



For Rheumatic Pains

Yager's Liniment, the great external remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises or congestion, gives prompt relief from pain.

Mr. John Abernethy, Claremont, Md., writes: "For four years I suffered with rheumatism and had to walk on crutches. The doctor said my case was chronic and incurable but I tried Yager's Liniment with satisfactory results. It is the best liniment to relieve pain that I ever used. Its action is prompt and effective."

Put up in large bottles containing eight ounces. Sold by all dealers. 25c a bottle.

Prepared by GILBERT BROS. & CO. Inc. Baltimore, Md.

War has seriously affected the peanut trade of Madras, India.

HOW TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Itching and Irritation of the Scalp With Cuticura. Trial Free.

On retiring lightly touch spots of dandruff, itching and burning with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo thoroughly with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Standardizing Gas Safety. The work begun some months ago in connection with a national gas safety code has made good progress.

Too Slow for Her. "Do you know what I've been thinking about for the last half hour?" asked Mr. Dubson.

"I can't imagine," answered Miss Feacher. "I've been thinking about kissing you."

"Umph! If I'm ever about to drown I hope it will fall to somebody else's lot to throw me a life-preserver."

Sarcasm. "Hadn't you better let me clip a little from the ends of your hair?" queried the tonsorial artist.

"Why from the ends?" queried the victim in the chair. "Can't you clip a little from the middle?"

How did it ever profit you to talk mean about your neighbors?

Well Built Is Built To Win—

but in building brain and body, often the daily diet lacks certain essential mineral elements.

These necessary factors are abundantly supplied by the field grains, but are lacking in many foods—especially white flour, from which they are thrown out in the milling process to make the flour white.

Grape-Nuts

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the rich nutriment of the grains, including their vital mineral salts, those all-necessary builders of active brains and vigorous bodies.

To build right, eat Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

WILSON SERVES NOTICE ON BERLIN

War on Merchant Ships Must Stop.

NOTE THREATENS RUPTURE

President Notifies Congress of Step Taken By Him.

WAR NOW DEEMED PROBABLE

Germany Must Decide If Break Is To Result—Failure To Meet Views of the United States Will End Friendly Relations.

President Wilson has delivered an ultimatum to Germany. Unless the German government immediately and completely abandons the present method of submarine warfare against passenger and freight ships, diplomatic relations will be severed and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, will be handed his passports. The American note presenting this demand to the German government has been sent to Berlin. President Wilson's patience is exhausted, and he will wait only the least possible period for the German answer.

Washington.—Sharply indicting Germany for its use of submarines against merchant vessels, President Woodrow Wilson, in a joint session of Congress, issued public notice to the world that unless that government changes its methods the United States will have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations.

The "history in the making" was witnessed by one of the largest gatherings that has ever been jammed into the historic chamber of the House of Representatives. Every single available inch of space was utilized while literally thousands were turned away.

There was no questioning the seriousness of the President's position. His voice, somewhat husky, penetrated every corner of the room and the message was emphasized with an expression that showed its author was fearful of the outcome. That seriousness was shared by the audience, the usual applause given the President's utterances being absent.

Following is the complete text of the President's address: "Gentlemen of the Congress: A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly.

"It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the Imperial German Government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels, of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus proscribed or else enter them at their peril.

Protest By U. S.

"The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

German Assurance.

"Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government, the Imperial German Government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate, the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assured the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

"What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not fulfilled, those assurances insusceptible of being fulfilled.

In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and entered upon by the Imperial German Government in despite of the solemn protest of this government, the commander of German under-sea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more discriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind; and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand.

Sank Neutral Ships.

Even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed, sometimes passengers or crews have been couchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. What this government foresaw must happen has happened.

"Tragedy followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and of humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of the Imperial government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind.

"In February of the present year the Imperial German Government informed this government and the other neutral governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas, and that the Imperial German Government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all armed merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning.

Stand On Armed Ships.

"The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them to repel attack, though to use them in such circumstances at their own risk; but the Imperial German Government claimed the right to set these understandings aside in circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even the terms in which it announced its purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness and desire to put upon the operations of its submarines—carried the plain implication that at least vessels which were not armed would still be exempt from destruction without warning and that personal safety would be accorded their passengers and crews; but even that limitation, if it was in fact practicable to observe it, has in fact constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every sort.

"Again and again the Imperial German Government has given this government its solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity. Great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic and mere ferryboats like the Sussex have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew, have been sacrificed wholesale in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantment of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on; and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

Sussex Destruction.

"One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross Channel steamer Sussex. It must stand forth, as the sinking of the steamer Lusitania did, as so singularly tragical and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels have for the past 12 months been conducting it. If this instance stood alone, some explanation, some disavowal by the German government, some evidence of criminal mistake or wilful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo might be sought or entertained; but, unhappily, it does not stand alone.

Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of the spirit and method of warfare which the Imperial German Government has mistakenly adopted, and which from the first expose that government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects.

"The government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy in which its own citizens were involved it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war, and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States have always entertained and continue to entertain towards the German nation.

"It has, of course, accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial German Government as given in entire sincerity and good faith and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the facts has become absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation.

But One Interpretation.

"That point has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The Imperial German Government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evident that the position which this government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment, of course, involves, are incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

"I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the Imperial German Government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue, and that unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German Empire altogether.

Spokesman For Humanity.

"This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are by the force of circumstances the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war.

"We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

The Army Increase Bill was called up in the House by Chairman Hay, of the Military Committee, and was sent to conference.

The House Naval Subcommittee amended the Naval Bill so as to considerably increase the fighting force of the Navy.

Plans were announced in New York for a \$20,000,000 steamship corporation to be financed by American capital.

Miss Harriet N. Winchell, Chicago's oldest school teacher, died while seated in her automobile in front of her home here.

Gulseppe Archiello and Frank Ferrara, convicted in New York of the murder of Barnett Baff, the poultry dealer, were sentenced to death.

The former president and vice-president of the defunct State Bank of Little Rock were sentenced to prison for mis-application of funds.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

It cost Grant Noll, a Lancaster farmer, \$9 for shooting one chicken belonging to a neighbor, Jacob F. Henney. For some time Noll had been annoyed by Henney's chickens roaming over his premises, and protests being of no avail he resorted to the gun. Several were killed, and then Henney brought a civil suit to recover the value of the fowls. The real value of the fowl killed was about sixty-five cents, but the cost of prosecuting brought the total up to \$9.

Mrs. Michael J. Rorke was instantly killed when the auto she was learning to drive went through the railing of a small bridge near the Greensburg Country Club. Mrs. Rorke was at the wheel and her husband at her side was instructing her. When they came to the bridge Mrs. Rorke by mistake put her foot on the gas pedal, giving the car more power. The woman's chest was crushed. Mr. Rorke was uninjured.

In the second bidding for contract for an armory for Company I, Sixth Regiment, National Guard, West Chester, H. L. Brown, of Philadelphia, was awarded the contract for \$39,900. The structure is to be of stone and brick with a large drillroom, auditorium and kitchen. The contract calls for its completion six months from date. The previous bids were regarded too high.

On his way to the bank with \$150 of his father's money wrapped in a handkerchief in his pocket, Louis, fourteen-year-old son of Henry Schlanger, of West Berwick, unconsciously pulled the handkerchief from his pocket. The high wind whisked the money from the handkerchief and carried it across several vacant lots. Not a dollar was recovered.

Alleging that the jury was in a hurry to get dinner and catch an early train to their homes and in consequence rushed through a hasty verdict against his client, James L. Young, of Mechanicsburg, moved for a new trial in the suit brought by Walter S. Scheil, of Harrisburg, against Francis Moyer. A jury returned a verdict in favor of the Harrisburg man for \$245.10.

Arthur Presmont, Northumberland county lawyer, was appointed an assistant attorney in the United States Land Office, Washington. He will report for duty immediately. He is a graduate of the local high school and University of Pennsylvania law department.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company is planning the erection of a colony of single-story frame dwellings to serve as "bachelor quarters" for the scores of colored workmen brought to the Steelton plant from the South since the war took away so many alien laborers.

At South Bethlehem while his mother was absent from the kitchen for a moment, little Frank Beladotta reached up to the stove, pulled over on himself a pot of soup and was fatally scalded.

Three sleeping children were saved from a burning apartment bedroom in Harrisburg by their father, Fred J. Harris, who was awakened just in time to save them.

Using kerosene to start the furnace fire, Mrs. Alice Fissel, of Harrisburg, and her two-year-old baby boy were badly burned when the mother's clothing caught fire. Both may die.

Injuries received in an automobile accident, resulted in the death of William Hunter, thirty-eight years old, of North Berwick, in the Bloomsburg Hospital.

The Board of Governors of the Harrisburg County Club has authorized the purchase of 100 acres near Fort Hunter, for the erection of a new clubhouse and laying out of grounds.

Worrying because her son Joseph had been injured by a trolley car, Mrs. John Doyle, of Locust Gap, was stricken with apoplexy while in the yard of her home, and died soon afterward.

There are 2,214 persons in Kennett Square, 368 of whom are colored, according to a borough census just completed.

Chizuk Emuna congregation, whose synagogue is in the Capitol Park Extension district, purchased the old stone church property formerly occupied by St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Sixth and Forster streets. It will erect a new temple on the site.

Twenty-one "Junior Citizens" met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Phillipsburg, and organized for the purpose of establishing a troop of Boy Scouts. Application will be made for a charter.

SPEAKS UP FOR CANADA

And No Wonder—Renting His Land He Made \$8.50 Per Acre.

So many Americans now have personal knowledge of Canada that false reports concerning this country are being continually corrected by Americans themselves who know the facts, and who are too fair-minded to let a false statement go unchallenged. A case in point arises out of a statement supposed to be made by a resident of Alberta, and published recently in the Spokesman-Review, of Spokane, in which the condition of settlers in this country was painted in a very bad way indeed. The writer of this attack on Canada refused to let his name be known, so it can be taken for what it is worth, but Mr. S. L. Wallace, of N 4723 Crestline, Spokane, who lived for some years in Western Canada, came to the defense of the country in the following letter which was published in the Spokesman-Review of February 11, 1916:—

"To the Editor of the Spokesman-Review: "In Sunday's Spokesman-Review was a letter from a man in Alberta to the chamber of commerce, asking that something be done to keep Americans from going to Canada, and saying that that government was run by the railroads, banks and manufacturers; that once a man got there he never could get away. Had this man published that letter over his own signature there is no doubt but he could get out of Canada.

No country will do as much to help a man to get on his feet, if he tries to help himself, as Canada. I know of the government helping people to provisions, feed, seed grain and fuel, and charging only cost of delivery to the nearest town and 6 per cent. What more could a man ask?

I lived five years in Southern Saskatchewan and earned a patent to 320 acres of as good land as I ever saw. I have raised over 80 bushels of oats on sod, 40 bushels of wheat, and 20 of flax to the acre. Until I lost my health I never was better satisfied anywhere. I had my land rented this last year for one-third. It brought me almost \$8.50 per acre, or \$1,143.91 for 135 acres.

This man says he loves the land his fathers died for. So do I, and I love the land that gave me my home.

"S. L. WALLACE."

N4723 Crestline, Spokane.—Advertisement.

An Exception.

"There is no money in poetry." "True, if you tell a man there is no money in the presaling club business, the chances are that he won't go into it, but that doesn't apply to poetry."

A Kidney Medicine That Makes Friends Everywhere

Thirteen years ago we commenced selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and during our entire experience we have not encountered a single unpleasant dealing with our customers who have used it. It is a preparation that gives universal satisfaction, and our customers are always pleased to speak in the highest terms regarding it. We have sufficient confidence in Swamp-Root to recommend it and consider we are doing our customer a favor.

Very truly yours, BARNETT-SCHENK DRUG CO., Jan. 10th, 1916. Roanoke, Va.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Never hit a man when he's down—unless you are sure of your ability to keep him down.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning, and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is so simple that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Many a man has lost his vitality by drinking too often to the good health of his friends.

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher.

In Use for Over 30 Years Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria Princess Christian's favorite pastime is hat trimming.

Dr. Fierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Smiles add much to a woman's attractiveness, and they cost little.