in Irish sea.  
British aviator sank German submarine.  
Archives of Turkish government moved to Asia Minor.

**WORTH KNOWING**

Henry VIII was the first English sovereign to be styled "his majesty."  
Serbia is particularly the country of centenarians. One man in every 2,250 has lived to be one hundred years old.  
An Italian scientist has developed a method of identification of individuals by means of the veins in their hands.  
A New York woman has invented a dining table for schools and institutions in the form of a ring, children being seated both inside and outside to save room.  
Italian army engineers will sink a large number of artesian wells in an endeavor to convert a large area of desert land in Tripoli into an oasis by irrigation.  
Flour made from the kernel of the cotton seed after the oil has been extracted has been found to have much food value.  
Scituate, Mass., has won the prize offered by the Massachusetts Forestry association to the city or town in the state making the best showing in the planting of shade trees. Additional trees constituted the prize.  
The wolf is at the door of the University of Oklahoma. This is no figure of speech, for the campus is said really to be infested by the beasts. It is an "allied" movement, including gray and black wolves and coyotes.

**THREE TONS OF BOMBS HIT PARIS**

**Twenty-Four Persons Killed, 27 Wounded By Zeppelin.**

**BUILDINGS SPLIT IN TWAIN**

**Majority Of Victims Killed In Their Beds—Bombs Weighed Six Hundred Pounds Each—Fire Engines Give Alarm.**

Paris.—A Zeppelin dirigible passed swiftly over a section of Paris Saturday night, dropping a dozen great bombs whose weight aggregated about three and a half tons, which killed 24 persons and injured 27.  
The raid lasted about one minute and a half, while in the first visit of Zeppelins to Paris, on March 21, 1915, four of these aircraft were over or in the neighborhood of the capital for nearly two hours. They came at that time under entirely different atmospheric conditions, being plainly visible in a clear sky. Saturday night the fog seriously interfered with the work of the Paris aerial guard.  
The fact that only one German machine appeared leads to the belief that the Zeppelin was making a reconnoitering trip, and the supposition is that the Germans have in view a similar operation on a larger scale.  
Warnings of the presence of a Zeppelin were hurriedly given and the lights of Paris were dimmed. At the hour of the raid the theatres and cafes were open and householders had hardly yet retired. Almost immediately all the aeroplanes guarding Paris were made ready, and about 30 of them took the air. One of these machines fired 25 shots from a quick firer at the invading craft, which, pursued by several of the little machines, sped at top speed westward. Apparently the bombs carried by the Zeppelin were let loose indiscriminately and without thought of where they should strike.  
One of the pursuing aviators said that the searchlights were useless in the fog, he himself being hardly able to see more than 24 feet above with the aid of his light.  
The Paris newspapers demand that measures of retaliation be taken immediately.

**MUNITIONS TAX BILL IN.**

**Mr. Flood Proposes 10 Per Cent. On Selling Price.**

Washington.—Two hundred million dollars of revenue annually as long as the European war lasts is the estimate of revenue which would be produced under a bill introduced by Representative Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to levy a tax of 10 per cent. of the selling price of munitions of war manufactured for the European belligerents in the United States. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

**LIVES WITH NECK BROKEN.**

**York Man Making Plucky Fight For Life.**

York, Pa.—With his neck broken, John Klieckinger, is making a plucky fight for life. An X-ray photograph taken at the local hospital revealed the fractured bone. That he lives the surgeons say is due to the fact that the bone made no hard impression on the brain. Klieckinger is 62 years old. He was caught between the elevator and floor at the W. A. Eberly Wheel Works.

**U. S. SUBMARINE MISSING.**

**One Of K Type Last Seen At 1 A. M. Off Cape Roman.**

Charleston, S. C.—One of the four submarines of the K type, which were en route from northern ports to Pensacola, is missing.  
Captain Bryan declined to give any information other than to confirm the report that one of the submarines was missing. The buoy tender Mangrove left here for the vicinity of Cape Roman.

**TELEGRAPH TICKS**

Much of the \$15,000 stolen from the Washington Park National Bank, in Chicago, was recovered by the police, and among 13 persons taken in custody the authorities believe that they have the five who participated in the robbery.

W. W. Chapin, who recently purchased the Newark Morning Eagle and Evening Star from the receivers of Senator James Smith's estate, transferred his property to Harry S. Thalheimer and N. C. Wright.

A co-operate chain of cold storage warehouses from Kansas City, Mo., to the Atlantic seaboard and including Baltimore, is to be founded.

Shipment of \$1,500,000 gold coin to Buenos Aires by today's steamer was announced by the Anglo-South American Bank, in New York.

**PRESIDENT FIRES DEFENSE GUN**

**Liberty and Honor More Important Than Peace.**

**THE COUNTRY WANTS ACTION**

**Convert To The Need Of Preparedness. Says Men Of High Character Who Becloud The Issue Are Provincial.**

New York.—President Wilson opened his personal appeal to the country for national defense here.

He gave warning that plans for the readjustment of the army must be formulated and carried out without delay, and solemnly declared he could not predict that the outlook for the United States would be as bright tomorrow as today.

**In Fighting Mood.**

Mr. Wilson was in a fighting mood throughout his address. In a speech delivered early in the day he declared he always accepted an invitation to fight. At night he told the railroad men he was an advocate of peace and had struggled to keep the United States at peace, but he considered the liberty and honor of the nation even more important than peace.

"Woe to any man who plays marplot or who seeks to make party politics or personal ambition take precedence over candor, honor and unselfish, unpartisan service!" said the President in speaking of his defense plan before the railroad men. He declared that the country expects action; this is a year of accounting, and the accounting must be definite on the part of parties and on the part of every individual who wishes to enjoy the public confidence.

"For my part, I hope every man in public will get what's coming to him," said Mr. Wilson amid laughter and applause.

Nearly 1,500 business men heard the speech at the railway banquet. The President cast aside almost entirely the text of the address that he had previously prepared for delivery there, and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

**Has "Learned Something."**

The President admitted that in a message to the last Congress he had said the need for preparedness was not pressing. He declared that he had learned something in the meantime. He cited his recent support of a tariff commission as another instance of a change on his part, but declared that previously there was no need for such a commission. The business men enthusiastically cheered his support of the commission.

Mr. Wilson spoke of men of high character who were clouding the preparedness issue. He declared they were provincial, and that the United States could no longer cut itself from the rest of the world.

The President vigorously defended his Mexican policy. He asserted that to invade Mexico would mean the losing of the confidence of the rest of the Western Hemisphere. He cited the freeing of Cuba as an instance of good done by the United States.

"If we are drawn into the maelstrom which now surges in Europe," the President declared, "we shall not be permitted to do the high things we would prefer."

**Concerned About Men, Not Details.**

The President defended the continental army plan drawn up by Secretary Garrison and said that he did not care about the details of any plan as long as 500,000 trained men were provided as reserves under the Federal Government. He advocated strengthening the National Guard, but said the Constitution itself put the guard under the state. He added that the United States will not turn in the direction of militarism.

Outlining why the United States should prepare, Mr. Wilson said we must protect our rights as a nation and the rights of our citizens in America and outside of it as the consensus of civilized peoples has defined them; must insure the unembarrassed realization of our political development within our own borders, and must protect the peace and political autonomy of the Americas.

**OWNS 7 HOUSES, BUT BEGS.**

**Blind Man, Reaping Fortune in New York, Arrested.**

New York.—Alek Azarwicz, a blind man arrested in Brooklyn for begging, owns seven houses in Pennsylvania. Azarwicz has been making begging expeditions into New York to pay off mortgages on three of them. His receipts range between \$7 and \$15 a day. Azarwicz will spend 30 days in the workhouse.

**KAISER 59 YEARS OLD.**

**He Expresses Conviction That Victory Will Rest With Teutons.**

Berlin.—Flags were out everywhere in Berlin Thursday in celebration of the fifty-seventh birthday of Emperor William. The only formal observance consisted of religious services. The Emperor granted amnesties in several cases.



**Prince Albert fits your taste!**

Meets the fondest wishes of any man who likes to smoke because it has the right flavor and aroma and coolness. It's the most cheerful tobacco you ever did pack in a jimmy pipe or roll into a cigarette. And it's so good you just feel you never can get enough. The patented process fixes that—and cuts out bite and parch!

**Listen:**

It's easy to change the shape and color of unsalable brands to imitate the Prince Albert tidy red tin, but it is impossible to imitate the flavor of Prince Albert tobacco! The patented process protects that!

When you fire up your first smoke you'll decide that you never did taste tobacco that hits your fancy like

**PRINCE ALBERT**

*the national joy smoke*

For it exceeds in goodness and satisfaction the kindest word we ever printed about it!

Men, we tell you this tobacco will be a revelation to you. So, take this information at 100%, get out the old jimmy pipe from its hiding place or locate the makin's papers—and fall-to!

Your wishes will be gratified at the nearest store that sells tobacco, for Prince Albert is in universal demand. It can be bought all over the states and all over the world! Tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidor—and that fine pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such excellent trim.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

**STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD**

**Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.**

**LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS**

State College trustees at their annual meeting at Harrisburg named a committee on preparedness and determined to offer the buildings and grounds at State College for use in time of national emergency; to tender the use of the campus to the military authorities for a summer training camp if desired and to offer a course of military instruction to men attending the summer school. The college has military training for its students.

One hundred men, employed in the dye-house and at outside work at the Victoria Plush Mills No. 2 plant, at Lenni, went out on strike for a short time when their demand for an increase in pay was refused by the management. Sheriff John E. Heyburn, Jr., and four deputies were called, and at the sheriff's advice the increase was granted.

The Pennsylvania State Poultry Association decided to reorganize and secure a new charter which would enable it to cover a more extended field. Edgar A. Weimer, Lebanon, the president, will continue in charge, with B. F. McGrann, Lancaster, as secretary. The plan is to establish a representative in each county and to build up a new organization.

Twenty-five persons have filed a petition asking for a jury to view and condemn the West Chester and Philadelphia Pike to free it from tolls. This road is eight and one-half miles long and runs through the townships of Upper Darby, Haverford, Marple and Newton. A hearing will be had on Saturday, February 26.

Dozens of applications from farmers for good, stout, husky farm hands are being received at the new State Employment Bureau, Harrisburg. The farmers want to be sure of their spring and summer labor and are evidently acting early because of the industrial situation.

At the monthly meeting of the Lansdale Board of Trade, it was unanimously voted to help boost the Lansdale Gun Club, which will entertain the Pennsylvania State Shoot there, in May, and the board will offer some very valuable prizes to the high scorers at that time.

John T. Williams and Edward Greager were hurled forty feet down a breast at the Burnside Colliery, Shamokin, by exploding gas. One of the men lodged against a prop and caught his comrade as he was about to fall 250 feet into a chasm. Both were badly injured.

**GOVERNOR HEADS FARMERS' BOARD**

**Urges Soil Survey Before State Commission—Charles E. Carothers Gets Post.**

Harrisburg.—The State Board of Agriculture, which was addressed by Governor Brumbaugh and other State officials, held its annual election and listened to an address on rural credit by Congressman Ralph W. Moss, Indiana, and an address on agricultural education in Pennsylvania by Prof. Lindsey H. Dennis, State Agricultural Bureau chief.

The election of officers resulted as follows:  
President, Governor Brumbaugh.  
Vice-Presidents, P. S. Fenstermacher, Allentown; K. A. Studholme, Smethport; S. S. Blyholder, Kelly Station, Armstrong county.

Assistant Secretary, R. J. Weld, Sugar Grove.  
Executive Committee, W. C. Black, Mercer; H. G. McGowan, Geiger's Mills; Mathew Rodgers, Mexico; B. F. Killam, Paupack; William F. Biddle, Everett; W. A. Perham, Varden; W. F. Throup, Espyville; Dr. W. Frank Beck, Altoona; J. Aldus Herr, Lancaster; Charles E. Patton, secretary ex-officio.

Advisory Committee, Dr. E. E. Tower, Susquehanna county; Joel A. Herr, Millhall; B. F. Killam, Paupack.  
Legislative Committee, H. G. McGowan, Geiger's Mills; Robert W. Lohr, Boswell; Mathew Rodgers, Mexico; C. H. Dewitt, Mansfield; George C. Hutchison, Warrior's Park.

Committee on Resolutions, J. Newton Glover, Vicksburg; John A. Woodward, Howard; John Shaner, Schuylkill county; Frank Wambold, Schuylkill; John Piloplette, Bradford county.  
Memorial Committee, John A. Woodward, Howard; Joel A. Herr, Millhall; P. M. Smith, Westmoreland county.

It was decided to hold the spring meeting of the board at Reading.

The commission selected Charles E. Carothers, former legislator from Washington county, to be deputy secretary, in succession to A. L. Martin, of Lawrence county, who resigned some weeks ago, and added the duties of investigation of marketing conditions in Pennsylvania to the office. The deputy secretary has supervision of the farmers' institute and farm counselor services, and the marketing investigation will be made at the direction of the Governor.

Secretary Patton announced that he would spend several days with President Sparks, of State College, in study of the plan for closer co-operation in agricultural education work suggested by the college trustees.

Arrangements were made for studies of marketing conditions for milk in Lancaster county and vegetables in other districts; of health regulations as regards milk supplies in typhoid outbreaks, and maintenance of live stock near streams.

Governor Brumbaugh, who was asked to address the board, said that the State stood in need of a better system of marketing, so that the urban communities could obtain more food and at lower prices from the country, and urged that means be provided for a systematic soil survey, which would

cover every county and inform the people what was needed.

The Governor then said that he contemplated a tour of the farming districts along the lines of the highway tour last fall. This plan, he said, would enable people from the cities to see Pennsylvania farms and become acquainted with the crops and fruits, to know the rural conditions and to see how the rural children grow up. He remarked that the farm children were exempted from the child labor law because it was the desire to keep them on the farms. Eighty-nine per cent. of the population is urban and but seven per cent. is on farms, he said.

"It is the duty of the State through its Highway Department to work out the problem of securing roads which will stand the ever-increasing strain of motor vehicle traffic, and all concerned should push, not kick," declared Colonel John A. Woodward, of Howard, in reporting on the highway situation in Pennsylvania.

The report declared that the automobile had become "a wonderful engine of destruction" to the highways of the State and that the Highway Department should be supported in its effort to work out a solution. It called for State aid both in engineering and money for the township roads, but was against elimination of township officers, although recognizing some inefficiency in the supervisor system. Enough money has been wasted in working out road taxes, and there should be a simplification of road laws, which were declared to be in many instances "complex, overlapping and often illy considered," and marked by "intricate verbosity." The Township Road Bureau Act was upheld, criticisms of some of its features being declared unfounded.

**Charters Issued.**

Charters were issued to Philadelphia people to operate electric companies in Berks and Huntingdon counties. John E. Zimmerman, Bertha Marx and R. C. Shields, Philadelphia, got a charter for a \$5,000 company to be known as the East Broad Top Light, Heat & Power Company, to operate in Orbisonia, with offices in Mt. Union. Charters were issued to S. D. Warriner, R. H. Wilbur and H. F. Baker for the Rusecomb Manor and Rockland Township Electric Companies, to operate in townships of those names in Berks county. The capital of each is \$10,000.

Other charters issued:  
Adams Light Company, Butler; capital, \$5,000; treasurer, C. C. Tennis.  
Carlisle Realty Company, Carlisle; capital, \$10,000; treasurer, H. F. Rhinesmith.

Apex Manufacturing Company, cotton, etc., Philadelphia; capital, \$50,000; treasurer, J. Disbrow Baker.  
Imperial Coal Company, of Scranton; capital, \$5,000; treasurer, J. D. Stone.

Republic Motor Sales Company, Philadelphia; capital, \$5,000; treasurer, L. H. Hyneman.

**36 Verdicts Against the State.**

The State agreed to thirty-six credits in favor of defendants in coal tax cases which were based on the Act of 1913. Verdicts in favor of the State for \$13,812 were rendered against the Union National Gas Corporation for State tax