

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

March 14, 1915.
 French occupied Vauquois, in the Argonne, and Embermenil.
 British repelled German attack on Neuve Chapelle.
 Belgians made gains on the Yser.
 Russians checked German advance in the Miawa region.
 Three British cruisers sank German cruiser Dresden near Juan Fernandez island.
 French steamer Auguste Conseil sunk by German submarine.

March 15, 1915.
 French captured trenches north of Arras.
 Germans drove back British south of Ypres but were beaten at Neuve Chapelle.
 Russians captured chief eastern defense of Przemyel.
 Severe fighting in Bukovina and in ice fields of the Carpathians.
 Britain refused to modify blockade order.

March 16, 1915.
 Belgians crossed the Yser and drove Germans from trenches south of Nieuport.
 British recaptured St. Etol.
 Russians drove back Teuton army that was marching on Przasnyaz.
 Russians routed Turks in Armenia.
 Vice-Admiral Carden succeeded by Vice-Admiral de Robeck at Dardanelles.
 German liner Macedonia, interned at Canary islands, escaped.

March 17, 1915.
 Belgians carried two positions in Yser region.
 Westende was bombarded.
 Russians crossed German frontier in two places.
 Battle being fought for possession of Tarnowice.
 British lost three mine sweepers in the Dardanelles.

March 18, 1915.
 Belgian army advanced further in Yser region.
 Germans vainly shelled heights of Notre Dame de Lorette.
 Turkish soldiers killed civilians in Urumiah district, Persia.
 British battleships irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by mines in Dardanelles; 600 lost with Bouvet.
 French submarine sunk and other warships of allies damaged.
 German submarine sank British steamer Glenarthy in English channel.
 Denmark, Norway and Sweden protested against British blockade of Germany.
 Bombs from a Zeppelin killed seven in Calais.
 Roumanian government seized shells in transit from Germany to Turkey.

March 19, 1915.
 British and Germans fought in underground passages of Ramskapelle monastery.
 Memel, German port on Baltic, occupied by Russians.
 Von Hindenburg started new offensive in Central Poland.
 Russians took Archawa from Turks.
 British steamers Myndfor and Bluejacket torpedoed in English channel.

March 20, 1915.
 Russians won battle in streets of Memel.
 Sortie by Przemyel garrison repulsed.
 Hollar protested against trade embargo.
 Persian government called on Russia to evacuate province of Azerbaijan.

Famous Factory to Reopen.
 The famous King Teh Cheeng porcelain factory, which from the year 1396 furnished all the fine porcelain for the royal palaces of China, is to be reopened. This factory was partly destroyed during the revolution in which the republic was established and the various samples and patterns kept there were divided among the leading revolutionists. However, many patterns have been recovered, together with samples, and the next step is awaited with interest.

Ready for Him.
 "Tomorrow, gentlemen," said the professor in a lecture on taking notes, "I will bring in my cards and show you my card system." Voice: "O. K., doc. Fetch some chips and we'll have a regular party."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Ambiguous.
 State—"Yes, I've been very ill. Everyone thought I was going to die, but I didn't, you see." Miss Wears—"Oh! that's too bad. I'm awfully sorry."

GEN. CARRANZA WILL NOT CONSENT

Mexico's President Warns U. S. What May Follow.

WHOLE FRONTIER UNEASY

Commander Of Invasion Determined To Take No Chances With Inadequate Force—Scouts Will Have No Hope For Life If Captured By Villa. Part That Aeroplanes Will Play In Expedition.

Mexico City.—General Carranza issued a manifesto to the nation declaring that under no circumstances would the Mexican government grant the right to the United States to violate Mexican territory by sending in an armed force in pursuit of Villa without consent and the reciprocal privilege being first obtained and admitted. Word was sent to the confidential agent of the Mexican government in Washington to make immediate representations to this effect.

General Carranza says in his manifesto: "I am sure that I interpret in this matter the national sentiment and that the Mexican people will comply in a dignified manner with their duty, be the sacrifices what they may, to sustain their rights and sovereignty, if, unfortunately, this drags us into a war—a war which the United States can never justify. We will not be responsible for the disastrous consequences. Upon the heads of the traitorous Mexicans, who, within and without this country, have labored to produce this result, will fall the inexorable justice of the people."

Change Campaign Plans.

San Antonio, Tex.—It became known that the plans for the campaign against Francisco Villa have been affected by the border situation elsewhere than at Columbus, N. M. The situation, it is said, is so important as to have hindered rapid concentration of the punitive expedition that will go after the perpetrator of the Columbus outrage.

Great excitement has been noted, it is authoritatively stated, in the Carranza garrisons at Nogales, opposite the Arizona border town of that name, and at Piedras Negras, which fronts Eagle Pass, Tex., from across the Rio Grande.

"We do not ourselves know just when the expedition that will search for Villa will start into Mexico, although, of course, it will be soon.

"It will go forward just as soon as a sufficient force with an adequate commissary can be organized. It will not be held back, however, until all troops now ordered to the border have arrived."

This was the statement of Major General Frederick Funston while he was outlining at Fort Sam Houston, Southern Department headquarters, as closely as military expediency would permit the plan that will be directed against the Mexican leader. He added:

"There is no use going at this thing half-cocked. The task ahead of us will be a long and anxious one."

The uneasiness along the border has extended to the large Mexican population on the American side. Troops now stationed on the border towns are sufficient to cope with any situation that may arise, General Funston says. However, as it is his intention to use these troops in the search for Villa and as they cannot be moved until other detachments arrive to succeed them on the border patrol, complete organization of the expeditionary force has been delayed.

Army circles feel bound to respect the fear of residents in American border towns that, notwithstanding assurances from General Carranza's representatives uprisings may follow the actual occupation of Mexican territory by American soldiers. It is felt that the welfare of the border cannot be sacrificed to the doubtful success of a hasty and therefore unprepared pursuit of the fugitive Villa.

CARRANZA QUIBBLES.

Replies To U. S. Note By Asking Reciprocal Right To Cross Border.

Washington.—General Carranza, through Consul Silliman, has asked the American Government for permission to send Mexican troops across the border and into the United States in pursuit of bandits.

General Carranza's note will be answered. The reply of the United States probably will say to General Carranza that his suggestion will be considered, if at any time it should become necessary for his forces to pursue bandits into American territory through the lack of a sufficient number of American troops to do the work. It probably will be pointed out that American troops are to pursue Villa bandits in Mexico for the sole reason that Carranza forces are not there in sufficient number to relieve the menace and that if a similar situation should arise in the United States his offer of co-operation would be accepted.

WILSON ORDERS TROOPS INTO MEXICO

5000 U. S. Force Will Take Villa "Dead or Alive."

SECRECY SURROUNDS PLANS

President Denies Aggression or Intervention.

Troops Will Come Back When De Facto Government Shows It Can Control Situation, Says Secretary Baker.

CARRANZA EVASIVE ON ACTION OF U. S.

Douglas, Ariz.—According to information from a reliable source received here, General Carranza replied to a telegram sent to him by Gen. P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, asking the first chief of the de facto Mexican Government for an expression of opinion on the act of President Wilson in ordering a punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Villa, as follows: "I am very sorry that conditions are such that the United States deems it necessary to take the action of which you have advised me."

Washington.—American troops were ordered across the Mexican border by President Wilson to take Francisco Villa and his bandits, dead or alive.

Under the direction, if not actually the leadership, of Major-General Funston, who ended the Philippine insurrection by taking Aguinaldo single-handed, American columns are moving into Mexico. They go to meet about 3,000 guerrilla troops in a mountainous region from which Carranza troops have fled.

At General Funston's request, details of his orders were suppressed, so that he may move secretly and swiftly. For military reasons, the War Department declined to make public the number of men to be sent on the expedition.

Purely Punitive.

Whether this long deferred armed action, which is purely a punitive measure to clear Northern Mexico of menacing bandit bands over which General Carranza has no control, shall grow into a general armed intervention or occupation in Mexico depends in a large measure upon General Carranza and the Mexican people.

After a conference with President Wilson Secretary of War Baker issued the following statement:

"There is no intention of entering Mexico in force. So soon as the forces of the de facto government can take control of the situation any forces of the United States then remaining in Mexico will, of course, be withdrawn. The forces of the United States now on the border will be immediately recruited, but only for the purpose of safeguarding the territory of the United States from further raid."

Secretary Baker explained that by recruited, referring to the present border forces, he meant that movement of troops along the border, or of regiments from the interior to supplement the border control, were not to be construed as a mobilization for an extensive movement into Mexico. He indicated that there would be no campaign to recruit the Regular Army from peace to war strength.

No Thought Of Aggression.

President Wilson declared that the movement was entirely in aid of the Carranza government and without thought of aggression. This statement, prepared by the President himself, was given out at the White House:

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays.

"This can be done, and will be done, in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic."

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

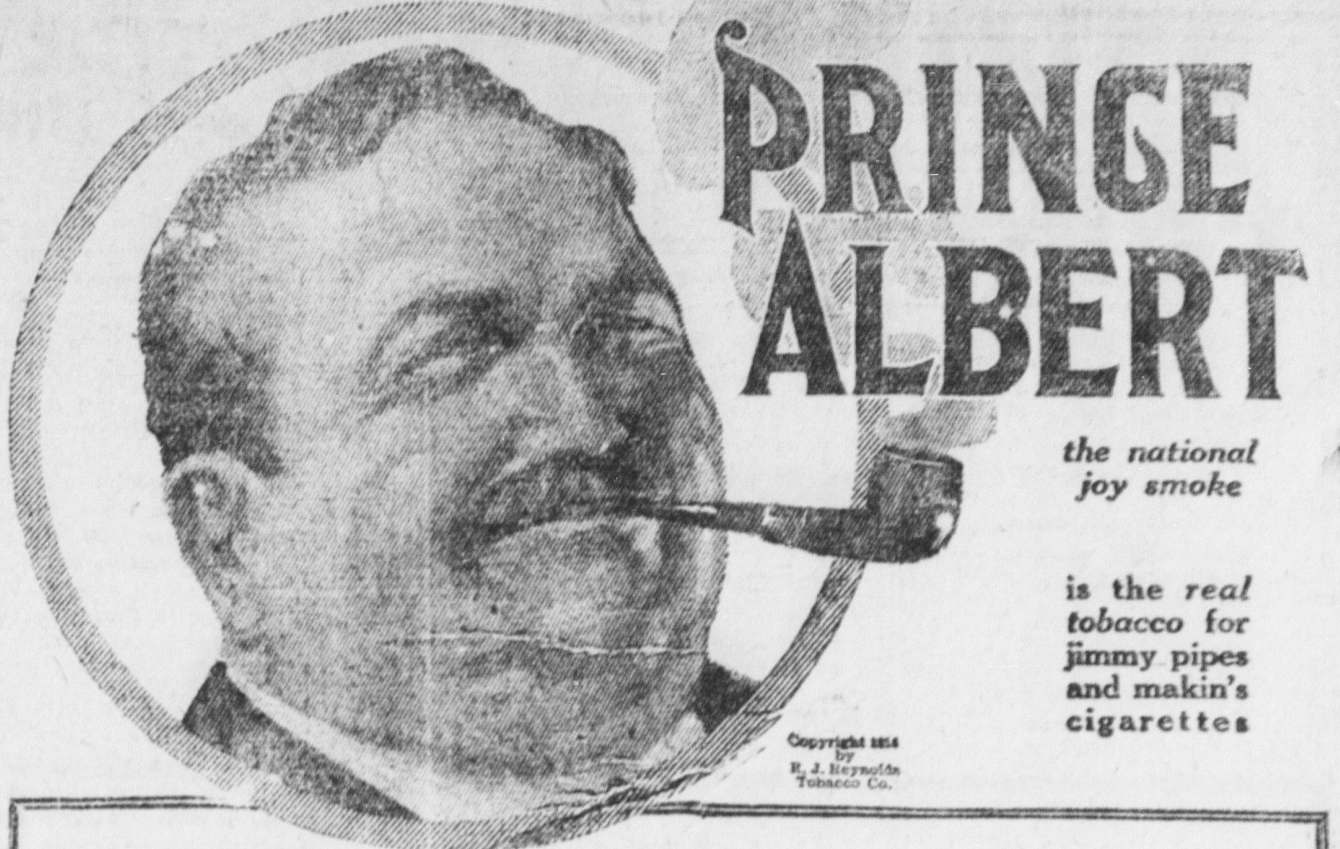
Three American soldiers were killed in the destruction of the barracks at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, by fire.

A new tube plant, to cost \$25,000,000, will be erected at Gary, Ind., by the United States Steel Corporation.

Mrs. Clara Schweitzer was found guilty of killing her husband at Kansas City, Mo., and was given 15 years in prison.

The lower house of the Massachusetts legislature went on record against abolition of capital punishment, by a vote of 81 to 87.

Fire, following an explosion in the chlorate department of the Niagara Electro Chemical Company, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., threatened to destroy the plant.



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Get a Fresh Start!

For men who got away to a false start on a pipe or home-made cigarettes Prince Albert has a word or two for what ails their smokeappetites!

Forget you ever tried to smoke, for Prince Albert is so different, such a fine flavor, so cool and cheerful and friendly, you'll get a new idea of smoke joy! The patented process fixes that—and cuts out bite and parch!

And this little preachment is also for men who think they're on the right track. All to be said is that the sooner you lay out a nickel or a dime for a supply of Prince Albert, the sooner you'll make a discovery that'll be worth a lot to your peace of mind and tongue!



On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you'll find: "Patented Feb. 28, 1905," which has made three million pipes where one smoked before!

Get the idea of smoking all you want without a comeback—that's P. A.

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

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

That prosperity is not confined to the industries in the eastern section of the State was demonstrated to the Philadelphia Travelling Commission in Butler, when Mayor Himm said the Standard Steel Car Works had been shut down only six months in the last twenty-nine years, and was completing steel cars at the rate of thirty a day. The Standard Steel Car Works employ more than 10,000 men, all of whom are kept busy on orders from European agents.

Norman E. Gutschall, a Silver Spring Township farmer, returned a marriage license to wed Alta E. Woven, his sweetheart since childhood. Gutschall is but nineteen and stated when returning the license that on the day set for the wedding his fiancée fell from a porch and was injured fatally. The license was marked "not used," and placed in the record.

Because it was alleged that they failed to file required election expense accounts, Harry Morgan and John Boback, members of Shamokin Council, were ousted by Council, and then re-elected. This serves to shorten their terms to two years, instead of the four, to which they were elected.

The final shipment of an order for 2,600 cars from the Berwick plant of the American Car & Foundry Company has just been made to the Russian Government. The cars were crated and shipped to Vladivostok, where they will be reassembled by workmen from the Berwick plant.

Norman Moyer, a constable of Auburn, was held for perjury by Court, following his statement that he had subpoenaed two witnesses in the probe. When questioned, he admitted that he had not served any papers. A bill of indictment was sent to the grand jury against him.

John W. Blake, an Altoona blacksmith, who has figured in several Congressional campaigns, filed a petition to be a candidate for the Republican nomination in Congress from the Nineteenth District. His petition was the first Congressional paper to be filed.

A police force of twenty men with Morris Value as chief, has been organized to protect the Traylor Engineering plant at Allentown.

P. H. Breidenbaugh, Martinsburg, Blair county, was appointed to a clerkship in the State Composition Bureau, to succeed the late Major M. A. Gherst.

Peter Purdes, forty years old, an employe at the C. K. Williams and Company's plant, Easton, was crushed to death in machinery. He reported for work in an intoxicated condition and was ordered out of the mill. Unobserved, he re-entered the plant, started the machinery and was caught by a belt and killed.

The front portion of the home of Michael Belasch, at Greenwood, was blown away by dynamite, the explosion being set off, it is alleged, by members of an industrial organization in revenge for Belasch's return to work in Greenwood Colliery. The family of Belasch narrowly escaped death.

Looking to better fire protection, a petition has been presented to Lansdale Borough Council asking that the tax rate be raised half a mill and the proceeds given to the fire companies. The petition has the signature of two-thirds of the taxpayers.

Ruth Bankes, five-year-old daughter of Dr. C. W. Bankes, of Reading, was burned badly by the explosion of a gas range in the kitchen of her home. Another child had turned on one of the gas jets and ran away. The kitchen was wrecked.

A jury, in finding Benjamin Decker, of Philadelphia, guilty of burglarizing the home of John Taylor and John Bush, at Wyncoote, in January, 1915, established a precedent in Montgomery county in returning a verdict based on fingerprint testimony.

Re-opening of the Mount Holly Paper Mills closed several years was announced by a representative of a new Boston corporation which recently purchased the mills. New machinery will be installed and some changes made.

Conshohocken and West Conshohocken School Districts have consolidated their continuation schools under the supervision of Miss Emily Jeffries. The local district has seventy pupils enrolled and the west district, fifty-six.

According to the report of appraisers, little Delaware is one of the wealthiest counties in this State. The report shows that the county has assets of more than \$1,000,000. The debt is about \$100,000.

The winter short courses in agriculture and home economics at State College closed after a season of twelve weeks. One hundred and thirty-one students including twelve women were enrolled.

Colonel Harry C. Trexler, of Allentown, has received from Wyoming four magnificent elk, which will be placed in his game park to infuse new blood into his herd.

Many miners at the Susquehanna Coal Company's Richard Colliery, quit work, refusing to pay \$3.75 per box for a new grade of dynamite. They had been paying \$2 per box.

The State's receipts from automobile licenses has passed the \$1,300,000 mark, which is considerably ahead of the payments to this date last year.

DIVIDE STATE INTO 5 ROAD DISTRICTS

State Highway Commissioner Cunningham Announces Divisions To Increase Efficiency.

Harrisburg.—Highway Commissioner Cunningham announced the division of the State into five districts for handling the work of the Bureau of Township Highways, and a number of appointments on his staff.

P. M. Tebbs, assistant engineer in charge of the Scranton district, was promoted to engineer of construction, succeeding John T. Gephart, Jr., resigned, and will have headquarters at Harrisburg. W. A. Van Duser, assistant engineer at York, has been transferred to Scranton to succeed Tebbs. Charles W. Erisman, Lancaster, draftsman in the Township Bureau, was promoted to acting assistant engineer, with headquarters at York.

The creation of the five districts is to get the bureau into closer touch with the supervisors and the public, according to an announcement made at the department.

First District.

The first district, with headquarters at Harrisburg, of this township highway bureau subdivision, comprises the following counties: Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Berks, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware. The name of the assistant engineer in charge of this district is withheld.

The second district, also with headquarters at Harrisburg, comprises the following counties: Cambria, Somerset, Blair, Bedford, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Cumberland. The engineer is George L. Sollenberger.

The third district, with headquarters at Pittsburg, comprises the following counties: Lawrence, Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Beaver, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Greene and Fayette. The engineer is R. B. Hamill.

Fourth District.

The fourth district, with headquarters at Warren, comprises the following counties: Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion, Forest, McKean, Elk, Jefferson, Clearfield, Cameron, Potter, Clinton and Centre. The engineer is W. E. Miller.

The fifth district, with headquarters at Bloomsburg, comprises the following counties: Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Sullivan, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon. The engineer is Harry G. Harper.

Want Rates the Same.

The Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania, who have miners in the Clearfield and adjacent regions, has intervened before the Public Service Commission in the complaints of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association against the rates charged by the Pennsylvania system from the Pittsburgh district to Philadelphia, Erie and New Castle. They desire to have the existing basis of rates maintained.