

S. S. SELLS \$4,500,000,000

Exports During War Pile Up Balance of Trade.

MUNITIONS SMALL PART

\$1,058,377,929 Of Foodstuffs Are Shipped — Aeroplanes Valued At \$3,854,342 Sold In 17 Months.

Washington.—A total foreign trade of \$7,000,000,000, of which \$4,500,000,000 represents American goods sold in the world's markets, will be the record of the United States since the outbreak of the European war to January 1, 1918, a period of 17 months. This record stands alone in the history of the world's commerce. Not even England, with her peerless merchant marine, which carries British manufactured products into the markets of the world, can approach it. The record establishes the United States as the great supply house of the world.

The total value of merchandise exported from the United States during the 16 months ended with November 30, is \$4,110,910,160. Reports to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by collectors of customs, handling 93 per cent. of the exports, indicate another new monthly record will be established by December with exports estimated at \$400,000,000. The November exports were \$331,144,527. Using this estimate the total value of the exports for the 17 months will be \$4,510,910,160.

The value of imports for the 16 months ended with November 30 was \$2,263,626,203. The estimate for December, based on reports from two weeks' collections, is \$174,000,000. The November imports were \$164,319,169. Trade Balance \$2,437,625,303.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States since the war began will be nearly \$2,500,000,000. The enormous size of the excess of American exports over imports can hardly be grasped. This excess represents one-half of the value of the estimated holdings of American securities by foreign investors. To state the condition in another form, if the war continues another 17 months and Europe continues to buy of the United States at its present rate, the excess of American sales over purchases abroad will be large enough to absorb all American securities held abroad. The value of American stocks and bonds held in Europe is estimated at \$5,000,000,000. The railroads, municipalities and various industrial enterprises and big mines send to Europe every year approximately \$300,000,000 to pay interest on these holdings. This \$300,000,000 has been used by Europe during past normal times to pay for the vast food supplies which she buys in the United States.

30,000 CHINESE REBEL.

Government Troops in Yunnan Join Revolutionists.

Peking.—The Government troops in the Province of Yunnan have joined the revolutionists under Tsal Ao, who has declared the province independent and guaranteed the safety of foreigners.

The revolutionary forces now number 30,000.

Conditions in the Province of Kwelchew are unsettled, but disaffections have not been reported in the other southern provinces.

Hwang Hsing Notified.

Philadelphia.—Gen. Hwang Hsing, First Minister of War under the Chinese Republic, who is temporarily residing at Media, near here, announced through his secretary that he had received a cable message from Shanghai, that the province of Yunnan had declared her independence.

The message further informed the Chinese general, according to his secretary, that Yuan Shi Kai had ordered the Governor of the province of Sze Chuen to send troops to put down the revolt in Yunnan, but that the order was disregarded and that the province declared its independence. The cable message further stated, it was announced, that the province of Hupeh and Kwang Si had also declared their independence.

The revolt of these provinces has made the Peking Government very uneasy, the cable message also stated, it was announced.

TO MAKE DEBUT AS FIRST LADY JAN. 7

Mrs. Wilson to Receive at Pan-American Reception.

TO OPEN OFFICIAL SEASON

President and Bride Not To Return From Hot Springs Until January 3—Elaborate Preparations For Reception.

Washington.—Announcement was made today that the first social function at which Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, formerly Mrs. Norman Galt, the new mistress of the White House, will appear officially as the "First Lady of the Land," will be the reception that President Wilson is to give the night of January 7 in honor of the delegates to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. This congress opened in Washington Monday, December 27, for a 13-day meeting, and is being attended by prominent men from all of the 21 American Republics.

The President and Mrs. Wilson will not return to Washington from their honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va., until January 3, four days before the date of the White House reception to the Scientific Congress, but the invitations to the delegates and the delegates' families will have been meanwhile issued and elaborate preparations for the reception initiated. Besides being the initial number on the White House calendar of social functions for the winter, the event in honor of the Pan-American delegates will be the first Pan-American reception ever held in the White House.

In times past the White House winter program usually started with a New Year's reception to which the general public was invited, this being followed at intervals by the annual diplomatic corps' reception, the congressional, the Army and Navy and the Judicial reception. Inasmuch as there will be no New Year's reception this season the public will not have an opportunity to shake the hand of the President's bride, but Washington society is interested by the prospect of seeing her soon for the first time standing at the President's left side and heading the line of Cabinet ladies. The number of invitations, however, is to be limited; for there will be about 1,000 delegates at the congress, not to mention wives and daughters, and it would be a difficult if not impossible task to receive a much larger number.

On January 6, the night before the White House reception, President Wilson will address the Congress at a special session in the building of the Pan-American Union.

112,921 LOST AT DARDANELLES.

British Total To December 11—Some Officers Relieved.

London.—Great Britain's loss of officers and men at the Dardanelles up to December 11 was 112,921. This is the grand total of officers and men, including the naval lists of killed, wounded and missing. The number killed was 25,279. In addition to the total of casualties, the number of sick admitted to hospitals was 96,583.

The losses were distributed as follows:

Killed—Officers, 1,609; men, 23,576. Wounded—Officers, 2,969; men, 72,222. Missing—Officers, 337; men, 12,114.

In the House of Commons Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, declined publicly to give the names of the officers relieved from commands in connection with the landing of British troops at Suvla Bay, on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

PEACE PARTY IN GLOOM.



NEW ANCONA NOTE MAY AVERT BREAK

Milder Tone Expected To Bring Austria To Yield.

U. S. RETRACTS NOTHING

Tone Is Made Soft At Possible To Leave Opening For Vienna Authorities To Yield.

London.—A Vienna telegram, forwarded by Reuter's correspondent, says that delivery to the Austrian Foreign Ministry of the second Ancona note from the United States is announced by the Neue Freie Presse.

Demands Renewed By U. S.

Washington.—President Wilson's reply to the Austrian note on the sinking of the Ancona was made public in it the United States serves notice on Austria that this Government will not discuss the circumstances of the sinking of the Ancona or the legality of the submarine attack; that it will not furnish Austria with a bill of particulars, and that it feels obliged to renew the demands made upon Austria in its first note.

To these items in the note the United States adds another plain intimation that a refusal to yield on the part of Austria will mean the breaking off of diplomatic relations. The demands which the United States again makes upon Austria are:

1. Denunciation of the sinking of the Ancona.

2. Punishment of the submarine commander responsible.

3. Reparation by the payment of a money indemnity.

Means "Yield Or a Break."



DRIVE COMMERCE OF ANY ENEMY FROM THE SEA DECLARED NECESSARY—LANSING DRAWN FROM WAR.

Washington.—The American Navy should be "equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world" not later than 1925, in the opinion of the Navy General Board, headed by Admiral Dewey.

The annual report of the board, just made public, discloses that this naval policy was formulated by the body in July last in answer to the following propositions propounded by Secretary Daniels when the Administration arrived at its decision to enter upon a campaign of national preparedness:

"What the navy must be in the future in order to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable."

The board's conclusions follow: "The Navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development, year by year, as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925."

The board again developed its idea of the place the American Navy should hold in the world in the following language: "The General Board believes that the course of the present war in Europe affords convincing reasons for modifying the opinion which it has expressed for the last 11 years as to the proper size of the navy. A navy in firm control of the seas from the outbreak of war is the prime essential to the defense of a country situated as is the United States, bordering upon two great oceans. A navy strong enough only to defend our coast from actual invasion will not suffice. Defense from invasion is not the only function of the navy. It must protect our seaboard commerce and drive that of the enemy from the sea. The best way to accomplish all these objects is to find and defeat the hostile fleet or any of its detachments at a distance from our coast sufficiently great to prevent interruption of our normal course of national life. The current war has shown that a navy of the size recommended by this board in previous years can no longer be considered as adequate to the defense needs of the United States. Our present navy is not sufficient to give due weight to the diplomatic remonstrances of the United States in peace nor to enforce its policies in war."

The report lays stress upon the board's proposal that 7 of the 16 new ships, 4 superdreadnaughts and 3 battle cruisers, be authorized in 1916. Secretary Daniels has recommended to Congress, however, that only two dreadnaughts and two battle cruisers be authorized at this time. Under the board's plan the total expenditure for the five years, including \$7,000,000 for the aviation service and \$11,000,000 for reserve ammunition and material, would be \$49,876,000, the last appropriations for which would be made in 1922; the Secretary's recommendations call for a total expenditure of \$562,482,214, the last appropriations shown being for 1921, and increases being made over the board's estimates for submarines and reserve ammunition.

The board program contemplates the building of 13 fleet auxiliaries, while the Secretary recommends only six.

The board reviews the course of the European war, so far as it involved naval actions, to reach this conclusion:

"As to types of ships, the battleship is still the principal reliance of navies, as it has been in the past."

FOR MARITAL ARMISTICE.

Georgia Judge Proposes 10-Year Suspension Of Divorce Laws.

PA. ABOVE AVERAGE IN CEREAL YIELD

Buckwheat Crop Net \$4,321,200. 1918—35.1 Per Cent. Higher.

Lightning, Rain, Hail and Snow.

IN NINETY MILES

New York.—One of the weirdest storms the East has seen in many years—rain, hail and snow, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and a gale that reached a maximum velocity of 90 miles—descended from the northwest early Sunday as the aftermath of a Christmas fog. It indirectly caused seven deaths in this vicinity, carried down telegraph wires, damaged shipping, crippled railroad traffic and caused considerable property damage.

The phenomenon of thunder and lightning in the midst of a driving snow awakened New Yorkers at the height of the storm about 7 o'clock. A gale from the south, accompanied by rain, had been blowing during the night, but the temperature dropped during the early morning hours, changing the rain to hail and then to snow. The local weather bureau reported a total precipitation of 5.2 inches, of which 2.8 was snow.

The wind shifted to the northwest and increased in violence, reaching its 90-mile intensity at 9 o'clock and soon after carrying off the storm clouds. The gale continued, however, throughout the day, blowing in hundreds of plate-glass windows, huddling signs and copings to the streets and demolishing several partly built structures.

The storm had its centre in Massachusetts, the Weather Bureau reported, and the telegraph companies said their service in New England had been badly crippled, although communication had not been entirely lost with the principal cities.

Shipping of all kinds scurried to shelter to escape the heavy seas, and several ocean liners dropped anchor until the gale abated. Twenty-five persons aboard 15 canal boats driven ashore off Sandy Hook were rescued by the Coast Guard crew at that point, assisted by the crew of the Coast Guard cutter Seneca. Those saved included the wives and children of the boats' captains. James O'Neil, in command of one of the boats, was knocked into the sea by a flying board and drowned.

Woman Dies On Way To Church. The deaths in the city resulting from the gale all occurred while the blinding snowstorm was at its height. A fireman was fatally injured while responding to an alarm. A woman was run over by a street car, the motor of which could not see her on the tracks. Another woman collapsed and died in the street while battling against a gale on her way to church.

MORE TROOPS OVER BORDER. U. S. Allows 3,000 Carranzistas To Proceed To Juarez.

Washington.—Permission was given for 3,000 more Carranza troops to pass through the United States on their way from Agua Prieta to Juarez. They go to strengthen the garrison in the former Villa stronghold and suppress disorders, as well as to take part in the campaign to the south. In giving permission for the passage the stipulation was made that the Mexican troops should not go through the city of El Paso, but should pass around it to the international bridge.

DEAD MAN ON ENGINE'S PILOT. Discovery Of Body Reveals Death Of Two Women Also.

Cornwall, N. Y.—Marie McChesney, 29 years old, a school teacher; Ethel McChesney, her sister, 17 years old, and Benjamin Harrison, 21 years old, were killed by a freight train at Avoca. They had just left an eastbound passenger train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and were walking across the rails when struck. The accident was not discovered until the freight train reached Bath and Harrison's body was found on the engine pilot.

SURPRISED THAT FORD QUIT. Bryan Says He Had Not Heard Of Latest Development.

Miami, Fla.—William J. Bryan seemed greatly surprised by the news that Henry Ford had abandoned the peace party in Europe. "I had heard nothing of this," he said. "Asked if he would go to Europe to take Mr. Ford's place, he replied he did not care to 'discuss hypothetical questions.'"

Engineers' Report Due Soon. The State Engineers' Commission, which has been studying for months the advisability of licensing engineers engaged in the construction or operation of public or private hazardous works, shortly will submit a report to the Governor, which will be made the basis of some recommendations to the General Assembly of 1917. The commission is headed by E. Herbert Snow, chief engineer of the Public Service Commission.

31 Pass Pa. Exams As Pharmacists. Results of the recent examination held in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by the State Pharmaceutical Board were made public, that only thirty-one applicants passed out of sixty-five.

SCUTARI BOMBARDED. Five Civilians Killed and 16 Women and Children Hurt.

Paris.—Two aeroplanes, one of which was German, dropped four bombs on Scutari, Albania, on December 23, killing five civilians and injuring 16 women and children, according to a Havas dispatch from Cetinje. On the same day that the aerial attack occurred, adds the dispatch, a submarine sank a Montenegrin ship, with a cargo of live stock, near St. Jean de Medua.

Cuba Sends \$1,250,000 Worth, Some Over Century Old.

Philadelphia.—Old Spanish and French coins to the value of \$1,250,000 arrived at the United States mint here to be transformed into current money for the republic of Cuba. The coins were packed in 22 kegs and came here from Cuba by express. Some of the coins are said to be more than 100 years old and to be of considerable value to numismatists.

300 WOMEN KILLED. A Frightful Explosion In Powder Mill In Westphalia.

Amsterdam.—Three hundred women were killed in an explosion in an ammunition factory at Muenster, Westphalia. Part of the town was destroyed and railway communication was interrupted. The whole supply of munitions in the depot was destroyed. The explosion was traced to accidental causes. There were over 600 women employed in the works.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ILL. Reported As Having Inflammation Of The Cellular System.

Berlin.—Emperor William has postponed the trip he had planned making to the western front, the Overseas News Agency announces, a slight indisposition rendering it necessary for him to remain indoors for a few days. The agency's announcement describes the Emperor's ailment as "a slight inflammation of the cellular system."

NEW YORK TO TASTE OSTRICH. Consignment Of 20, Dressed For Roasting, Reaches City.

New York.—A consignment of 20 ostriches, dressed for restaurant consumption, has reached this city. This is the first shipment of its kind received here, and the bird will appear on many menus as a substitute for turkey. This, with horse meat, gives New York city two entirely new kinds of food.

SCHOOL HAS \$75,000 FIRE. Milligan College, Tennessee, Loss Building—Wiring Blamed.

Bristol, Va.—Tenn.—Due, it is said, to defective wiring, Milligan College, an educational institution of the Christian denomination in Carter county, Tennessee, lost its new three-story dormitory building by fire. The loss is \$75,000, with insurance of only half that amount. Plans were made today for continuing the school. Those occupying the building escaped.