

# Alexandria Gazette

Rain tonight and Wednesday, probably changing to snow Wednesday, and colder; lowest temperature tonight 24 to 36 degrees; moderate variable winds becoming northerly. Sun rose at 7:15. Sun set 4:49.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 28, 1915.

PRICE, 2 CENTS.

## TROUBLED WATERS ON THE PEACE SHIP

### First of Ford Party to Return Tells of Wrangling on Voyage

## FORD'S RETIREMENT

### Piled Up Huge Bill for Wireless Tolls Sending Messages to European Monarchs

New York, Dec. 28.—The story of the Ford peace party's warring voyage on the Oscar II, including the split over President Wilson's preparedness message; the many stormy meetings held on the peace ark, which finally led to Henry Ford's virtual retirement, and the big sums paid out for wireless messages, was narrated by the first members of the peace party to get safely back to the United States.

This was Robert B. Bermann, a newspaper man, who arrived on the new Swedish-American liner Stockholm. He served as censor on the peace ship.

Thanks to the kindness of the port officer at Kirkwall, Scotland, he was able to transfer from the Oscar II to the Stockholm. Bermann's own particular reason for quitting the warring peace advocates was, among other things, the multitudinous pages of "copy" which came his way from anyone who wanted to make a "statement." After the discussion among the Ford pilgrims began, Bermann said, he had some 40,000 words a day.

According to Bermann, things went smoothly enough aboard the Oscar II for the first few days out of New York. Ford at that time seemed well and usually appeared for all meals. But Friday, December 10, was approaching and that was the day of the grand mix-up. S. S. McClure read to the peace pilgrims the President's message on preparedness and the turmoil began right away.

A committee of three, so Bermann said, composed of the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked and Mrs. Joseph Fels, offered a resolution attacking the Wilson message, whereupon McClure went to the President's rescue.

Naturally these squabbles displeased Henry Ford, but he made the best of it until the strife increased to the proportion that life aboard the peace ship was entirely pro and con on the preparedness issue. These were also meetings on how "to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas," but for a time the affairs of government back in the United States held first place with the peace advocates. Bermann recalled S. S. McClure's prompt defense of President Wilson's utterances.

"Because of my previous policies, both editorial and personal," said Mr. McClure, according to Bermann, "I cannot be silent while on official action of the President of the United States is attacked." McClure, furthermore, drew up another "resolution" of a pro-Wilson nature which Judge Ben Lindsey, Mrs. Inez Milland, Lieut. Gov. Betha, of South Carolina, and others, including most of the newspaper correspondents, signed. This document, according to the returned member of the party, dissented strongly from the attack on the President.

"The Rev. Mr. Jones accused Mr. McClure of spreading dissension on the ship," said Bermann, "and charged that this was his reason for coming along in the peace party."

The more heated arguments the more strenuous the meetings on the peace ship, the more thickly came the lengthy statements which Bermann was doomed to read.

Henry Ford, himself, according to Bermann, was about the only prominent member of the peace party to keep out of these preparedness squabbles—at least, he refrained from peaking at the meetings, and finally took to practical retirement.

Bermann said there were discussions sometimes of the preannounced termination of the Ford party, but

no one seemed to have very definite ideas as to how they should go about getting the boys out of the trenches. Bermann did say, however, that Ford sent several long wireless messages from Kirkwall, addressed to nine different rulers, presumably pleas for peace, which cost the auto man many thousands dollars right there alone. This sum was said to be independent of the wireless dispatches sent from the Oscar II while en voyage between New York and Kirkwall.

Reports that William Jennings Bryan had contemplated joining Henry Ford in Europe were confirmed; but because Mr. Ford himself will be returning to this country Mr. Bryan will not go to Europe.

It was learned here that he had booked passage for himself and Mrs. Bryan on the steamship Rotterdam, sailing tomorrow. But yesterday he telegraphed that because of Mr. Ford's return he (Bryan) had indefinitely postponed his trip.

## SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

### Submarine That Torpedoed Yasaka Maru Kept Submerged.

Tokio, Japan, Dec. 28.—Detailed advices received here from Port Said concerning the sinking of the Yasaka Maru corroborate previous statements that the steamship was torpedoed without warning. It is said she was attacked at 2:35 p. m. by a submarine whose presence had not been observed. No flag was visible.

Shortly after the torpedo was discharged two periscopes, one long and one short, appeared above the water within 400 feet of the steamship. They moved to a position off the stern of the starboard side, the Port Said advices relate, as though ready to discharge a second torpedo if necessary.

After the Yasaka Maru sank a conning tower was visible for a brief time at a point about a mile away.

The report describes the manner in which all on board the steamship entered the boats safely, this having been accomplished within 10 minutes of the time the torpedo was discharged. The captain caused the boats to be tied together. Sails were hoisted and, in accordance with a plan arranged previously by wireless, a southeasterly course was taken. This was held until midnight when the French gunboat, which rescued the passengers and crew, was met.

During the evening the periscope of the submarine reappeared, only a few yards from the boats, but the submarine itself was not visible. The passengers praised the captain and crew for their coolness and discipline. There was no sign of panic throughout the long ordeal.

According to a statement made to the Diet by the Finance Minister, there was on board the Yasaka Maru gold to the value of 1,000,000 yen (\$500,000).

## BURNING OF A HOTEL

### One Hundred Guests Spend Night in Nearby Church

Highland, N. Y., Dec. 28.—One hundred guests of the Chodokee Lake Hotel and sixty students of the Raymond Riordan School were barely able to escape when the hotel and school buildings at Chodokee Lake, seven miles north of this village were destroyed by fire.

The blaze spread through the frame structures with such rapidity that the occupants were unable to save any of their personal belongings.

Sleighs were sent out from this village and brought many of the shivering guests and students here, where the doors of the Methodist Church were thrown open to them. Bedding and mattresses were brought in and the victims will spend the night in the church. The loss is placed at \$150,000.

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE

Having qualified as executor of the estate of the late James Wallace Hooff, all persons having bills against said estate are notified to present same to me properly authenticated for payment, and all persons owing said estate are requested to make prompt payment to me.

DOUGLASS HOOFF, Executor.  
FREDERICK MARYLAND, 27.3t

Oysters in All Styles At The Rammel Cafe.

## RUSSIANS SINK A SUBMARINE

### Two Enemy Sailing Vessels Also Destroyed by Torpedo Boat

## FRENCH SHIP IS SUNK

### Eighty Passengers and Crew of Villa de la Ciotat Lost—Women and Children Victims.

Petrograd, Dec. 28.—The Russian destroyer Gromky is believed to have sunk a hostile submarine in a naval action off the Bulgarian Black Sea coast, it is officially stated.

"Our torpedo craft sank two enemy sailing vessels and bombarded the Bulgarian coast," said the official statement. "Several submarines attacked the destroyer Gromky, which cleverly evaded two torpedoes and repulsed the enemy."

"In this action it is believed that one of the enemy's vessels was sunk."

Paris, Dec. 28.—The French liner Villa de la Ciotat was torpedoed in the Mediterranean because the Germans believed General Castelnau, French chief of staff, was aboard, according to Marseilles reports today.

General Castelnau spent a few days at Saloniki in conference with General Sarrail and other allied military chiefs. He then returned to Athens, presumably en route to Marseilles. The latest information had him at Athens.

Eighty passengers and crew of the Villa de la Ciotat were drowned when the steamer was torpedoed without warning in the Mediterranean on December 24. The vessel was returning from the Far East and was due to arrive at Marseilles yesterday. The survivors were taken to Malta. They say the ship went down in fifteen minutes after being torpedoed. The dead included two women two children and a first class passenger.

## AGED MAN THRASHES SON

### Accepts Chastisement for Beating Parent in Lieu of Three Months on Chain-Gang

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 28.—Oscar Ambler, who is 23 years of age and stands six feet six inches in his stockings, submitted to a sound thrashing in the presence of the Court and the chief of police yesterday rather than serve three months on the roads. His father, J. C. Ambler, 60 years of age, and a comparative pigmy beside his giant son, wielded the switch.

Ambler was brought before the Police judge here yesterday on the charge of assault on his father, said assault taking place on Christmas Day. He was found guilty of the charge, the father wearing several marks of the encounter.

Judge Glenn, after hearing the evidence, sentenced the prisoner to three months on the roads, allowing him his freedom provided he accept, as an alternative, a sound thrashing at the hands of his father. Ambler after a consultation with his attorney, declared his willingness to accept the latter penalty, and switches were brought and the task well performed by Young Ambler, despite his size, carries numerous marks of the thrashing.

## FED FAMILY'S FODD TO DOG

### Act of Ingenious Brutality Sends Man to Jail for 15 Days

Middleton, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Andrew Tice, of this city, has been taken to Goshen jail to serve 15 days for one of the most heartless acts that ever occurred in this section.

Becoming angry at his wife, Tice took the turkey she had ready for dinner and fed it to the dog. This deprived his wife and three small children of their meal, and the wife immediately caused his arrest. The man was not intoxicated. He pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct.

WANTED—Antique, square and upright pianos. Hugo Worch, No. 1110 G street, Washington, D. C.

## WAR TAXES MUST BE PAID

### Penalty of 50 Per Cent Is Added Under Statute on January 1

Richmond, Dec. 28.—The special war taxes imposed by act of October 22, 1914, having been extended by the present Congress, Collector of Internal Revenue R. C. L. Moncreu yesterday sent out circulars to all firms, corporations and individuals who are subject to them. Taxpayers are cautioned against delaying the payment of this special tax, for the law requires that each person engaged in certain forms of trade shall have posted in his place of business on January 1, 1916, a special stamp tax. Thereafter, if the tax be not paid in time a penalty of 50 per cent will be added.

The special tax includes bankers, brokers pawnbrokers, commercial brokers, customhouse brokers, theaters, public exhibitions, bowling alleys and billiard rooms, commission merchants, dealers in leaf tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

On bankers the act imposes a special tax of \$1 on each \$1,000 of capital used or employed in the business of banking. The tax will not at this time be required for the entire ensuing calendar year, but only for the six months' prior beginning January 1, 1916, and ending June 30, 1916. The tax will be computed on the even \$1,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits employed in the business of banking during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

The stamp tax is also required on documents, instruments and on cosmetics, perfumery and other articles of a similar nature, and must be paid by December 31.

The collections on corporation income tax, it was stated yesterday, are heavy, the corporations who make fiscal-year returns evidencing a desire to pay up promptly.

## SHOOTS WIFE AND SELF.

### Miner Traces Woman to Philadelphia and Fires Shots Likely to be Fatal.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—Tracing his wife from Wilkes-Barre to this city, John Statinsky yesterday located her in the home of Mrs. Rosie Apalaka, No. 742 South Front street, and, after an unsuccessful attempt to persuade her to return to their home in Wilkes-Barre, he shot the woman three times in the right side, and then placing the revolver in his mouth fired a bullet into his head. Husband and wife were hurried to the Pennsylvania Hospital in the patrol wagon of the Second district police station, and they are both in a serious condition. Owing to the fact that the bullet lodged close to the man's brain an operation is exceedingly dangerous.

Mrs. Katie Statinsky, who is 20 years old, and her husband lived in Poland at the outbreak of the war, and, having a little money saved, were able to flee to this country. They went to Wilkes-Barre, where the husband, who is a miner, obtained work, and in a short time they had a comfortable home. Then the husband, who is 24 years old, was arrested for a minor offense, and sentenced to 30 days in prison. Mrs. Statinsky thereupon refused to live with him, and left her home while he was in prison.

When the husband was released he promised to behave himself, and it was arranged that he and his wife should meet at the home of a mutual friend in Wilkes-Barre. That was shortly before Christmas. Mrs. Statinsky did not keep the appointment, however, and Statinsky then learned that she had come to this city. His wife refused to see him when he finally located her at the Front street house, and it was only after much pleading that she finally consented. There was a little argument, according to the policeman, and then the shots were fired in rapid succession.

## CHRISTMAS DANCE

### Alexandria Lodge No. 758 B. P. O. Elks

### Elks Auditorium Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1915

### 9 P. M. to 1 A. M. Gentlemen \$1.00. Ladies 50c

## WAGES RAISED IN NAVY YARDS

### New Schedule Is Announced by Secretary of Navy Daniels

## PAY AT INDIAN HEAD

### Raise in Salaries of Four Trades at Proving Grounds on the Potomac River.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Secretary Daniels announces the new schedules of wages for employes of the various navy yards and stations during the calendar year 1916, to take effect January 1. In the work of the trades at these yards the workmen will receive increases in pay next Saturday morning. There are 50 trades at the Naval Academy. In eight of these trades there will be increases of pay per diem as follows:

Masons, brick, \$4.80 to \$4.96; pipe fitters, \$3.25 to \$3.60; master-at-arms \$2.00 to \$2.16; machinists, all around \$3.44 to \$3.60; chief master-at-arms, \$3.52 to \$3.76; mechanics, electrical, specially skilled, \$4.00 to \$4.24; machinists, specially skilled, \$4.00 to \$4.24; molders, \$3.68 to \$4.00.

There are 41 trades at the Naval Proving Grounds at Indian Head, Md. In four of these trades the daily pay of workmen will be increased as follows: Machinists, all around, \$4.00 to \$4.24; machinists, electrical, \$4.00 to \$4.24; tanners, \$3.84 to \$3.92; wiremen \$3.92 to \$4.08.

More than half of the trades at the Norfolk Navy Yard will receive an increase in pay. At that yard there are 86 trades, and increases will be made in the daily pay of 46 trades.

The reports of the special wage boards convened at each yard were received about December 1, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt then held hearings open to any individual employe or to any representative of a trade from the various navy yards. Committees appeared from the following yards and stations: Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Puget Sound, Newport; Naval Academy, Annapolis; naval proving ground, Indian Head. In addition, many written arguments were received and passed upon.

As a result of these reports and hearings, it became evident that in certain trades the rate of wages paid by private firms in the vicinity of navy yards has increased materially during the past year. The government is, by law, required to fix the rate of wages at the various navy yards and stations so that they "shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interest, with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards."

Three recommendations of importance have been approved by the Secretary, as follows:

1. There has been much complaint about the multiplicity of rates of pay in individual trades. In some case this has gone as high as 15 different rates in an individual trade. Orders have been issued that hereafter there shall be not more than five rates in any one trade at any one yard.

2. In putting the new schedules into effect orders have been issued that where the maximum in any trade has been increased every employe in that trade shall be advanced to the next higher rating.

3. In accordance with the recommendations of all of the wage boards, the pay of the supervisory force, i. e., quartermen and leadingmen, which has heretofore been fixed at 25 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, above the maximum pay of the trade, will be increased to 30 per cent, and 15 per cent, respectively. This is believed to be in line with the best practice in this country, giving a material increase in pay to those mechanics and artisans who show their ability to act in a supervisory capacity.

## AUSTRIA AND UNITED STATES

### Hope of Amicable Settlement of Differences Between Countries

Berlin, Dec. 28.—The entire question of submarine warfare, as affecting the United States, may be cleared up within a few days, it is learned from authoritative sources.

Austria's reply to the second Ancona note will be handed to Ambassador Penfield this week. Assurance comes from reliable quarters that it is "satisfactory and final."

There is a strong party in the dual monarchy that has insisted that friendly relations with America be maintained. This party apparently has the upper hand.

Government officials profess to have little or no knowledge of the probable contents of the Austrian reply and it is declared that Austria acted entirely independently without seeking Germany's advice, in framing the reply.

London, Dec. 28.—Austria intends to suggest the appointment of an international commission to settle the points in dispute regarding the Ancona, according to advices from Swiss sources today.

Washington, Dec. 28.—That the Austrian government, by halfway concessions, will seek to prevent a severance of diplomatic relations between Vienna and Washington was a forecast put forth last night in Austro-German diplomatic quarters.

That hope for an amicable settlement of the controversy has not been abandoned, at least by Germany, is indicated from the fact, learned last night, that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who returned to Washington yesterday from the Adirondacks, where he spent Christmas, is prepared to resume negotiations with Secretary Lansing for a final disposition of the Lusitania controversy.

In German Embassy circles there is every confidence that in spite of Germany's unwillingness to go the whole length demanded by the United States in this dispute, the matter would be adjusted within a very short time to the satisfaction of both countries.

## FAVORS SUNDAY WORKERS

### Cardinal Gibbons Consents to Catholic Clergy Co-operating With Their Prayers

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—Cardinal Gibbons gave his sanction to the Billy Sunday campaign movement in Baltimore yesterday when he assured a committee that he had no objection whatever to the Catholic clergy of the city being asked in a letter to cooperate in the campaign.

The Cardinal was visited in the forenoon by one of the Sunday committees, of which Rev. Dr. George Clark Peck, pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church, was chairman. The report of Dr. Peck at the weekly meeting of the Sunday committees yesterday afternoon was received with much interest, and there was an expression of satisfaction at the liberal views of the prelate.

Dr. Peck submitted his report, which was typewritten, and it read as follows:

I visited the residence of the Cardinal today by appointment, and was graciously received. It was my purpose to ask the Cardinal's assent to the sending of letters by the prayer-meeting committee to the Catholic clergy of the city, asking their cooperation in prayers for the success of the Sunday campaign in Baltimore.

The Cardinal expressed much interest in Mr. Sunday and his work, and said he was glad to approve of the soundness of Mr. Sunday's doctrine in certain great truths neglected by many modern churches. He had no objection to the proposed letter being sent his clergymen.

This matter was considered by the executive committee to be of vital importance, inasmuch as in all the cities where similar campaigns have been carried on hundreds of the trail-hitters have expressed a preference to join the Catholic churches, and they will share in the harvest as well as the Protestant churches of the city.

WANTED—At once 5,000 pairs of old shoes and all kinds of old clothes. Will pay highest prices for same. Apply W. W. Simpson, 413 Cameron St. 28-3t

STEAMED OYSTERS AT JACOB BRILL'S, FOOT OF KING STREET.

## ALLIES' POSITION IN SALONIKI

### Chief of Staff Declares it Ideal For Defense or Offense

## IS RECEIVED BY KING

### Greek-Bulgar Crisis Believed to Have Passed, and Montenegrins Press the Austrians

Athens, Dec. 28.—"With our batteries of heavy artillery and the men behind them, it is impossible to oust the allied forces from Saloniki," said General Castelnau, chief of the French General Staff. Gen. Castelnau gave the interview after being received by King Constantine and attending a luncheon at the French Legation. Many of the most important officers of the Greek army and navy and several of the King's closest friends attended the luncheon. Gen. Castelnau's statement was submitted to the French Minister, Jean Guilleman, and approved by him.

"The situation at Saloniki today is most excellent," the General continued. "I spent several days examining the ground. I must say I have rarely seen an emplacement which lends itself better to defense. I may say also that the position provides the most favorable conditions for offensive as well as defensive operations."

The General was asked whether the allies contemplated an offensive movement from Saloniki in the spring. "Spring will tell," he replied. "It is impossible to discount the exigencies of the military situation so far ahead. Should it be decided upon, the offensive from Saloniki would be made under peculiarly favorable conditions."

"What impression did you gain from your talk with the King?" the correspondent asked.

"I was deeply touched by the fact that His Majesty, although in poor health, received me. He was most cordial. The Greeks have shown me every courtesy."

"And in France, General, how soon do you believe the war will be finished?"

"That does not matter. The most important thing is that victory is certain, sooner or later. In France, every Frenchman and every French woman is ready to go the whole way for a complete triumph. Whether in France or here, there will be no weakening; for France is not only determined, France is sure."

"Large crowds in which were many Greek soldiers gathered before the French Legation and cheered Gen. Castelnau."

## HURT BY AUTOMOBILE

Howard Dickerson, a well-known resident of North Danville, was badly hurt yesterday morning. When taking his automobile out of his garage he pressed the accelerator instead of the brake pedal, and sent his machine across the street and down a 25-foot embankment. The car turned over twice, but Dickerson was thrown clean. His hands were badly mangled, his face lacerated and he was unconscious for several hours.

## NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS

Gas bills for quarter ending Dec. 1, 1915, having been delivered, this is to notify all gas consumers that all bills paid on or before January 1, 1916, will be entitled to a discount of 30 cents per 1000 cubic feet. After that date no discount will be allowed and all delinquents will be required to make an early settlement. By order of Committee on Light.

J. B. WALLER  
Clerk of Gas