ELOPMENT PARTY FROM SHELBYVILLE IS HELD AT DAYTON

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Six members of an elopement party broken up by police Tuesday night are being held in the station house and county jail pending word from relatives in Shelbyville, Ind.

They are Thelma Brockering, 14; Dorothy Finley, 15; John Drake, 21; Cecil Curtis, 23; Irene Fogel, 20, and William Baxter, 30.

The first four were to have been married, having run away from home when their parents objected to the "matches." The Fogel girl and Baxter accompanied them as chaperons.

The eloping sextet was arrested Tuesday night shortly after reaching Dayton in an automobile.

Distribute Calves

Members of the county fair board will distribute to boys and girls of the county next week a carload of steer calves, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds each.

The calves will be given out with the understanding that the boys and girls taking them will fatten and display them at the county fair next fall. The county fair board has arranged with a number of banks to loan money to the boys and girls who wish to take one of the calves.

Following the close of the fair, the board guarantees the sale of the animals at the purchase price, and any money in excess may be kept by the boy or girl as profit.

Dry Agents Swoop Down

State prohibition agents, members of the Anti-Saloon league, Constable Sidwell and the prohibition squad of the Dayton police force swooped down on seven alleged violators of the Crabbe act late yesterday afternoon and last night.

R. H. ABEL ARRESTED ON FEDERAL CHARGE

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—Three men that were indicted last week by the federal grand jury were arrested yesterday by deputy United States marshals. Among them was Robert H. Abel, formerly acting fedeeral prohibition director, who was indicted on the charge of unlawful possession and the sale of liquor that had been confiscated by the government. Abel was reaseled on $1,000 bond. It was provided by the Naticnal Security company.

New Year's Watch Service At Middleboro Sunday

MIDDLEBORO, Ind., Dec. 28.—A New Year's watch service will be held Sunday night in the church here. Services will begin at 8 o'clock with songs and a sermon by L. F. Ulmer. After a short intermission followed by a love feast. A lunch of sandwiches and coffee will be served free to all who come. Another sermon, lasting until the New Year is welcomed in on the program. This service is the beginning of the revival at this place and Rev. Ulmer is looking forward to a large attendance.

The Young People's class will hold a market at the First National bank Saturday, Dec. 30.

An oyster supper will be served to the public Friday, Dec. 29, by the Ladies' Aid.

City Lodges

The Eagle lodge is counting on having 400 members by the time for the January meeting to be held the last Wednesday in the month. Plans were made at a meeting Wednesday night for a banquet on New Year's day for the members and their families. A dance will be held New Year's eve. Entertainers have been secured to furnish a program during the day and to play for the dance at night.

Installation of officers of the Mooseheart Legion will take place Thursday night at the club rooms on North Tenth street. All members are urged to be present.

All Druids are asked to be present New Year's day as the regular New Year's banquet will be held. All members are asked to attend lodge meeting Monday evening as special business is to be discussed.

SLIGHT DECREASE SHHOWN IN OHIO WHEAT ACREAGE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Acreage sown in wheat during the autumn is two per cent below last year according to C. J. West, agricultural statistician for the State Federal Crop Reporting Service. Farmers in the western and northwestern oats counties of Ohio have sown more wheat than a year ago with the apparent intention of decreasing the oats acreage next spring.

The Mistakes of the Kaiser

By RENE VIVIANI

Premier of France When the War Broke Out

BALKAN WARS BRING A CRISIS

These prodigious increases seemed still insufficient when the Balkan wars broke out. In the autumn of 1912 a new plan of land armament was taken into consideration, under the greatest secrecy. This plan was laid before the Chancellor in December, together with a report declaring that increases were necessary in the army on account of the attitude of the Triple Entente, which, though a defensive counterweight to the Triple Alliance, showed nevertheless, "strong offensive tendencies, since it had political ends in view the pursuit of which was adjudged by the allied powers worthy of their maximum efforts." Despite these considerations, which were a shameless camouflage of the truth, the Chancellor and the entourage of the Emperor hesitated. The plan was not approved until the first of the ensuing January; it was presented to the Reichstag in March, 1913.

Huge Increase In German Army.

The increase provided for was formidable indeed; the total number of troops rose from 700,000 to 866,000, and war material of every sort was likewise augmented. For the purpose of cerrying out this program, which was to be completed in great part by October, 1913, exceptional financial measures were provided for; to cover nonrenewable expenditures, which reached a total of 1,000,000,000 marks, provision was made for a single war tax. The bill for all the above was promptly passed on June 30, and the press did not conceal the joy felt by the government. "The security thus obtained," said the Cologne Gazette, "opens the way to us for a world-policy." And the goal to be pursued was clearly acknowledged thus: "The army can now pass with more ease from a peace footing to a war footing." The Crown Prince and the Kaiser adopted a bellicose tone in their speeches and orders of the day, which was an echo of the inmost thoughts of the German nation.

How different, during 1912 and 1913, was the attitude of peoples and governments in the lands of the Triple Entente—which, according to the Pan-German leaders, were ready to take the offensive and hurl themselves upon Germany! France, England and Russia had no object in view except the maintenance of peace.

Naturally, in view of the gigantic armament plans of Germany, France and England felt the necessity of establishing closer relations between the General Staffs of their armies; but, in letters exchanged on Nov. 22 and 23, 1912, they provided solely for action in case of aggression against them. France and Russia, to be sure, completed, by means of a naval agreement on July 18, 1912, the defensive agreement of 1892. France, to be sure, returned in 1913 to three-year military service. But were not these elementary measures of precaution, dictated solely by regard for national security, and quite easily understandable in the midst of the rumors of war emanating from all sides in Central Europe and the Balkans!

Standing by the side of Germany in arms, Austria-Hungary also made immense war preparations in 1912. Having, beyond a doubt, received secret information from Bulgaria as to the intentions of the Balkan nations with regard to Turkey, she bided her time for realizing her ambitions with regard to an outlet on the Aegean Sea.

Entente Blameless In Balkan Turmoil.

Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro, in fact, had made a series of agreements in the spring of 1912, a veritable series of war compacts, of which France and England were at that time almost totally ignorant, and of which Russia, though in some cases entrusted with the role of arbiter, had only imperfect knowledge. Despite this, Germany felt no compunction in pretending, even in her 1919 Memorial on the responsibilities for the war, that the Balkan happenings had been simply a vast plot engineered against Austria-Hungary and Turkey by Russia, with England, France and the Balkan states as her accomplices.

In order to refute such allegations it suffices to refer to the official publications of the various allied governments, particularly to the three French Yellow Books dealing with Balkan matters. Therein may be found the clearest possible proof of the endeavors made without cessation by Entente diplomacy, notably by France and M. Raymond Poincare, for preventing the conflict, and, afterward, for localizing and abating it. On the side of the Triple Alliance, however, quite different sentiments were manifested.

Austria, who seemed disappointed at the rapid victories of the Balkan Allies, particularly of Serbia, could not reconcile herself to a partition of Turkey without her own participation; therefore she speeded up her military preparations and concentrated troops on the Serbian frontier. At the same time she sought to involve Italy, who had just obtained Tripoli from Turkey, in her game. The Triple Alliance was renewed in advance on Dec. 5, and Italy received promises assuring her of preponderant power in the eastern Mediterranean.

But Austrian designs on the Balkans and the defeat of the Turkish army despite its having been trained in the German school, had not failed to worry the German government, which, at the outset of 1913, had its doubts as to being able to win a rapid victory in case of a war against the Triple Entente. The measures provided for by the military laws under consderation were not to become fully effective until the following October; the widening of the Kiel Canal to allow the passage of the biggest naval units was not yet completed; and important submarine and aviation construction was still under way. Hence, it was Berlin which advised Vienna to wait; it was upon the initiative of the German government that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria addressed to the czar a request—promptly agreed to—that he order immediate demobilization, in the higher interests of peace.

At London, ever since Dec. 13, the ambassadors of the Powers had been endeavoring, under the leadership of Sir Edward Grey, to come to an agreement. On May 30, 1913, preliminaries of peace were signed; the Triple Alliance succeeded in securing the creation of an autonomous Albanian state on the shores of the Adriatic, under the government of a German prince.

Re-established by the Treaty of London, the peace, however, was of short duration. On June 30 hostilities in the Balkans recommenced. Bulgaria picked a quarrel with her former allies, Serbia and Greece, concerning Macedonia.

In this the responsibility of Austria was beyond doubt. Previous to opening the new campaign, Ferdinan of Bulgaria received from Vienna a promise of support. But now Rumania also declared against Bulgaria, and Turkey, backed by Germany, profited from the general confusion by retaking Adrianople. Ferdinand, finding himself surrounded, accepted the terms of the Peace of Bucharest, signed on Aug. 10, 1913.

During this second crisis the Entente Powers continued their active policy of mediation, but did not on all occasions find the desired co-operation from Germany and Austria. Moreover, Austria could not bring herself to allow the aggrandizement of Serbia, so she tried again, on the eve of the Treaty of Bucharest, to drag Italy into the Balkan war by invoking the "casus foederis." Italy, however, spurned the appeal.

Austria Spiteful After Balkan War.

Peace having been signed, Austria found herself with none of her ambitions realized, and it became clearly apparent that she would give free rein, at the very first opportunity, to her spite and her greed, and that she would be backed in this by the whole might of Germany.

As early as the month of November, 1913, it looked as if the mind of Emperor William had been thoroughly made up.

In a talk with King Albert of Belgium on Nov. 5, he declared that "war with France is inevitable, and we are bound to come to it some day or other." And von Moltke added: "This time we must finish her up." Within the German Empire chauvinistic agitation reached its zenth; militaristic circles felt outraged at the policy of William and Bethmann-Hollweg, apparently peaceful up to then. Some of them regretted the old Austria spirit. A new league even, the "Prussian League," was formed at Berlin in the month of January.

Warlike Influence of Books.

Everywhere there were fresh Pan-German manifestoes and lectures. Books, like "The Germans," by Wilser, "German History," by Wolff, manuals for youths such as "Remember Thou Art a German!" by Westerich, were spread broadcast. At the same time, military preparations progressed feverishly; new strategic lines were built daily on the western frontier; manoeuvring fields were extended; aviation was developed.

And, in foreign parts, Germany prepared her bases and points of support.

After the Turkish defeats of 1912, Germany no longer felt confidence in the Ottoman commanders, and, since she wished to assure herself of control of the straits, she sent a military mission to Turkey in November, 1913, under the leadership of General Liman von Sanders, who was to take command of the army corps of Constantinople. Representations made by the Triple Entente both at Berlin and Constantinople resulted, on Jan. 15, in the retention of Liman von Sanders at Constantinople, but without any actual command; he received the title of marshall in the Turkish army.

Dealings between Germany and Austria-Hungary were constant; joint action was planned and co-ordinated; Emperor William had a meeting with the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Miramar in April; afterward, in June, he went with Admiral Tirpitz to the Archduke's estate of Konopischt.

Peaceful Attitude of Triple Entente.

In spite of the fact that Central Europe was in such a ferment, the Triple Entente continued upon its peaceful way. For the purpose of forestalling possible trouble as a result of conflicting French and German interests in Asiatic Turkey, negotiations were started at Berlin which resulted in an agreement on Feb. 15. At London, England sought to settle some disputed points in Africa and Asia in a similar manner, thereby bringing about an Anglo-German agreement on June 15. Finally, Russia continually showed her justified apprehension with regard to the maintenance of peace in the Balkans.

But the warlike ambitions of William and his people were destined to thwart completely the enormous diplomatic labors of the Triple Entente, in the course of those three years, toward maintaining the peace of Europe. War had been decided upon! A pretext for beginning it was soon to be found! The Sarajevo murder was to be the spark that lighted the universal conflagration.

(To Be Continued)

Compressed air was used in the reduction of metals from their ores and the forging of iron and steel, 2,000 before Christ.

DIVORCED.

The announcement of the divorce of Mrs. Davies Rankin Barrymore from Lionel Barrymore (above) has taken the theatrical world by surprise. Mrs. Barrymore will have the custoly of the only child..

EXPANSION IS URGED IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY TEACHING IN SCHOOLS

(By Associated Press)

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—An expansion in the teaching of rural sociology in colleges is needed because of the influence rural ideals have upon the urban and national lif, declared Paul L. Vogt of Philadelphia, speaking here today at the annual meeting of the American Sociological society.

"Rural life today presents a field almost untouched so far as the possibilities of discovery of new truth is concerned," he stated. "The teacher who can settle a problem in his own mind can hope to discover truths in this field that will make a permanent contribution to human welfare.

"In the study of sociology a student will obtain greater ability to see the factors in community organization, to note the tendencies of the forces operating for the strength or weakness of community life. It is an accepted educational principle that true growth in knowledge proceeds from the known to the unknown. This being true we have a very important reason for the study of rural sociology.

"The students in many of our colleges and universities come from rural communities. By utilizing and analyzing his own experiences he presents an opportunity for the teacher in rural sociology, who can bring to him a realization of the complexities of the life which he has been leading."

ALLEN COUNTY COLLECTS $2,020,355.82 TAXES

FORT WAYNE, Dec. 28.—The net amount of taxes collected for the last half of 1922 in Allen county and now ready for distribution to the various taxing units is $2,020,355.82, according to Deputy County Treasurer John Goeglein. Delinquent taxes collected for the last half of the year amounted to $84,286.50—the largest ever collected in one installment in the history of the office, it was said.

In Richmond Churches

Fifteen women attended the meeting of the Women's Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church which was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. George Davis. Mrs. Benjamin Dallas led the devotional and an interesting paper on "Building With India" was read by Mrs. C. S. Bond. After the business meeting refreshments were served to those present.

Twenty-three members of the Young Women's society of the United Presbyterian church enjoyed their annual Christmas dinner at the home of Miss Helen Ball, Wednesday night.

Mrs. A. A. Mumbower will entertain the members of the Women's Missionary society of the Second Presbyterian church at the next meetmeeting of the society which is to be held next Wednesday night.

The Young Woman's Missionary society of the Grace M. E. church met at the home of Miss Leona Weaver, Wednesday evening. Miss Frances Evans had charge of the lesson. Special music was furnished by Mrs. C. M. Cook. Those present were Mrs. Walter Miller, Mrs. C. M. Cook, Miss Dorothy Henning, Miss Ardath Thompson, Miss Frances Evans, Mrs. Leon Martin, Miss Lela Longman, Miss Ruth Cummins, Miss Jennie Meranda, Miss Edith Needham, Miss Garriet, Miss Alice Cook, Miss Helen Riggs, Miss Leona Weaver.

A Christmas party for the children of the Bethel A. M. E. church will be held from 2 to 4 o'clock Friday afternoon and the boys of Mr. Ear Harris' and Mrs. Ollie Dena's classes will be entertained from 7 to 8:30 the evening of the same day.

OPPOSE ARBUCKLE FILMS

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 28.—Mayors of Greensburg and Columbus have both gone on record as being opposed to exhibition of Roscoe Arbuckle pictures in moving pictures theatres.

OFFICERS NOMINATED FOR VETERANS' CLUB

Layon Harper, Paul Nolte and Horace Parker received nominations for the office of Chef De Gare, official head of the local Forty and Eight at the meeting of the organization which was held in the American Legion club rooms after the regular session of the post Wednesday night. Other nominations which were made are Walter Saurer, Clarence Englebert for Chef De Train; Paul Andrews for Commissaire Intendant; Paul Andrews for correspondent, and Clarence Englebert for conducteur. The officers will be elected on the evening of Jan. 10 when the organization will meet at the legion clubrooms and entertain Harry Ray post, American Legion, to a smoker.

OHIO SOLDIER TO RETIRE AFTER 26 YEARS SERVICE

MARION, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Private John Mills, 57, will retire from the United States Army February 14 after completing 26 years continuous service. He will retire with the rank of Regimental Sergeant Major. He is assigned to recruiting duty here. Mills enlisted at Providence, R. I., in 1881. He was a sergeant with the A. E. F., during the World war.

The first paper money in America was issued in 1690.