

THREE GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK

Big Naval Engagement Takes Place in South Atlantic Ocean Off Falkland Islands HEAVY LOSS FOR TEUTONS

Great Rejoicing Heard in London Over Victory—Allies Gain in France—Warsaw Threatened

London.—A British squadron, under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, chief of the war staff, engaged a German squadron under Admiral Count Von Spee, off the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, and won a victory which is being acclaimed throughout all England.

The armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the protected cruiser Leipzig, three of the German warships, that had menaced British shipping and part of the squadron that sank the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth in the Pacific on November 1, were destroyed, while the cruisers Dresden and Nurnberg, the two other vessels comprising the German squadron, made off, and, according to latest accounts, are being pursued. Two colliers were captured.

Details Of Battle The official announcement follows: "At 7:30 a. m., on December 8, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nurnberg, Leipzig and Dresden were sighted near the Falkland Islands by a British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee.

"An action followed, in the course of which the Scharnhorst, flying the flag of Admiral Count Von Spee; the Gneisenau and the Leipzig were sunk. The Dresden and Nurnberg made off during the action and are being pursued.

"Two colliers also were captured. The vice admiral reports that the British casualties are very few in number.

"Some survivors have been rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig." The statement makes reference to survivors rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig, but no mention is made of any of the crew of the Scharnhorst, flagship of the German admiral, being saved, and it is presumed that Count Von Spee, his officers and men went down fighting.

The British casualties were light, but beyond the fact that the British squadron was commanded by Vice Admiral Sturdee, no information is vouchsafed regarding the ships engaged, and newspapers are enjoined not to speculate as to other combinations may be effected."

Rejoicing in London The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in London over the victory and the general impression is that it will be completed, as the admiral would not be likely to send ships that could not overtake the Dresden and Nurnberg, which are slow and also at a disadvantage because of their small coal capacity.

The British squadron left England without the knowledge of the general public and until his name was mentioned it was believed that Vice Admiral Sturdee was serving in home waters. The fact that he was taken from the post of chief of the war staff is indicative of the determination of the British government to clear the Pacific and South Atlantic of German warships. It is believed, therefore, that the British commander is at the head of a formidable squadron.

Allies Gain in France London.—Withdrawal of German troops from the west to strengthen their armies in the east has enabled the allies to resume the initiative along the front reaching from the Swiss border to the North sea, and while they have not made any marked advance they have been able, according to official announcement, to organize and consolidate positions won from the Germans who claim to have inflicted heavy losses, particularly in the Argonne and north of Nancy. Flanders now is considered fairly safe from German attacks, which, when they do materialize, it is believed here, will be directed more at the French soldiers.

It is apparent from the various official reports that there are converging German movements on Warsaw from the north and the center.

Kaiser Critically Ill Berlin.—The latest bulletin issued says Emperor William's condition is unchanged and he has been unable to leave his bed. His fever has not decreased. The emperor received a report of the military situation, but was too weak to give any instructions. Emperor William is suffering from pneumonia, which is combined with nervous depression, due to overexertion, according to the telegrams from Berlin, forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

British Overpower Turks London.—It is officially announced that Subbi Bey, late governor of Basra, Asiatic Turkey, commander of the Turkish forces at Kurma, has surrendered unconditionally with his troops to the Indian expeditionary force which is operating at the head of the Persian gulf. Kurma subsequently was occupied by the British, who are now in complete control of the country from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to the sea and of the richest part of the fertile delta.

Herrick Is Decorated New York.—The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor is on its way from the president of France to Myron T. Herrick in recognition of Mr. Herrick's services to the French people while ambassador to France. Mr. Herrick was decorated with a red ribbon, emblematic of the cross, by the captain of the steamship Rochambeau, acting on wireless orders from the French ambassador at Washington, who said he was acting under instructions of President Poincare.

THOMAS A. EDISON



America's wizard of electricity, who witnessed the efforts of a lifetime swept away by flames which reduced his seven million dollar plant at West Orange, N. J., to complete ruin. Insurance will probably reduce the loss to about five million dollars. Although nearing seventy years, Mr. Edison says he will start again at his beginning and rebuild with worn-out tools.

EDISON PLANT IS IN RUINS

ELECTRIC WIZARD LOSES MAMMOTH PLANT AT WEST ORANGE IN BIG FIRE

Loss Amounts to \$7,000,000—Edison Watched It Burn And Said He Would Start Again

West Orange, N. J.—Fire destroyed virtually the entire main plant of the Edison company here, causing damage estimated at nearly seven million dollars, with insurance that it is expected will reduce the loss to approximately \$5,000,000.

An entire square block of modern reinforced concrete buildings, which were supposed to be fireproof, was burned out by the flames. The only building saved in the block was the laboratory building, containing valuable scientific machinery, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor, Thomas A. Edison. Especial efforts made to save this structure were successful.

It is estimated that 3,000 men and women will be temporarily thrown out of work because of the fire. In all about 7,000 persons were employed at the plant, but as the storage battery building across the street from the main plant was saved with other buildings nearby, it will be possible to keep something more than half the force employed.

Four firemen were injured fighting the blaze and were taken to a hospital.

"I'll Start Over," Says Edison "Although I am more than 67 years of age, I'll start all over again," said Mr. Edison. "I am pretty well burned out, but there will be a mobilization here and the debris will be cleared away if it is cooled sufficiently, and I will go right to work to reconstruct the plant."

The inventor expressed himself thus as he stood watching the flames lick up building after building of his mammoth electrical plant, started, it is thought probable by an explosion in the inspection building, one of the smaller frame structures. This building was quickly a mass of flames and the fire spread rapidly to other structures. Chemicals in some of the buildings made the fire fighting extremely difficult. All employees at work in the various buildings escaped.

Men and women marched out in perfect order when the fire drill bell sounded.

In all eleven buildings in the main plant were destroyed. The buildings destroyed included those occupied by the New Diamond Disc company, the one occupied by the Kinetophone company, and the building which housed the Bates numbering machines, together with the Edison primary battery building, the talking machine building and the administration building.

Trade Commission Starts Washington.—President Wilson, it became known, is to have the new trade commission begin its work as soon as possible and plans to send nominations of its members to the senate in the near future. He has a long list of names before him. In addition to Joseph Davies, commissioner of corporations, who is said in official circles to be certain of one of the five places, two of the men most seriously considered, it is understood, are A. L. Thurman, solicitor of the department of commerce, and Edward N. Hurley.

Japan May Keep Kiaochow Washington.—The statement by Baron Kato, Japanese foreign minister, that Japan had made no promise to any country to return Kiaochow to China attracts much interest in official circles here. When Japan delivered her ultimatum to Germany demanding the evacuation of Kiaochow the statement was published that the territory would be returned to China. That it was pointed out later, was upon the supposition that Germany would comply with the terms of the ultimatum.

Taft Deplores States' Rights Somerville, Mass.—Assumption by congress authority to prevent states from violating United States treaties would do more to prevent war between this nation and another than increasing the army and navy, former President Taft declared, in an address before the Heptagon club. "The only real possibility of a war that I foresee is the wanton, reckless, wicked willingness on the part of a narrow section of the country to gratify racial prejudice and class hatred by flagrant breach of treaty rights."

WESTERN NATIONS WARN EUROPE

Pan-American Republics Formally Express Disapproval of Invasion of Western Waters

IMPORTANT COUNCIL HELD

Secretary of State Bryan Presided As Chairman Ex-Officio Over Ambassadors

Washington.—Twenty nations of the western hemisphere expressed their disapproval of the effects of operations of the European belligerents in the waters of the two Americas, and appointed a commission of diplomats to formulate practical steps contemplating a more vigorous assertion of the rights of neutrals.

Gathered around an oval table in the magnificent Pan-American Union building the diplomatic representatives of the American republics, most of them under specific instructions from their governments, urged united action by the nations of this hemisphere to restore trade and remove some of the burdens placed on commerce by the European war. It was the first international conference of neutral nations which had assembled in any part of the globe since the European war began and irrespective of its possible accomplishments during the present conflict, was regarded as the birth of a new movement in international law for the definition of the right of the neutral as opposed to the right of the belligerent.

Underlying the several speeches made by the diplomats was a note of warning that the presence of belligerent warships in the western hemisphere already had produced grave complications between American nations and European powers, demonstrating the vital need of Pan-American solidarity.

Secretary Bryan made the opening speech, pointing out that the United States sympathized deeply with the plight of its neighboring republics and declaring the innocent nations should not be forced to suffer for the acts of the belligerents.

BRITAIN'S FLEET SUPERIOR Admiral Fletcher Tells Congress The Navy Superior To American Is That Of England

Washington.—The ability of the American navy to successfully meet the war feet of any nation except Great Britain was asserted by Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, before the house naval affairs committee. The possibility of conflict with Great Britain was so remote, the admiral said, that he did not believe in a naval policy designed to control the oceans against that country.

Admiral Fletcher was under examination all day by the committee at the first public hearing on a naval appropriation bill held in many years. He was piled with many questions about the condition of the navy, judged by laymen of the European war.

Although confidently declaring the American navy was overmatched only by that of England, he added, that if this country continued to build only two battleships a year, Germany, on the basis of her present construction program, soon would be far in the lead.

England And Portugal London.—An arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Portugal has been signed in London. The special significance of the pact, which is for a period of five years, is emphasized in the preamble in the following words: "Being desirous of confirming by a further solemn agreement the friendship alliance which, happily, has subsisted for so long a period between them, and of eliminating, so far as possible from their relations, everything which might impair or weaken that friendship, the alliance has agreed to submission of questions in dispute."

Parisian Capital Restored Paris.—President Poincare and Premier Viviani arrived in Paris from Bordeaux. Foreign Minister Delcasse and members of the diplomatic corps were to follow them later.

Galician Struggle Increases Vienna.—An official communication issued by the Austrian war office says: "The battles in West Galicia increase in severity. Austrian troops attacking from the west drove the enemy from his positions at Doboszyce and Wleclzka. More than 5,000 prisoners, among them twenty-seven officers, were taken. In Poland renewed Russian attacks southwest of Piotrkow have been repulsed by German troops. In the Carpathians nothing of importance has occurred at the time this report was sent out."

Boer General Shot Johannesburg.—Brig. Gen. Christian Frederic Beyers, one of the leaders of the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, has been shot, it is officially announced, and is believed to be dead. General Beyers formerly was commandant general of the defense forces of the Union of South Africa, but resigned last September, because of his disapproval of British action against Germans in Africa. He joined with Gen. Christian De Wet in a rebellion, but his forces met with several defeats.

Colorado Strike Ended Denver.—The Colorado coal strike has been called off. This action was taken by district No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America by unanimous vote after an all-day session, and ratifies the report of the international executive board, recommending the termination of the strike. The executive committee recommended ending the strike on the ground that this would strengthen the union's position in view of President Wilson's appointment of a permanent commission to consider further differences.

EMPEROR WILLIAM



Alarming reports come from Berlin of the grave illness of the kaiser, whose condition is not unchanged. The emperor is suffering from pneumonia, combined with nervous depression due to overtaxation of war cares. He received military reports in bed, but was too weak to give any instructions. The court physicians have ordered him not to return to the front.

TURN GUNS ON MEXICANS

PRESIDENT WILSON ORDERS THE AMERICAN GUNS TO ANSWER MEXICAN BULLETS

Insists That Firing Across Border Shall Be Stopped—Establishes New Precedent

Washington.—If the contending Mexican forces opposite Naco, Ariz., do not cease firing into American territory, the three batteries of field artillery sent to the international line will be ordered to return the fire. This is the United States government's determination, it became known, after a full discussion of the situation by President Wilson and his cabinet. No specific orders have been given, but while Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, who was directed to proceed to Naco with the field artillery, is en route there, officials expect an answer to the sharp warning given to Mexican factions battling across the border that bullets and shells must not fall on American soil.

Defense, Not Aggression No act of "aggression" is contemplated, a statement issued by the white house said, but officials draw a distinction between aggressive and defensive action. For cavalry or field artillery to cross the Mexican line or open fire at first, would constitute an act of aggression, but to remain on American soil and return the fire of the Mexicans is, in the opinion of high officials, a measure of defense fully justified and not an act of war or invasion.

The white house statement issued by Secretary Tumulty, after a conference with the president, was as follows: "It has been thought wise to strengthen the forces at Naco because of the reckless carelessness of the contending factions there in failing to control the direction of their fire. Of course no aggressive action is contemplated."

It was explained at the war department that the artillery ordered to Naco could fire over the Mexican town into the lines of the Mexican faction which insisted on firing into American territory. This is the plan should warnings prove futile. The general expectation, however, is that no such contingency will arise. Rafael Zubarian Capmany, Carranza's Maytorena garrison at Naco with responsibility for firing across the border and challenging Governor Maytorena, on behalf of General Hill, the Carranza commander, to withdraw into the interior of Mexico for a pitched battle. He made public a telegram from General Hill declaring the American military authorities at Naco, Ariz., were discriminating in favor of Maytorena's troops.

"Bullets from our enemy are constantly causing damage to the American town, but we are held responsible for it, due to the discrimination," the message said.

Two More Battleships Washington.—The nation's military and naval expenses during the next fiscal year, not including certain fixed expenses, would amount to \$256,421,357, compared with \$251,254,167 during the current year, under plans of the administration as embodied in estimates submitted to congress. The tentative administration naval building program for the next fiscal year, as indicated in the estimates, is for two battleships, six torpedo boat destroyers, and "eight or more submarines."

Aerial Attack On London Geneva.—Germany is slowly but steadily preparing to make her threatened aerial attack on London, and on the eastern coast of England, even without the aid of the German navy, in the judgment of observers of the continued activity of the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen. The German staff and Count Zeppelin are understood to hold the opinion that 18 to 20 Zeppelins of the latest type are necessary for a successful attack on London, and this number is expected to be ready early next year.

Say Carranza Gave Bribes Washington.—An effort by Senator Robinson of Arkansas to launch an investigation of a published report that the Carranza government in Mexico had appropriated \$75,000 to obtain the influence of two United States senators in bringing about the early withdrawal of American troops then at Vera Cruz, precipitated a brief discussion in the senate, but resulted in no action. Senators Stone, Gallinger, Penrose and Smoot urged that the dignity of the senate would be lowered by its adoption.

RIVER AND HARBOR PROJECTS OF STATE

REPORT OF CHIEF OF UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEERS IS MADE

LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered Around the State Capitol That Will Be of Interest to Our Readers Over North Carolina.

Raleigh.

Washington.—There are some interesting statements in the report of the chief of engineers of the United States army for 1914 concerning North Carolina river and harbor projects. The state gets her share of the \$20,000,000 provided in the last river and harbor bill, but many of the projects already commenced will suffer, if additional money is not provided soon.

During the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914, the United States operated the inland waterway from Norfolk to Beaufort Inlet at a cost of \$19,774.01, exclusive of outstanding liabilities. The freight that passed through the canal amounted to 253,441 tons. The total number of passengers carried were 6,582. The vessels that passed through numbered 5,342.

The Scuppernon River project had an unexpended balance of \$32,487 July 1, and the chief of engineers says that \$5,400 could be profitably expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

Fishing Creek has available for the year ending June 30, 1915, \$1,467.54 and could use \$2,000 the next year.

Improvements in the waterway connecting Swan Quarter Bay with Deep Bay have rendered navigation safe between Swan Quarter and Pamlico River. The freight transported in that waterway last year was 1,881 tons more than that of the previous year.

Bay River has \$1,205.64 to run till June 30 next and could use \$3,400 the year following.

The South River project has been completed.

The Neuse River improvements were followed by an increase of traffic last year of 60,820 tons in grain, lumber, fertilizers and general merchandise. The engineer has allotted \$25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

The increase in tonnage in the Trent River for a year after the improvements were made amounted to 37,279 tons.

The inland waterway from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet has been completed.

A number of new projects are planned by the chief of engineers. It is considered advisable to improve northeast Cape Fear river for three miles above Hilton Bridge; Manteo Bay at a cost of \$28,000 with \$2,000 annually for maintenance; Cape Channel at a cost of \$17,900; Beaufort Harbor by providing a turning basin in front of the town of Beaufort for \$15,900 and Thoroughfare Bay, at a cost of \$5,200.

School Libraries Grow Wonderfully. In the rounding up of the compilations for the forthcoming biennial report by the state department of education it develops that the rural school library movement has reached such proportions that there are now something like 1,167,002 volumes in original libraries and 53,642 volumes in the supplemental libraries. There are now in the state 13,750 original libraries and 1,490 supplemental. Of this number 102 original and 95 supplemental libraries have been issued in the completion of the two years fiscal year of the department November 30. In these libraries the state invests \$10 each, the county and the community \$10 each, making \$30 for each original library and for the supplemental libraries the investment is \$5 each for state, county and community. This makes an investment of about \$407,100 in original libraries and \$22,450 in supplemental libraries.

Governor Locke Crisp Canceled. Governor Craig was canceled recently, not in a violent manner, but on the other hand in a way that was exceedingly pleasing to his excellency. Some months ago Mr. John W. Thompson, a Raleigh citizen, who is holding an important judicial position in the Panama canal zone sent material to Treasury Lacy with instructions that same should be finished in the best possible manner into a case for North Carolina's governor. Mr. Lacy accepted the trust and the result is a very handsome piece of workmanship.

James R. Young in New York City. Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young attended the mid-Winter session of the National Association of State Commissioners of Insurance in session in New York city. The annual meeting of the association was last summer in Asheville. The commissioners of the several states have just forced the fire insurance companies to take care of the special "war tax" on fire insurance policies themselves, instead of putting this tax on the policy-holder or the local agent.

Valuable Feature of Farm Work. Farm demonstration work now occupies an important part in the agricultural life of the state and its value is clearly manifest in the summarized report of Mr. C. R. Hudson, head of the farm demonstration work in the state, of the board of agriculture. A valuable feature of the work is that of growing and planting of winter growing crops, which it is estimated, is worth to the state \$500,000. The work under Mr. Hudson's direction is being broadened and made more valuable.

Robeson County Makes New Record. The State Department of Health is gratified at the record made by the health department of Robeson County, where the death rate has been reduced from 18 the 1,000 to 12 the 1,000 in three years in spite of the fact that 55 per cent of the population of the county is Indian and negro, leaving only 45 per cent white population and that the normal death rate of negroes is 40 per cent greater than that of white people. The department attributes this advance.

United States District Court Adjourns. The United States district court adjourned after disposing of 118 cases, and continuing probably the most important cases, that of "Fortland Ned," charged with the robbery of the Plymouth and Siler City postoffices to the special January term. The grand jury returned 85 true bills, out of 94 cases submitted to the jury. Judge Connor has commissioned F. M. Hood of Selma as United States commissioner to succeed J. A. Narron, resigned. Also, he has commissioned E. J. Peterson as commissioner.

Reports on Work of Canning Clubs.

Mrs. Jane S. McKinnon, state agent of the North Carolina Girls' Canning Clubs, reported that much valuable work had been done in this state during the year. Her reports in part follows:

There were organized in North Carolina for canning club work from December 1913 to December 1914, 32 counties, with a enrollment of 1,500 members, an increase of 18 counties and 1,100 members over the previous year.

These members are divided into 144 clubs with 73 supervisors. Each county has its chief agent, and where there are many clubs in a county this agent has sub-agents to assist in supervising members and getting standards during the canning season. In two widely organized counties we have as many as eight agents each; in others, five or less.

Thirty of the counties have sent in to me their reports for the year which state that 209,556 No. 3 tin cans, and 49,408 glass jars of tomatoes, string beans, peaches, berries and all other edible products of the farm have been produced.

Total value \$35,261.50
Cost 9,425.76
Profit 25,935.74

Average cost a member . . . 11.44
Average profit the member . 31.82

We have bent every effort this year towards teaching commercial packing and out of the 35 counties exhibiting at the State Fair, only one failed to show its training in that particular. We were very proud of the uniformly good packs that these counties sent in, and felt much complimented that the Washington office should have selected one dozen glass jars to be photographed for a bulletin as examples of fine standard commercial packs. At the State Fair there were displayed 1,104 glass jars of fruits and vegetables, and two large pyramids of tins.

While in New York I examined the packs of goods sold by Park & Tilford and found our girls' packs to compare most favorably.

Each county supervisor has been growing gradually into consultant housekeeper for the county; promoting home economics in the country schools by her small cooking clubs, giving instruction in butter making, marketing, farm produce, grading and packing eggs, and promoting "get-together clubs."

If we had the funds to employ these agents for the whole year, in my opinion there could be found lot more efficient means of organizing the country women for better living.

It is almost impossible to say how many miles have been covered by our different county agents in their trips to and fro, but those of us who have gone from county to county, and, in my case, sometimes from state to state, have covered in the aggregate, 21,528 miles.

Deliver Opinions in 17 Appeals. The Supreme Court delivered opinions in 17 appeals as follows:

Weston vs. Roper Lumber Company, Pasquotank, petition to rehear dismissed; Insurance Company vs. Cherokee Lumber Company, Cumberland, affirmed; Edwards vs. Chemical Company, Mecklenburg, new trial; Lummit vs. Insurance Company Mecklenburg, affirmed; Honser vs. Faysouk, Gaston, affirmed; State vs. Dalton, Lincoln, reversed; State vs. Hannon, Polk, no error; Britain vs. Southern Railway, Burke, reversed; State vs. Bailey, Burke, no error; Howell vs. Hurley, Montgomery, new trial; Forney vs. Seaboard Air Line, Cumberland, reversed; Dunlap vs. Raleigh, Charlotte & Southern, Randolph, no error; State vs. Heavener, Catawba, no error; Mundy vs. Town of Newton, Catawba, error; Glavener and Hogsed vs. Glouster Lumber Company, Transylvania, affirmed in both appeals; Hyder vs. Southern Railway, Henderson, reversed; Land Company vs. Floyd, Henderson, new trial.

Dr. Joyner in Mecklenburg. Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction went to Pineville, Mecklenburg County to take hand in the settlement of difficulties that have arisen in the establishment of the proposed farm-life school there. The State is ready to put up the \$1,500 to \$2,500 duplication of whatever amount the county authorities set aside, but the amount by the county cannot be taken from the regular school fund until the county is provided with a six-month school term. Mr. Joyner hopes to get the whole matter settled on this trip.

Lawyers Moved By Governor. Argument of nineteenth district appeals in the Supreme Court brought to Raleigh a notable group of western Carolina lawyers who were honored by Governor and Mrs. Craig with luncheon at the mansion. The guests were: J. C. Martin, Garland A. Thompson, Thomas S. Rollins, W. R. Whitson, Mark W. Brown, Alf S. Bernard, Walter Haynes, Joseph S. Ford, Thomas J. Hawkins, Zebulon Weaver, R. S. McCall, W. G. Fortune, ex-Judge H. B. Stevens and ex-Judge Thomas A. Jones, Asheville, and J. W. Bless.

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INCOME TAX REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC

FORTY-FOUR PEOPLE WITH NET ANNUAL INCOMES OF MILLION OR MORE.

THE BIG WEALTH CENTERS

New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Wealthiest Cities of The Nation.

Washington.—The first complete compilation of returns under the income tax law was made public in the annual report of commissioner of internal revenue. It showed returns for the collection year of 1913 by 357,598 individuals as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Net Income, Number returns.

Returns were made by 275,835 married persons, 55,212 single men and 25,551 single women. The normal tax of 1 per cent on all taxable incomes produced \$12,728,038. Incomes of more than \$20,000 a year and subject to sur-tax produced \$15,525,497.

The figures show that most of the individuals with large net incomes live in districts near the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Detroit. More single women, as well as more single men paying the tax were found in New York than anywhere else. Married women made separate returns in every collection district except in the Fifth North Carolina.

Attorneys Fight Extradition on the Grounds That Insanity Was Proved. Washington.—The request of the state of New York for extradition of Harry K. Thaw from New Hampshire to answer an indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct justice by escaping from Mattewan Asylum was taken under consideration by the United States Supreme Court after oral arguments.

Members of the court asked Thaw's attorneys many questions about various points in their contentions. They did not interrupt Williams Travers Jerome, however, during his argument that Thaw was a fugitive from justice nor challenge the argument of Franklin Kennedy, Deputy Attorney General of New York that the law under which Thaw was committed to Mattewan after the killing of Sanford White was constitutional.

Germans Close to Warsaw. London.—Of the five Austro-German columns which for some days appeared to be making steady progress in their invasion of Poland, three have suffered checks, according to official report from Russian headquarters.

The column making a downward stroke from Miawa on the East Prussian frontier, reported in one dispatch from Petrograd to be within 15 miles of Warsaw, was repulsed after an energetic offensive and under counter-attacks from the Russians was compelled to retire at some points.

The attacks of the main German column which had its front on the line between Lodz and Lowicz and which came down diagonally from Thorn, were delivered with great force, but according to the Russian account were repulsed with heavy losses to the invaders.

Carnegie Visits White House. Washington.—Andrew Carnegie, a White House caller expressed decided opposition to a Christmas truce in the European war. It would be unchristian-like and immoral, he said, to stop fighting and then resume it. He added he did not believe any nation which adopted such a suggestion was doing it sincerely. Mr. Carnegie gave it as his opinion that the military caste in Germany was responsible for the war and that at the time hostilities broke out the Kaiser was ill and opposed to the war.

"The Kaiser has told me that he took the greatest pride in the fact that he reigned for many years without being involved in war," said Mr. Carnegie. But, he was surrounded by a ring of militarists who were eager for war at any price." Mr. Carnegie said he hoped that the world would be so horrified over the war that permanent peace would follow. Mr. Carnegie showed some interest in a suggestion that he might be called upon by the President to help bring about peace, when the time came. "I will do anything I possibly can," he said, "I believe Mr. Wilson desires peace."

Discuss Air-Craft and Submarines. Washington.—Although the Pacific Coast is not adequately protected for war, the Atlantic fleet could be rushed through the Panama Canal while any hostile fleet would be delayed by the necessity of reducing Manila and Honolulu, in the opinion of Secretary Daniels, who continued his testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee. In the course of an all-day examination the Secretary also discussed the difficulties of constructing satisfactory airships and submarines.