

# TO PUBLISH REPORT OF NAVY BOARD

URGES BUILDING PROGRAM FAR IN EXCESS OF ADMINISTRATION PLAN.

TO EQUAL ANY IN THE WORLD

Board Urges a Building Program That Would Make Navy Equal to Any By 1925.

Washington.—The full text of the report of the navy general board urging that the United States navy be placed on an equality with the strongest afloat by 1925 probably will be made public by Secretary Daniels before congressional committee hearings on the administration's naval plans.

Mr. Daniels said he was giving the matter serious thought as a result of statements made by various members of congress that they would seek its publication and also because this report was mentioned in the letter of resignation received from Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, severing his connection with the recently organized civilian advisory board. Mr. Wood said he resigned to be free to advocate substituting the general board's policy for what he described as the wholly inadequate five-year \$500,000,000 new construction program recommended to congress by the administration. Secretary Daniels will acknowledge Mr. Wood's resignation and ask the American Society Aeronautical Engineers which selected him for membership on the advisory board to name his successor.

The general board report referred to by Mr. Wood was made last July in response to an oral order of the secretary that the board "express its opinion at the earliest practical date as to a policy which should govern the development of a navy yard and a building program. In a subsequent report, already made public prepared in reply to a request that it formulate a continuing five-year building program during which time \$500,000,000 was to be expended for new ships, the board summarized the policy previously presented as follows:

"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."

## BIG JAPANESE LINER SUNK.

Torpedoed Without Warning and Sunk—Crew Saved—Cargo Lost.

London.—The new Japanese liner Yasaka Maru, which was sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by a submarine while the steamer was on her way from London to Japan with 120 passengers and a crew of 160 aboard, was sent to the bottom without warning, according to a report received from Port Said from the agents of the owners.

All on board the ship including one American passenger, W. J. Leigh, were saved. The nationality of the submarine is not mentioned by the agents and previous reports referred to the sinking of the ship as done by either an Austrian or a German submarine.

A French gunboat picked up the passengers and crew at midnight and landed them at Port Said Wednesday morning. The company provided hotel accommodations for them and in arranging to forward them to their destinations. On the passenger list were 51 men, 54 women and 15 children, most of whom were British subjects. The agents in their report further say:

"The passengers express great admiration for the skill of the captain and officers and for the discipline of the crew. Perfect order was maintained during the embarkation which was carried out with the greatest promptitude."

Paul Koenig Indicted.  
New York.—Indictments were returned charging Paul Koenig, chief detective of the Hamburg-American line, and Richard Emil Leydenacker, an antique dealer, with conspiring to dynamite the Welland canal. Edmund Justice, was also indicted with Koenig on charges of conspiring to secure military information for the German government. The indictments against Koenig and Leydenacker charge them with conspiring to "set on foot in the United States a military enterprise against Canada."

Foreign Affairs Engage Wilson.  
Hot Springs, Va.—President Wilson received a communication from Secretary Lansing relative to foreign affairs. It is understood that the latter told of recent conversations the Secretary of State had with Baron Swidenski, the Charge d'Affairs of the Austrian Embassy at Washington, regarding the demands of the United States growing out of the sinking of the Ancona. No intimation as to the details of Mr. Lansing's advice could be obtained.

Epidemic of LaGrippe.  
Philadelphia.—The death rate from the epidemic of la grippe now sweeping the states has been so high that Samuel G. Dixon, state health commissioner, issued a statement at Harrisburg calling attention to the seriousness of the situation and cautioned the public that if the disease is to be avoided "sacrifices must be made."

"Keep out of crowded places." Dr. Dixon says "one person having the grip may give it to a carload of passengers."

## GEORGE C. CAROTHERS



George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department with the Villa forces, bids fair to add one more difficulty to the puzzle facing the United States in Mexico. Gen. Alvaro Obregon has protested to General Carranza, saying that Mr. Carothers "is dangerous to the tranquility of the de facto government."

## BRITISH QUIT SUVLA BAY

NOT VERY MUCH LIFE LOST IN ACCOMPLISHING THE DIFFICULT FEAT.

Did Not Know Withdrawal Movement Was Going On, It is Declared.—A Skillful Movement.

London.—The British troops at the Suva and Anzac districts of Gallipoli Peninsula have been withdrawn. The following official statement was issued here:

"All the troops at Suva and Anzac, together with their guns and stores have been successfully transferred, with insignificant casualties to another sphere of operations."

Operations in other sections of the front on the Gallipoli Peninsula than those from which troops were announced to have been withdrawn are to be continued, it is intimated in an official statement. The withdrawal was effected without knowledge of the movement on the part of the Turks, it is declared.

"Further details of the evacuation of the Anzac and Suva zones have been received," says the official statement. "Without the Turks being aware of the movement a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli Peninsula, although in the closest of contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out."

## VILLA CONCLUDES PEACE TERMS

Faction Signs Peace Agreement with Defacto Government

El Paso, Texas.—An agreement was reached and papers have been signed whereby the Villa faction in northern Mexico concludes peace terms with the de facto government of Mexico.

The conference was held between Mexican consul Garcia and former lieutenant of General Francisco Villa at the consulate in El Paso.

General Francisco Villa is reported to be in Juarez. The signing of the peace agreement eliminates him from Mexican affairs.

Washington.—State department officials have decided that General Villa will receive the asylum accorded political refugees should he enter the United States. This decision was sent to General Funston by the war department for transmission to Villa or his representatives.

The state department's agents had reported that alleged intermediaries had requested Villa's immunity from arrest, saying that if this was given they believed Villa would abandon the fight against Carranza and retire to private life in the United States.

## South Carolina Statute Upheld

Washington.—The South Carolina statute making railway carriers liable to one another and liable to a shipper for damages to a shipment, was upheld by the supreme court as constitutional.

## Seventh Cotton Ginning Report

Washington.—The seventh cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt just issued announced that 10,303,253 bales of cotton counting round as half-bales, of the growth of 1915, has been ginned prior to December 13. That compares with 13,972,239 bales, or 87.3 per cent of the entire crop ginned prior to December 31 last year, 12,058,413 bales, or 92.5 per cent in 1914.

## Christmas Trees Worth Million

Ugans Falls, N. Y.—With the close of the Christmas tree season in the Adirondacks by the forwarding of the last shipment to New York, it is estimated that \$1,000,000 worth of young trees have been cut for the display of Christmas decorations and gifts. Lumbermen say that the cutting of small trees has been of benefit to the standing timber and that the practice now is to avoid denuding large sections of forest of the young growth. Cuttings are made, so as to leave other young trees standing.

# DEMANDS AUSTRIA TO ACT PROMPTLY

FULL TEXT OF SECOND NOTE TO AUSTRIA ON THE ANCONA CASE.

NEW NOTE BRIEF BUT FIRM

United States Government Flatly Refuses to Enter into Discussion of Evidence.

Washington.—The United States contends in its second note to Austria on the Ancona case, just made public here, that the official admission of the Austrian admiralty that the liner was torpedoed after she had stopped and while passengers still were aboard, alone is sufficient for the American demand for disavowal, reparation and punishment of the submarine commander.

The note renews the demands of the United States and says the details to which Austria referred in its reply to the first note are in no way essential to the discussion. It emphasizes the continuance of good relations depends upon the action of the Austrian government.

The text of the note which Ambassador Penfield was instructed to deliver to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs reads as follows:

Department of State, Washington.  
The government of the United States has received the note of Your Excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona, which was delivered at Vienna on December 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

On November 15, 1915, Baron Zwiadenek, the Charge d'Affairs of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the Department of State a report of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board. This admission alone is, in the view of the government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having willfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea.

In view of these admitted circumstances the government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured, or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus willfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice that the government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand that the Imperial and Royal government questions or disputes them.

The government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal government responsible for the act of its naval commander and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the sixth of December, 1915. It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal government to perceive the justice of those demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the government of the United States to make them.

## November Foreign Trade.

Washington.—Foreign trade of the United States in November jumped to the unprecedented total of half a billion dollars. A department of commerce statement issued shows that imports as well as exports broke records for the month. A record of five billion dollars for the past 12 months' exports and imports was set. November imports were \$154,319,169 more by \$11,000,000 than the previous November record made in 1912. November exports were \$331,144,527, the greatest in history.

## England to Increase Army.

London.—After an all-night debate the house of commons granted an increase of 1,000,000 men in the British army bringing up its strength on paper to 4,000,000. With the increase comes changes in higher commands. Lieutenant General Robertson, chief of the general staff, having been recalled from France to become chief of the imperial staff in London in place of Lieutenant General Murray, who is about to receive an important command. These changes are accepted here as indicating closer co-operation.

## Troops Ordered to Return Fire.

Washington.—American troops at El Paso, the war department announced have been given orders to "return vigorously any further deliberate firing" from the Mexican side of the border. General Pershing, in command at El Paso, has reported that the firing which resulted in the death of an American car inspector was the deliberate act of a squad of Mexicans who appeared half a mile east of the international border.

## American Troops, the report added, were covering the whole river front.

## KARL BUENZ



Karl Buenz, managing director of the Hamburg-American line, convicted with other officials of the company of conspiracy to defraud the United States by false clearances and manifests obtained by them for vessels chartered by the line for the purpose of taking supplies from American ports to German war vessels engaged in commerce destroying.

## HONEYMOON IN VIRGINIA

PRESIDENT WILSON AND BRIDE WILL BE AT HOMESTEAD HOTEL.

Will Be Away From White House Two Weeks Unless Developments Necessitate Early Return.

Washington.—President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt were married at 8:30 o'clock and left afterward to spend their honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va. The President and his bride traveled in a private car attached to a special train leaving here at 11:10 o'clock which is due to arrive in Hot Springs next morning at 8:15 a. m.

At Hot Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will live at the Homestead Hotel until after New Year's Day unless some development should necessitate the President's earlier return to the capital. Two White House automobiles have been sent on ahead and the couple expect to spend their honeymoon motoring, golfing and walking over the mountain trails. Beside the secret service guard, the party was accompanied by a stenographer. The President will keep in touch with the White House over special wires.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the President and Mrs. Wilson entered a waiting White House automobile and motored to Alexandria, across the Potomac, to take their private car there and avoid a crowd at the railroad station in the city.

Hot Springs, Va.—President Wilson and his bride, the former Mrs. Norman Galt, arrived here shortly after 9 o'clock to spend their honeymoon. They were met at the train by a crowd of several hundred people who applauded as they alighted from their private car.

## NEW NOTE RENEWS DEMANDS.

### Austria Must Pay Indemnity, Punish Commander and Disavow Act.

Washington.—The new American note to Austria-Hungary regarding the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona has been cabled to Ambassador Penfield for presentation to the Vienna foreign office.

Secretary Lansing and other officials of the state department declined to divulge any information concerning the communication. From other reliable sources, however, came a strong intimation that the final draft of the note had been completed by Secretary Lansing during the day and had been put in code and started on its way over the cables.

A veil of secrecy has surrounded the communication ever since a White House messenger carried a preliminary draft from President Wilson to Secretary Lansing. However, it is known that the secretary spent considerable time at work developing the ideas the president had outlined.

As completed the note is believed to have been considerably more lengthy than the first.

## Handle Much Farm Product.

Washington.—Farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations will transact this year a total business amounting to more than \$1,400,000,000 according to an estimate made in the annual report of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the Department of Agriculture, just made public. While agricultural co-operation in the United States is far more prevalent than is generally believed, the report says, it is not yet upon a sufficient strong business basis.

## Panama Canal Partly Open.

Panama.—The Panama Canal, which has been closed since September 15 last by the worst slide in its history, has been opened again for the passage of vessels, drawing less than 300 feet, when 10 ships, three from the Atlantic and seven from the Pacific end, made the passage. Exceptional progress, aided by good weather conditions, made during the last 24 hours, enabled the canal engineers and dredge men to upset the prediction that the canal would not again be opened before next spring.

# ASQUITH PLEADS FOR MORE MEN

MOVES FOR AN ADDITIONAL MILITARY SOLDIERS FOR SERVICE IN THE WAR.

NOW HAS OVER 1,250,000

Ever-Widening Theatre of War Requires Enlisting of Every Man of Military Age.

London.—Premier Asquith made his long-expected statement on the Allies' military position in the house of commons in connection with the introduction of a "supplementary estimate" providing for the raising of the numerical strength of the army from 3,000,000 men to 4,000,000 men.

The house was crowded and the premier's speech was listened to earnestly and silently. In the Peers' gallery, Lord Fisher, the former first sea lord and Earl Derby, director of recruiting, occupied the most prominent position.

The prime minister, as usual, got to the heart of his subject in his opening sentences and declared that although the British fighting forces in the various theaters now amount to more than 1,250,000 men the war's demands were such as necessitated calling out the empire's "recruitable maximum."

Although the premier did not put himself on record as either for or against conscription, John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, at the close of Mr. Asquith's speech, flung a bombshell by declaring that the Nationalists would oppose conscription by every means in their power. And John Dillon followed with a severe arraignment of the British war leadership, inquiring:

"What is the use of sending out more troops to be led like men responsible for the Suva Bay and Anzac failures?"

## VAST SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY.

### Turkey Holds Abundance of Food and Supplies.

Berlin.—"Turkey has an abundance of foods and other material of all kinds, which she can supply to Germany if Germany needs them," said Dr. Nazim Bey, secretary of the Young Turk's Committee, in a statement to the Associated Press on his arrival in Berlin. "It is only a question of transportation, which seems to be in a fair way of solution."

"There is no lack of anything in Turkey. For example, we have 30,000,000 kilograms of cotton which Germany can have the moment she solves the transportation problem, not to speak of 10,000,000 kilograms of reserve supply in the shape of mattresses and other articles in Turkish homes."

"The same is true of copper. Of this we have at least 40,000,000 kilograms which Germany can have at any time."

## 734 British Ships Sunk

Berlin.—"It is stated on competent authority," says the Overseas News Agency, "that since the beginning of the war to the end of November last, 734 enemy ships with a tonnage of 1,447,628 tons were destroyed. Of these 568 with 1,079,492 tons were destroyed by submarines and 93 with 34,700 tons of mines."

## Oppose Compulsory Service.

London.—The Irish party held a meeting in the House of Commons, John Redmond presiding, and affirmed its unshaken adherence to the resolution adopted June 7 opposing compulsory military service.

## Col. House to Visit Europe.

New York.—Col. E. M. House, confidential adviser of President Wilson, stated that he will shortly sail for Europe at the request of the President.

## Not Dangerously Ill.

London.—The report that Sarah Bernhardt is dangerously ill is characterized in a Havas dispatch from Paris as unfounded.

## Moton Heads Tuskegee.

New York.—Robert R. Moton, of the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., was selected to succeed Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, at a meeting of the special committee of the trustees of the institute here. The choice was unanimous. The committee making the selection was composed of Seth Low, chairman of the Tuskegee trustees; Frank Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad; Edgar A. Bancroft, W. W. Campbell

## Horse Meat For Food.

New York.—Sale of horse meat for food will be permitted in New York after January 1, the board of health announced. Commenting on the revocation of the section of the sanitary code which prohibited the use of horse flesh, Commissioner Emerson said that while the health department does not exactly recommend it no harm can be seen in its use.

"The horse never has tuberculosis and almost never communicates a malignant disease to human beings," he said.

## Villa Soldiers Rioting.

El Paso, Tex.—Three hundred Mexicans, former soldiers of General Villa, rioted at Juarez opposite here, and before order was restored one American had been killed and according to reports, a number of Mexicans lost lives. The Villa soldiers reaching Juarez from the interior, were in a desperate condition for lack of food. Being months in arrears in pay and learning the de facto government was in possession of the town they at once began looting.

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