

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Feb. 7, 1915. British took German trenches at Guinchy.

German rushed re-enforcements to East Prussia.

Russians pierced second line of German trenches near Borjimow.

Austrians resumed attacks on Montenegrin positions on the Drina.

British foreign office upheld use of American flag by Lusitania.

Feb. 8, 1915.

German shifted 600,000 troops from Poland to East Prussia where Russian cavalry were sweeping northward.

Russians moved forward in Carpathians but retired in Bukowina.

Turks in Egypt in full retreat.

Premier Asquith reported to parliament British losses of 104,000 to date.

Germany ordered all neutrals expelled from Alsace.

Feb. 9, 1915.

German again bombarded Reims, Soissons and other towns.

Fighting on skis took place in Alsace.

Austro-Germans attacked Russians at three points in Carpathians.

Russians made a wedge in East Prussia across Angorapp river.

Turkish cruiser bombarded Yalta.

Russian warships shelled Trebizond.

Feb. 10, 1915.

Fierce fighting took place in the Carpathian passes.

Russians continued retirement from Bukowina.

Allied aviators dropped bombs in Adriatic.

French brought down German airman who dropped bombs in Paris.

German Socialists endorsed the war.

Steamer Great City sailed from New York with relief cargo worth \$530,000 for Belgium.

Feb. 11, 1915.

Russians fall back in Mazurian Lake region, East Prussia.

Cargo of American steamship Wilhelmina, for Hamburg, seized by British at Falmouth.

German submarines, driven by storm in Norwegian ports, were forced to leave.

American note to Germany, warning U. S. would hold it to strict accountability for destruction of American vessels or lives on high seas, made public.

American note to England made public, objecting to use of American flag by British ships.

Feb. 12, 1915.

Von Hindenburg won great victory over Tenth Russian army in Mazurian Lake region, Russians fleeing across frontier leaving 30,000 dead and wounded, 50,000 prisoners and many guns.

Russians strengthened second line of defense.

Thirty-four British airships raided Belgian seaports.

French aviators raided German aerodrome in Alsace.

Exchanges of disabled prisoners between England and Germany arranged.

American Girls' society sent to France apparel for 20,000 persons.

Feb. 13, 1915.

Russians claimed German offensive in Poland had failed.

German defeated English on Orange river, South Africa, and invaded Uganda and British East Africa.

British wiped out Turkish force at Tor.

Two British airmen killed at Brussels.

Entire Austro-Hungarian land-sturm was called out.

Why Guns Are Fired in Salute.

This is a sign of honor reserved for royal and very distinguished persons. When ships or coast forts fire their guns to welcome a distinguished visitor the compliment, though noisy in form, is more delicate in intention than some of us know. It means that we know the purpose of the visitor's coming is so peaceful that we need not keep our guns loaded, but joyfully empty them in his presence.

Make Punctuality a Habit.

Somebody said that the man who was always on time spent half his life waiting for the other man. Perhaps that is so; yet the fact is no excuse for those who are habitually late. And really it is quite as easy to be on time as it is to be late, if we only make punctuality a habit.

Use for the Dowry.

A bachelor informs us that a marriage dowry is a lump of sugar intended to nullify the bitterness of the dose.—Indianapolis Star.

GERMANY BALKS AT WORD "ILLEGAL"

Negotiations in Lusitania Case Again Critical.

SEEKING TO AVOID A BREAK

Berlin Declares Its Stand Is Final. Note Delivered By Bernstorff Admittedly Creates Grave Situation.

Washington.—The one word "illegal," as differently interpreted in the United States and Germany, protrudes from the tentative draft of the Lusitania agreement, perfected by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing, as the stumbling block which has caused Berlin to refer to the negotiations as having reached a crisis and Washington to characterize the situation as grave.

New Concession Offered.

Germany's answer, presented to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, proposes, instead of an out-and-out admission of illegality of the method of submarine warfare used by the German naval authorities in sinking the liner, an acceptance of liability for the loss of neutral lives, which Berlin hopes will satisfy the United States and still not bind Germany from continuing the submarine campaign.

German officials believe that their previous promise to discontinue sinking unresisting merchantmen without warning brings the submarine campaign within the pale of international law and that any inclusion of that phrase in the Lusitania agreement is unnecessary and humiliating to the Imperial Government.

The word "illegal" in the draft the German Ambassador transmitted to his Government as meeting all the contentions of the United States is taken to have been regarded in Berlin as being susceptible of application not to the Lusitania case alone, but to the entire submarine campaign.

Demand Called "Impossible." That is the only explanation which officials here can find for the statement of Dr. Zimmerman, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that "the United States suddenly made new demands which it is impossible for us to accept."

Secretary Lansing declared that the position of the United States was unchanged, and the German Ambassador knew of no demands which were not embodied in the proposal he sent to Berlin.

It is known that the only change the Berlin Foreign Office has made in the agreement drawn by the Secretary and the Ambassador is to substitute for the word "illegal" a phrase which, while assuming liability for the lives of neutrals lost on the Lusitania, does not admit of construction into prohibition of submarine warfare.

Brief Note Sent.

The dispatch the Ambassador received and presented to the Secretary was very brief and covered only that one point. Otherwise the document is unchanged, as it was drawn to meet all the contentions of the United States.

After the Ambassador's visit to the State Department Secretary Lansing declared "the situation is unchanged."

That may authoritatively be stated to represent the situation accurately. It had become no more grave, and by that fact it has become no less grave. Its status has not materially changed and it may remain so for four or five days at least while President Wilson and Secretary Lansing consider Germany's answer fully.

In a like manner, it may be stated authoritatively that it does not follow that either a completely satisfactory settlement or an open break must follow at the end of that time. The negotiations may continue.

REJECTS MINERS' TERMS.

Anthracite Operators Say They Cannot Afford To Pay More.

New York.—The anthracite coal operators rejected here the demands of their miners for a 20 per cent. increase in wages, complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, a two-year working agreement, an eight-hour day and changes in the methods of fixing wages.

The operators propose that if the differences cannot be settled by the "interested parties" themselves, they be submitted to the board of conciliation provided for in the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902.

The miners' demands were formulated last September at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and were ratified last week by the United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis.

FOOD PRICES DROP.

Decrease in First Nine Months Of 1915 One Per Cent.

Washington.—Relative retail prices of the principal articles of food in the United States decreased one per cent. during the first nine months of last year. Figures issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics also show that prices in September, 1915, were five per cent. lower than in September, 1914, but were the same as for September, 1913.

LITTLE ALECK KILL JOY



CANADA'S CAPITOL PARTLY DESTROYED LIBERTY GIVEN ALL ABOARD APPAM

Parliament House Fire Officially Declared Accidental. German in Charge Yields to State Department.

FIVE KILLED, SOME MISSING BRITISH SET OUT FOR HOME

Detectives Guard Residence Of Duke Of Connaught—Premier Promises Searching Investigation Of Fire's Cause. Newport News, Va.—Nineteen days of ceaseless vigil for the short-handed German prize crew aboard the former British liner Appam ended here when the last of more than 400 British prisoners climbed over the ship's side to liberty on American soil.

Ottawa, Ont.—Every energy of the Canadian secret police is being employed in a search for the man who set fire to the famous parliament buildings. There is no question in Ottawa that the fire in which seven lives were lost and which did at least \$3,000,000 damage was incendiary. The theory now is that some one who hated Britain placed a chemical bomb in the reading room.

Col. A. P. Sherwood, C. M. G., director of the Dominion police, stoutly held in an interview that the fire was accidental. At the same time, however, scores of his men were searching Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal for a "man with a small match."

This man is one of six foreigners who were seen in Montreal Tuesday and in Ottawa on Wednesday. Considerable excitement was caused by the news that a suspect had been arrested at Windsor, on his way to Chicago.

The man gave the name of Charles Stoney and said he was a Belgian. He had a passport signed by a Belgian consul.

Regiment Guards Building. Ottawa is a military camp. No less than 1,200 men of the Seventy-seventh Regiment stand guard about the Parliament House grounds. No one is permitted to enter.

Rideau Hall, where the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, the brilliant "Princess Pat," dwell, has a cordon of detectives drawn about it. Others are hidden below stairs in the kitchens and servants' quarters. All the public buildings are strongly guarded. Soldiers are everywhere. The gold bullion under charge of the Finance Department is guarded by a special force with loaded rifles.

WILSONS GIVE RECEPTION.

Members Of Judiciary Guests Of Honor At White House.

Washington.—The President and Mrs. Wilson held the second state reception of the White House social season, with justices of the Supreme Court and other members of the Federal judiciary as guests of honor. Members of the Cabinet stood in the Blue Room with the President during the reception and their wives assisted Mrs. Wilson. Nearly 2,000 persons, including, besides members of the judiciary, many other high Government officials, were present.

MORGENTHAU REACHES BERLIN.

Will Make Brief Stay There, Then Come To United States.

Berlin.—Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived in Berlin on his way to the United States. He was accompanied by his son, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Mr. Morgenthau will remain here a day or two before leaving for New York by way of Rotterdam or Copenhagen.

\$155,000 FIRE IN WAYNESBORO.

Half a Block in Business Section Destroyed.

Waynesboro, Pa.—The buildings occupying half of an entire block in the business section were destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$135,000. A volunteer fire brigade saved the First National Bank and the American National Bank after they had been damaged.

DEATH IN CREAM PUFF BY MAIL.

Woman Alleged To Have Sent Package To Man Is Held.

Woonsocket, R. I.—The presence of arsenic in the stomach of Almand Vadeboncoeur, who died, it is asserted, after eating a cream puff sent him by mail, was reported by Dr. Henry S. Bernstein, State pathologist. Mrs. Hattie Oakley, who is alleged to have mailed the package, is awaiting a hearing on the charge of murder.

NEITHER SIDE ABLE TO WIN OUT GUARD BRIDGES OVER WARSHIPS

War Situation Described by Returned Ford Delegate. New York Police Patrol Those Cruiser Passes Under.

BOTH BLAME UNITED STATES PEOPLE KEPT ON THE MOVE

Had Talks With Both British and German Officers and Civilians—Each Side Thinks It Would Have Won But For United States. Commissioner Woods Takes Precautions When Cruiser Washington Came Into the New York Navy Yard.

Annapolis, Md.—Two wrestlers locked in each other's embrace, unable to gain any decisive advantage, and hoping only that some one would step in and bring the contest to an honorable draw, was the comparison of the condition now prevailing in Europe made by Edgar T. Fell, son of Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, this city, who was a member of the Ford peace party during its mission to Europe. Two matters have become the deep-seated convictions of Mr. Fell. One is that bitterness and rancor between the warring peoples has come to an end, and the other that none of the great nations which are at war is in any special danger of a serious lack of food or other necessities. He regards it as equally impossible that England can starve Germany out, or that Germany can inflict any serious injury on England.

Mr. Fell formed his opinion from first-hand information—observation while in Germany and talks with German and English people, and by statements of unprejudiced people who had spent much time in Germany during the war.

Each Blames United States. He was himself a member of the party which traveled through Germany to Holland by way of Lubeck, Hamburg and Bremen, and he talked with German officers and civilians during nearly the whole of the 24-hour trip. It was particularly during this trip that he received the conviction that there was now no such intense bitterness toward the English as the Germans are alleged to feel.

"Both in Germany and England," Mr. Fell said, "you constantly hear the statement that the war would have been over except for the stand taken by the United States, but on both hands the statement is made without bitterness. The Germans believe that they would have won decisively before now, except for the fact that the Allies have been able to secure munitions from the United States. A very intelligent officer with whom I talked made this statement, and it reflects, I believe, the views of most of the German people. He did not contest the right of the United States to engage in this business, and simply said that it was Germany's misfortune that she was not able to repeat the same things from the United States.

"On the other hand, the English say that they would have compelled Germany to give in before now except for the refusal of the United States to accord her the right to stop foodstuffs the ultimate destination of which is Germany. There is no doubt that a very large traffic of this kind exists. Grain and other foodstuffs are shipped from the United States, unloaded at Danish, Swedish and Norwegian ports and shipped to Germany from those countries. England is desperately anxious to put a stop to this traffic and feels that the United States should not interfere with her.

"I do not believe that Germany is in any serious danger of starvation or even serious inconvenience for lack of foodstuffs. My experience and that of many other Americans is that about the only thing which has increased notably in price is eggs. It is true that Germany has regulated the use of bread and meat, but this is only in line with her policy, and making certain that the use of German things are going along as these things is in keeping with the means of production. Everywhere in usual. For instance, I know that the Kaiser was at the opera in Berlin two days before he was reported in England as being desperate by ill."

NEW OFFICE CREATED.

An Adviser On Commercial Treaties Is the Latest.

Washington.—To prepare for possible revision of commercial treaties and negotiations of trade agreements at the end of the war, Secretary Lansing has created the office of adviser on commercial treaties in the State Department and appointed to the place W. B. Fleming, formerly one of the Department's trade advisers. He will investigate and analyze trade relations between the United States and other principal nations.

TEN BLOWN TO DEATH.

Great Loss Of Life Caused By An Explosion On A Towboat.

Huntington, W. Va.—Ten persons were killed and four seriously burned by the explosion of the boilers on the towboat Sam Brown, of Pittsburgh, in the Ohio River here. The explosion is believed to have been due to the admission of cold water into the boilers.

VILLA NOW AT TENEZAS.

Was 25 Miles North Of Chihuahua City On Saturday.

El Paso, Tex.—Gen. Francisco Villa was at the Rio Tinta Mining Company property, at Tenezas, 25 miles north of Chihuahua City, Saturday, according to a dispatch to mining men here. Previous reports had stated that Villa, with a small band of followers, was in the vicinity of Bosque Bonito. A party of mining men arrived here by automobile from the capital and reported that the district from Chihuahua City to Juarez was infested with small bands of bandits.

NEXT MOVE ON THE MAP.

Austro-German Offensive Against Saloniki Imminent.

London.—An Austro-German offensive against Saloniki is imminent, according to Saloniki advices from a German source to the Exchange Telegraph's Athens correspondent, who says that the Gjevelli-Strumitza Railway has been repaired and that Field Marshal Von Mackensen is now at Monastir. A portion of the Montenegrin Army, this correspondent adds, has effected a junction with the Serbian troops and fallen back on Durazzo.

OLD RAIL TIES FOR TRENCHES.

England Buys Timbers Hitherto Burned At 5 Cents Each.

Boston.—An offer of 5 cents a piece for 100,000 east-off railroad ties was received by the Boston and Maine Railroad from the British Government. Formerly the railroad burned all its old ties, but orders were sent throughout the system directing that they be saved. It is understood that the British Government is negotiating with other railroads in the hope of obtaining 500,000 ties for use in constructing trenches in France.

DEAN WHITEHEAD DEAD.

Head Of Medical Faculty Victim Of Pneumonia.

Charlottesville, Va.—Dr. Richard H. Whitehead, dean of the medical faculty of the University of Virginia, died of pneumonia at his residence at that institution. He had been ill for some days, when pneumonia developed in both lungs. While his condition was serious, it was not regarded as hopeless until a few hours before his death.

WILLIAM T. MITCHELL DEAD.

Former Consul Was Oldest Masonic Past Master In United States.

Port Huron, Mich.—William T. Mitchell, United States consul to Quebec during the administration of President Cleveland, died at his home here. He was 98 years old. Mr. Mitchell for many years was judge of the Circuit Court here, and is said to have been the oldest Masonic past master in the United States.