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**NOTE OF UNITED STATES IS  
 BASED ON ADMISSION THAT  
 PASSENGERS WERE IN DANGER**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The note the United States has sent to Austria-Hungary on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona was based on the virtual admission of the Austro-Hungarian admiral in his official statement that the ship was torpedoed before all the passengers had been removed to a place of safety. It was stated also that the position of the United States as outlined in its communication asking reparation for American lives lost and assurances that such acts will not be repeated, is that no matter whether a merchantman stops upon the firing of a warning shot by a warship or after a warning, all the passengers must be removed before the vessel is sunk.

The text of the note was not made public tonight as it had been indicated it would be. Officials of the state department refused to discuss the communication in any way, declining even to admit that it had been sent. It was said that the failure to give out the note for publication was due to the fact that the state department had not been advised of its arrival at Vienna.

Baron Erich Zverevich, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, called upon Counselor Polk of the state department late today, remaining with him for nearly an hour. At the conclusion of the conference, neither Mr. Polk nor the charge would reveal the details of their discussion.

Information concerning the principal factor considered in the framing of the American note was obtained after it had been said at the state department that no reply to the list of inquiries, recently submitted to the Vienna foreign office through Ambassador Patrick, had been received. The admissions of the Austrian admiral were contained in an official statement issued on November 14, which, after giving the Austrian version of the cause of the Ancona, continued as follows:

"The submarine allowed 45 minutes for the passengers and crew to abandon the steamer on board of which panic reigned, but only a small number of boats were lowered and these were occupied principally by the crew. A great number of boats, probably a sufficient number to save all the passengers, remained unoccupied."

"After a period of fifty minutes and as another steamer was approaching the submarine submerged and torpedoed the Ancona, which sank after an additional 45 minutes."

The statement concluded with the assertion that if any of the passengers lost their lives it was the fault of the crew, because the steamer

tried to escape after receiving orders to stop, and then the crew saved themselves and not the passengers. This statement was accepted here as an unqualified admission that many of the passengers were still aboard when the Ancona received her death blow. Much evidence has been obtained in depositions secured by consular agents from American citizens. One of these depositions states positively that the more seriously injured passengers were left aboard at the last moment to be carried down with the ship.

While the United States has insisted heretofore that vessels carrying non-combatants be not sunk without warning, this is the first case, it is said, that has developed the view of the government as to what time is considered ample for the purpose of removing passengers, beyond the general statement that all passengers should be given a place of safety, as provided in the declaration of London.

The position of the United States is understood to be that while no specific time can be settled upon which would be applicable in every case, it is evident that sufficient time was not allowed in this instance. The Ancona is considered an extreme case, it being admitted by all sources of information that panic prevailed aboard the ship.

**FOUR PLANS FOR**

(Continued from Page One)

asked for each of the services.

Infantry, war department, ten regiments; Chamberlain, 22 regiments; cavalry, no additional regiments but existing organization to be maintained at maximum strength at all times.

Cavalry: War department, none; Chamberlain, four regiments; Hay, no additional regiments, but full strength of present commands to be maintained.

Field artillery: War department, four regiments; Chamberlain, four regiments; Hay, six regiments.

Coast artillery: War department, 22 companies; Chamberlain, approximately 120 companies or maximum strength of 29,945 men; Hay, approximately 25,000 additional men, but no additional officers.

Signal corps: War department, four aero squadrons; Chamberlain, 282 officers, enlisted personnel numbers to be fixed by the president who would also supervise the unit organization of the aviation section, within the corps; Hay, 239 officers, 23 of whom would be specified for aviation duty.

Engineer corps: War department, 15 companies; Chamberlain, a total of seven foot regiments and seven

mounted battalions; Hay, one battalion.

Senator Chamberlain proposes to create a general staff corps, with which the present inspector general's department would be consolidated. The chief of staff to have the rank and pay of a lieutenant general and the staff to number in all 94 officers, the lowest in rank being captains. His plan also contemplates creation of an officer's reserve corps from which appointments to the grade of second lieutenant in the regular army may be made and from which officers for volunteer troops would be drawn. The reserve of enlisted men would be composed wholly of men who had received regular army training or those professionally qualified for special scientific and engineering duties.

Representative Hay's plan also provides for a reserve corps of officers and for cadet companies for the training of junior officers, attached to regular regiments. Both he and Senator Chamberlain would give provisional commissions to all officers, but those graduated from the military academy, all commissions to be given after a specified time to officers who prove efficient. The chamberlain plan proposes that the increases suggested be distributed equally through a five year period and both plans provide for a six year enlistment in the regular army, men to be furloughed into the reserve when they have become efficient soldiers.

The Hay continental army scheme provides that the 400,000 men under training during the first three years of their six year enlistment shall be called into service only with the consent of congress and that the progress or impendence of the continental reserve could be called out only when war was declared by or against the United States. In dealing with the organized militia the plan provides that no state troops shall have the benefit of federal applications except when their number represents 100 men for each senator or representative from that state.

situation our enemies conclude that we are near an immediate collapse and are beginning for peace. To Prince von Bismarck in Switzerland, Dr. Solf, The Hague; Prince Maximilian of Baden at Stockholm, and Cardinal von Hartmann at Rome, were attributed missions to mediate for peace. They also said, after our Serbian successes, that the German emperor was going to Constantinople in order to dictate peace from there. There is not one word of truth in all these legends. This press campaign began when the entente policy in the Balkans threatened to collapse and the enemy attempts to break through in the west failed.

"I have tried to give a clear description of the situation in the theaters of war. Against the logic of facts even our enemies can do nothing. Our calculation shows no flow and there are no uncertain factors to shatter our firm confidence. If our enemies are not yet inclined to yield to facts they will have to do so later. The German people is not saken in its reliance upon its strength which is invincible. It would be an insult to try to make us believe that we, strong from victory and standing far ahead in the enemies' countries, should be inferior in endurance, activity and internal moral power to our enemies who are still dreaming of victory."

"No, we shall not yield to words. We shall resolutely carry out the war which the enemy wanted, in order to complete what Germany's future demands from us."

**WILSON**

Ernest Fox is able to attend high school again after a few days' illness caused by a fall.

The friends of John Berry will be glad to know that he is recovering from the diphtheria.

Mrs. Amert has been quite ill for the past several days, but is now reported to be recovering.

Mr. Lawrence has returned to his work again after a few days' illness. The Wilson school has started on the fourth month of its activity, and everything is working fine, although the attendance is rather poor, owing to so much illness at this time of the year.

The report for the third month is as follows: Grammar grades, Miss Haddell, teacher, number of days' attendance, 28 1/2; whole number of days' absence, 3 1/2; tardies, 7; average daily attendance 21. The pupils with perfect attendance were: Glen Wood, Robert Amert, Dorothy Billings, Charles Pollock, Maggie Bertino, Paul Lunsford, Julia Westover and Robert Bruce, intermediate grades; Miss Harman, teacher, days' attendance, 20 1/2; days' absence, 14; tardies, 5; and average daily attendance 23. The following pupils had perfect attendance records: George and Paul Bates, Sidney Barkeley, Joseph Bilwood, Pearl Crowe, Evelyn Kjellgren, Gail Lunsford, Clinton Merjink, Alma Mundall, Martin Pollock, Marie Sta. Cruz, Winfield Turt, and Philip Woodring, primary grades; Miss Smith, teacher, number days' attendance, 27 1/2; days' absence, 2 1/2; tardies, 4; average daily attendance, 28.2. The pupils with perfect attendance were: Herbert Edgson, Ivy Bakley, Flora Chavez, Leroy Cooper, Leret Cooper, Willie Crabtree, George Lowe, Loomis Crowe, Mary Farra, Bettie Fuller, Harold Gal, Joseph Gorden, Alfred Morgan, Alice Morgan, Alma Patrick, Bessie and Mayme Patrick, Frank and Sanford Pollock, Charles Porter and Charles Thompson.

**GERMANY READY**

(Continued from Page Two)

front at some points, but the irruption, which at all costs was to be forced, failed at all previous attempts and failed.

"The Austro-Hungarian defensive positions against Italy are firmly intact. In Austria's heroic defense against continual attacks, the Italians have been repulsed with gigantic loss of life. Italy shoots to ruin peace of Italy whose deliverance she will never forsake. This will hardly compensate her for her military failures."

"In Belgium the economic situation is almost normal. Industry and commerce have been reinvigorated; monetary matters have been regulated; the post railways and shipping roads are in operation; the production of coal is increasing and reached in the last quarter almost three and a half million tons. Unemployment is being checked, but it is impossible to bring the labor market to its normal state, because England is strangling Belgian industry by closing its overseas export."

In Poland, Lithuania and Courland we found terrible destruction caused by the Russians—a state of complete dissolution. We created new police and municipal laws and sanitary organizations. Never in history when so many millions are fighting a life or death struggle has so much peaceful work been achieved behind the front.

"Economically we have sufficient provisions if rightly distributed. This is a fundamental determining factor. The enemy for important foodstuffs is paying higher prices than we."

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**TO OPEN BIDS FOR TWO FLEETS OF SUBMARINES**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Another important step was made today that bids for the two fleets of submarines authorized by the last congress would be opened at the navy department tomorrow. Specifications for boats designed to have a surface speed of 25 knots have been sent out to prospective bidders.

Eighteen similar or larger submarines are included in the five-year building program for the navy, recommended to congress by President Wilson.

The new vessels mark a departure in naval construction, the department's announcement said, and were designed by the department itself. They will have a displacement of 1300 tons as compared with the 800 ton boats now in commission and the 1000 ton Schley, nearing completion.

So far as known no European power has yet produced a submarine approaching 25 knots surface speed. To obtain the necessary power navy designers have planned vessels operated by steam turbines on the surface, although bids based on oil or gas engines will be considered if submitted.

The boats will measure more than 250 feet in length, it is understood, and will have a cruising radius and sea going qualities to make them effective in any weather and able to cruise with the battle fleet. A plan to abandon coast defense submarines of the smaller types in favor of these big craft is being seriously considered.

The committee mentioned in the director's request to the president to appoint a committee to ascertain the water users' side of the question and to secure a copy of the contract proposed to be entered into."

The committee, mentioned in Dr. J. C. Norton, H. W. Asbury and F. H. Knight. Dr. Norton conferred with the reclamation service yesterday afternoon in pursuit of the information desired.

At a meeting of the directors of the Norchests and Manufacturers later in the day, the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce meeting were read and the actions of the latter

**WATER USERS MUST**  
 (Continued from Page One)

take no action on the matter of a municipal lighting plant until a joint meeting, called for December 16 of the memberships of the above named organizations meets to consider the proposition."

Copies of the motions were sent to the commission.

The minutes of the meeting called by consent of the directors, the following:

"Appreciating the importance of the

body approved in late.

**Reason for Delays**  
 The N. M. B. A. representatives have questioned the delays by the C. of C. believing they were occasioned by ultra-conservatism. But, the reasons for such delays are held to be justified by the chamber, on the grounds that, as the water users must pass on any new contracts and as the president of that organization has stated positively his body will stand for no such terms as are quoted in the P. G. & E. memorandum, no emergency exists. The question then resolves itself into whether the city should operate a distributing system, the fight to be secured another expedition from the citizens regarding a municipal plant. It is believed that an election would show the city overwhelmingly in favor of such a plant, this stand having been taken in a previous election.

The question of whether such a great buying power from the reclamation service at a rate that the water users would approve, could serve the private consumer at a less rate than is charged by the corporation, is now to be argued by both sides. It is that question that the directors hope to have settled at the joint meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' association.

David Starr Jordan having fully recovered, will lecture tonight at the High School Auditorium at 8:45 o'clock. Admission 50c, including reserved seat.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A want Ad will reach more customers than you can.

**CONTRACTS ARE AWARDED FOR  
 CONSTRUCTING BATTLESHIPS**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary Daniels announced today that contracts for the construction of battleships 42 and 41, authorized by the last congress, had been awarded to the New York and Mare Island Navy Yards, respectively.

The bids were: New York, \$7,630,925; Mare Island, \$7,412,156. The decision to build the ships at government yards was reached at a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Daniels.

Senator Phelan of California suggested to Secretary Daniels today that the battleship to be built at Mare Island be named the California, and that a new name be found for the battleship California, now building at New York. Secretary Daniels said he would consider the matter.

Secretary Daniels said his determination to order the construction of the ships in navy yards had been talked over with the chairman of the senate and house naval committees and the reasons for the decision explained to them. The last battleship constructed by the navy, he said, had cost \$2,200,000 for hull and

machinery, but increase torpedod demands in the new ships would mean an additional cost of \$150,000 to \$175,000. Congress set the limit for cost of each ship at \$7,800,000 and the secretary said that while the department would not hold itself to the estimate submitted by the New York and Mare Island yards, there was a wide margin between those figures and the congressional limit.

The ships will require 68,422,229 pounds of structural steel, which bids recently received from steel companies show that it can be obtained at less than the cost estimated by the yards. Armor plate prices are unchanged from last year. Assurances have been received that there will be no delay in the delivery of any material. Mr. Daniels expects both ships to be completed within 24 months.

Chairman Tillman of the senate naval committee, announced today it would introduce a bill for the construction of a government armor plant of 20,000 tons capacity and to cost \$10,000,000. Secretary Daniels recommended the construction of such a plant last year and will renew his proposals this winter.

**OPENING OF TOYLAND**

In Spite of The War, Berryhill's Prices Are No Higher

Realizing that the European war would mean a great shortage of toys the Berryhill Company placed unconditional toy and doll orders with both American toy manufacturers and the importers soon after the war was declared. Their American shipments took them through their last holiday trade, while the import orders were eventually released, and so the Berryhill Company is now in the fortunate position of being able to offer its customers a stock that is practically as complete and up-to-date as it has always been their custom to show. Few dealers in the country even pretend to have complete toy stocks, but the Christmas shopper can depend upon finding almost every single one of their toy wants at Berryhill's.

**TOYS**

The newest things in structural toys, outfits from \$1.00 to \$14.00 and Model builders at 50c to \$15.00.

Toy Automobiles, Wagons, etc.

Magic Lanterns, Motion Picture Machines, Radiotelescopes and Mirrosopes, equipped for electricity or gas, at 75c to \$15.00 each.

All Toy Animals, all kinds and sizes, at 15c to \$4.00 each.

Mechanical Hill Climbers of every description such as Passenger Trains, Auto Racers, Delivery Wagons, etc., at 50c to \$2.50.

Mechanical Toys, Racing Horses, Toy Musical Instruments, Steam and Electric Engines, Iron Toys, Velocipedes, Games, Croquet, etc., etc., etc.

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A beautiful line of Kid Dolls, all sizes from 50c to \$10.00.

Dressed Kewpies, all sizes, at \$2.00 to \$7.00.

Bisque Kewpies, all sizes from 25c to \$1.00.

Imported Dolls, genuine Harverok and Kestner make, in all sizes at 40c to \$10 each.

All kinds of Doll Furniture, Little Red Chairs at 25c to Mission Beds at \$1.25.

Everything in Doll Accessories such as Bath Tubs, Laundry Sets, Kitchen and Dining Room Sets, Doll Houses, Trunks and Clothing.

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