

WAR MENACE MUCH GREATER.

President Wilson Calls Congress to Convene on Monday, April 2nd.

Washington, March 21.—President Wilson today met the constantly increasing probability of war with Germany by summoning Congress to assemble in extraordinary session Monday, April 2, two weeks earlier than the date he had chosen before the latest assault upon American rights on the seas.

When the President addresses Congress he is expected to show how a state of war actually has existed for some time, because of the unlawful aggressions of German submarines. Congress is expected formally to declare a state of war existing, vote a large sum, probably half a billion dollars, for national defense, and clothe the President with authority to use the armed forces of the United States, as it empowered President McKinley to deal with the menace of Spain in 1898. Such action would not be a declaration of war, except in a technical sense, and the United States and Germany actually going to war, in the fullest acceptance of the term, will depend on what the imperial government does before Congress is assembled or after it acts.

Dispatches from abroad tonight, declaring that the German government expected a state of war within the next forty-eight hours, placed an ominous aspect on the situation. Much to change the present intentions of the course of the government in the crisis may develop before April 2. The first American armed ships will by that time have reached the war zone. The ruthless destruction of one of them unquestionably would be an act of war.

On the other hand, sinking of a submarine by one of the armed merchantmen would be met as a declaration of war by Germany. Even the arming of American ships with the avowed purpose of defending them against U boats may be declared such an act.

In any of these events practically nothing would remain except for Congress to acknowledge a state of war existing from a certain specified date—probably last Sunday, when three American ships were sunk, with loss of life.

The next ten days, until Congress meets, will be days of tense anxiety, of eager waiting and watching, fraught with possibilities of tremendous consequences to the United States.

Meanwhile every preparation for putting the nation's defenses in condition to meet a state of war are going forward. The principal activities center in the navy, where far reaching preparations are being carried on to deal with the submarine menace, whether it is to be met in the war zone, about the British coasts, or at the gates of American cities.

The army's plans are in a less definite state because of the uncertainty as to what part it will be called upon to play. General staff plans to fit several contingencies have been worked out, however, and every step that can be taken in the present situation has been taken.

CRISIS WITHIN GERMANY.

Next to war, the attention of the American government is upon one other object—the internal situation in Germany. With a military censorship screening the history making events transpiring within the German Empire and equally screening from the German people the full meaning of events in the world outside, the real condition of affairs in that country, guardedly reflected in dispatches from abroad, commands close attention.

Murmurings of a revolt against autocracy, emboldened by the revolution in Russia, reports of food riots in Berlin, which are said to have necessitated the withdrawal of troops from the fighting lines, military successes by the entente on the western front and in Asia Minor, the submarine campaign operating far below the efficiency predicated for it, lead to the belief among officials here that the sibly before Congress can assemble to meet the situation the world may be confronted with an entirely different set of conditions.

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It is planned to assemble the volunteers within a few days to begin actual operations as a matter of training, subject to orders from the President for complete mobilization of the navy.

Three American Ships Torpedoed.

London, March 18.—The sinking of the American steamships City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia was announced today. Fourteen men from the Vigilancia are missing, as are some of the men from the City of Memphis. The crew of the Illinois was landed safely.

The City of Memphis, in ballast, from Cardiff for New York, was sunk by gunfire. The Illinois, from London for Port Arthur, Texas, in ballast, was sunk at 8 o'clock this morning. The Vigilancia was torpedoed without warning. The submarine did not appear. The captain, first and second mates, first, second and third engineers and twenty-three of the crew have been landed at the Sicily Islands. The fourth engineer and thirteen men are missing.

Base Hospital Gets Notice.

New York, March 21.—The first naval base hospital of the American Red Cross, stationed in Brooklyn, has received word to hold itself in readiness for active service, it was announced late today. Its equipment is stored at the New York Navy yard.

Wilson Names Tariff Board.

President Wilson has selected the following men as members of the Tariff Commission:

Professor Frank W. Tausig, of Harvard University.
Former Representative David J. Lewis, of Cumberland, Md.
Former Representative William Kent, of Kentville, Cal.
Daniel C. Roper, of McCall, S. C.
E. P. Costigan, of Denver, Col.
W. S. Culberson, of Emporia, Kansas.

Prof. Tausig, who will be chairman of the commission, is a native of St. Louis. He has been connected with Harvard University since 1882 and has obtained a leave of absence from that institution until September, 1918, to accept the position on the commission. Prof. Tausig is an authority on economics and has written extensively on the tariff.

David J. Lewis, Democrat, was chairman of the labor committee of the last House of Representatives. He was defeated for election as Senator from Maryland in the last election. He is a native of Pennsylvania.

Daniel C. Roper, Democrat, was connected with the House ways and means committee during the forming of the present tariff bill as an authority on statistics. He is a native of South Carolina and until recently was first assistant postmaster general.

William Kent, Independent, was a member of Congress from the First California district in the last Congress but did not run for re-election. During the last campaign he supported President Wilson and was president of the Wilson Independent League. He is a native of Chicago but has lived in California most of his life.

E. P. Costigan is a lawyer who is looked upon as one of the founders of the Progressive party in Colorado. Originally he was a Republican but in 1912 and again in 1914 he was the Progressive candidate for Governor.

Mr. Culberson, a Republican, is an examiner in the Legal Trade Commission. He comes from Emporia, Kansas.

Salt Makes Sea Blue.

The blueness of sea water is in ratio to its saltness. In the tropics the tremendous evaporation causes the water to be much saltier than it is in the higher latitudes, says the Marine Journal.

For about 30 degrees north and south of the equator the waters are of an exquisite azure. Beyond these latitudes the blue changes to green, and in the Arctic and Antarctic oceans the greens are almost as vivid as the tropical blues.

The extraordinary blueness of the Mediterranean has two causes. Few large rivers of fresh water run into this sea, and, moreover, the Mediterranean is virtually land locked, and exposed to a powerful sun, so that evaporation is rapid. By actual test the waters of the Mediterranean are heavier and saltier than those of the Atlantic Ocean.

But blue and green are not the only colors observed in the sea. In January, 1909, a river of yellow water three miles wide was observed running parallel with the Gulf Stream. It stretched from Cape Florida to Cape Hatteras, and its color was undoubtedly due to some tremendous submarine upheaval, probably volcanic.

Again, nine years ago, the sea turned almost black off a large part of the California Coast. The whole of Santa Cruz Bay assumed this extraordinary inky hue, and fishing came abruptly to an end. The darkness seemed to have been caused by millions of the tiny animalcules, known as whale food. The dull reddish tint that has given the Red Sea its name has a similar cause. The water becomes full of microscopic algae—tiny weeds.

The Yellow Sea of China is usually supposed to owe its color to the flood of muddy water that its great rivers pour into it. But there again living organisms are responsible for the peculiar tint.

Occasionally, for some cause yet undiscovered, great areas of the ocean turn milk-white. In March, 1904, a Japanese merchant vessel, steaming at night between Hongkong and Yokohama, ran into a snow-white sea. It was not an opaque phosphorescent surface, but an expanse of pure snow white that dazzled the eyes. The phenomenon lasted for six hours.

—Ex.

A Distinction Without a Difference.

From the Altoona Tribune.

Itinerant evangelism will soon vanish after a few men of the Bob Fitzsimmons type enter that overworked field. Properly licensed and identified evangelists are usually all right, but the free rover is another sort.

BIG R. R. STRIKE AVERTED.

Railroads Grant Practically Every Demand of the Brotherhoods. Eight Hour Law Upheld.

The four great railroad brotherhoods have won their fight for an eight-hour working day and there will be no strike. Realizing that the country is on the verge of war and that a strike at this time would be a national calamity of the gravest character, the railway executives gave in to the men's demands on Monday morning and accepted their terms almost as they dictated them.

An agreement was drawn up by President Wilson's mediation board, presided over by Secretary of the Interior Lane, and this was signed by all the principals. The attaching of the signatures ended almost seven months of bitter controversy, during which the nation has twice stood perilously on the edge of a paralyzing strike. Secretary Lane was in direct communication with the White House at Washington during the previous night. After his last communication, he laid before the railway executives the status of the grave international situation and it was then the railroads submitted.

Under the agreement, the men will get their eight-hour day, and time and one-eighth for overtime work. This was the only point on which they yielded even minutely. They had originally demanded a basis of time and one-half for overtime.

All the principal railroads of the country will immediately put on an eight-hour schedule. This remains effective regardless of the decision of the United States Supreme court as to the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law, in plank to this effect inserted into the document. The men will get back pay on the basis of the above agreement from January 1, when the Adamson law was scheduled to become effective.

ADAMSON LAW UPHOLD BY SUPREME COURT.

Following close on the agreement between the railroads and the four brotherhoods the Supreme court on Monday handed down its decision upholding the validity of the Adamson eight-hour law passed under spectacular circumstances in the closing night hours of the last session of Congress.

Justice White said "there was an authority-begotten of the public interest" in the action of Congress. He declared it could not be maintained—as the railroads had—that the law had not been considered in view, first, of the time the controversy was before the public; second, of the fact that the President had acted, and third, in view of the discussion of the question before Congress acted.

Besides declaring the Adamson law constitutional, the highest tribunal held Congress has a right to legislate wages.

The Supreme court's decision is a formal reversal of the opinion of Judge William C. Hook, of Kansas City, who held the law unconstitutional.

The ruling of the court was not unanimous.

Justice Day read a dissenting opinion as soon as Chief Justice White concluded the majority ruling.

The court held the law constitutional by a division of 6 to 3.

Justices Pitney, Day and Vandevanter dissented.

Amazing Figures of United States Steel Earnings.

New York, March 20.—The unprecedented prosperity attending the operations of the United States Steel corporation for 1916 are set forth in the annual report issued today.

Total earnings of \$342,997,092 exceeded those in 1915 by no less than \$202,747,026; net income of \$294,026,565 showed an increase of \$196,058,602 and surplus net income for the year aggregated \$201,835,585 as compared with \$44,260,347 in the previous year.

This last item is the more remarkable from the fact that it includes regular and extra dividends of \$44,476,469 on the common stock, as against only \$6,353,781 disbursed in 1915.

Expenditures during 1916 for maintenance, renewals and extraordinary replacements totaled \$69,329,827, an increase of 60.01 per cent. over 1915.

To meet the corporation's enormous output of finished materials, production of iron ore, coal, coke and other by-products show corresponding increases. Net expenditures on property account amounted to \$64,680,648.

Volume of business done by all the subsidiaries during 1916, as represented by combined gross sales and earnings, equalled \$1,213,473,779, as compared with \$726,683,589 in the preceding year.

The average number of employees in the service of all the subordinate companies during 1916 was 252,668, as against 191,126 in 1915, with total salaries and wages of \$263,385,502, an increase of \$36,584,638.

A Unique Record in Advertising.

Foster-Milburn Co., whose product, Doan's Kidney Pills, is advertised in our columns, is one of the oldest advertising firms in the United States. They began using the daily and weekly newspapers 35 years ago, and have kept it up ever since. This is one of the strongest proofs of the value of newspaper advertising.

Twenty years ago Foster-Milburn company conceived the idea of proving the merit of their goods with local testimonials. It took them fifteen years to collect the testimonials from every one of the 3500 United States towns in which they do this kind of advertising. It was a tremendous task, but they stuck to it until they succeeded, and the result is that Doan's Kidney Pills are one of the best advertised and best recommended remedies in the world.

Could Sympathize.

He—I told your father frankly I couldn't support you.
She—What did he say?
He—He said that he had the same experience.—Boston Transcript.

Victor records, supplies and Victor machines, at Cohen & Co. 62-12

New Advertisements.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—Estate of Thomas A. Shoemaker, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, in the County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Letters testamentary in the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Centre County, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, without delay to:

AUGUSTA C. SHOEMAKER, Executrix,
BLANCHARD & BLANCHARD, Bellefonte, Pa.
Attorneys. 62-11-2

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre County Pennsylvania. In the matter of the estate of John Stoner, late of Millheim Borough, deceased.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the said Court to audit and distribute the balance in the hands of Henry Stoner, Executor of etc., of said John Stoner deceased, as shown by his first and final account, duly filed and confirmed by said Court, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest, for the purposes of his appointment, on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. at his offices in Temple Court, Bellefonte, Pa., when and where all parties interested are required to make and prove their claims, or be forever barred from coming in upon said fund.

HARRY KELLER,
Auditor.
62-11-3t

Louis Dammers

Philadelphia
Eyesight Specialist,
ONE DAY ONLY
in the Following Towns:

HOWARD
Mr. C. E. Yearick's Residence
Thursday, March 29th, 1917
9.30 a. m. to 4.00 p. m.

CENTRE HALL
Centre Hall Hotel Parlors
Friday, March 30th, 1917
8.00 a. m. to 3.00 p. m.

BELLEFONTE, PA.
Garman Hotel Parlors
Saturday, March 31st, 1917
8.00 a. m. to 2.00 p. m.

My Special \$1.00 GLASSES
I offer you a fine pair of glasses, including Dammers' eye examination, clear crystal lenses, gold filled frame and elegant case as low as

\$1.00
Special Ground Lenses at Lowest Prices.
Invisible Bifocals
Two pair in one. No lines. No cement.
Last for years.

Eye examination by the Dammers Scientific Method, without asking questions, without drops, test cards or charts, absolutely free of charge. Don't fail to take advantage of this remarkable offer.

807 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Fehl Bldg. Eckert Bldg. Goldschmid Bldg.
Lancaster Allentown Altoona

—The "Watchman" has all the news

16-DAY EXCURSION

Atlantic City

Wildwood, Cape May,
Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Angelsea,
Stone Harbor, Avalon

Saturday, April 7
ROUND-TRIP FARE
\$8.50 FROM Bellefonte

25 cents additional to Atlantic City via Delaware River Bridge Route.

Proportionate fares from other Points.

See Flyers Consult Agents.
Similar Excursions July 14, 28, August 11, 25 and September 1. Annual Ocean Grove Excursion August 23.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

62-11-3t

Why a Second Telephone Operator Sometimes Answers

Usually it's an "Information Operator," and her question means that the numerals were transposed when you gave the number, or a letter was omitted, or some such error crept in.

Or it may be the "Special Operator" to whom are referred calls for numbers that have been disconnected or changed.

This second operator is there to help you, for she can straighten out the difficulty much faster than can your own operator. This you are urged to remember when she proffers her assistance.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PA.
W. S. MALLALIEU, Local Manager,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

No Extra Charge for Alterations

Spring Suits, Coats and Dresses.

Up-to-date Merchandise.

Newman's Ladies Shop,

AIKEN BLOCK.

No Extra Charge for Alterations

69-9-1m.

Studebaker

STANDS FOR POWER. EFFICIENCY. DURABILITY.

Effective March 1st, Prices Advanced as Follows:

FOURS.		SIXES.	
Touring	from \$ 940.00 to \$ 985.00	Touring	from \$1,180.00 to \$1,250.00
Roadster	930.00 .. 985.00	Roadster	1,170.00 .. 1,250.00
Everyweather	1,140.00 .. 1,185.00	Everyweather	1,380.00 .. 1,450.00
Chassis	850.00 .. 885.00	Chassis	1,090.00 .. 1,150.00
		Heatset Victoria Top	1,450.00 .. 1,575.00
	 Exten.	1,450.00 .. 1,500.00

GEORGE A. BEEZER, AGENT,

North Water St. 61-1f. BELLEFONTE, PA.

This is the Burroughs Posting Machine, with which we keep depositor's accounts. Come and see it in operation.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

BELLEFONTE, PA.