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Waste Dollars**

Some users of printing
save pennies by getting
inferior work and lose
dollars through lack of
advertising value in the work
they get. Printers as a rule
charge very reasonable
prices, for none of them
get rich although nearly
all of them work hard.

Moral: Give your printing to
a good printer and save money.

**Our Printing Is
Unexcelled**

**Got Something
You
Want to Sell?**

Most people have a piece
of furniture, a farm implement,
or something else
which they have discarded
and which they no longer
want.

These things are put in
the attic, or stored away
in the barn, or left lying
about, getting of less and
less value each year.

**WHY NOT
SELL THEM?**

Somebody wants those
very things which have
become of no use to you.
Why not try to find that
somebody by putting a
want advertisement in

THIS NEWSPAPER?

**AMERICAN SHIPS TIED UP
BY ILLEGAL U-BOAT WARFARE**

**Cannot Be Permitted to Continue Much
Longer is View Taken
By Officials.**

AMERICANS IN YARROWDALE CREW FREED

Administration Officials, Watching Acts Of Submarines, See
Little Hope Of Avoiding Clash With Germany.

Washington.—The ruthless German submarine campaign and its effects upon the United States were discussed by President Wilson and the Cabinet. The meeting lasted only an hour and afterward it was said no new steps had been decided on.

Arming of American merchantmen and the economic effects of the partial tie-up of shipping out of American ports were the subjects on which the Cabinet centered attention. Secretary McAdoo is compiling a list of vessels held in port and Secretary Redfield is making a comprehensive analysis of the inroads submarines are making on shipping generally.

Consideration is given by the Government to all the different phases of the situation that have developed since the break in relations with Germany, including the detention of the Yarrowdale prisoners, the crisis with Austria, the plight of Americans in Turkey and Belgian relief. High officials took pains, however, to emphasize that the great fundamental problem before the nation is the illegal submarine campaign itself. Against this campaign the United States has made the most vigorous protest possible short of war, but the Administration realizes that so long as it permits American ships to be held in port for fear of attack by submarines it is in effect acquiescing in the German policy. This state of affairs, it is admitted, cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely.

What the United States must do to end it, and when, are the only questions. The President is understood to have a very definite opinion as to what should be done, but he has not yet decided that the time to do it has come.

Press dispatches from Berlin announcing that the 72 American seamen brought by the Yarrowdale had been released caused the demand that the men be freed to be withheld pending official advice on the subject. A cablegram was sent the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin asking whether the report was true. It is not doubted, as it has been assumed from the first that Germany would not hold the men after rumors reaching there of the imprisonment of German sailors in the United States had been cleared up.

Another inquiry was sent the Spanish Ambassador to ascertain the cause of delay in the departure of the American train from Munich, which Mr. Gerard previously had reported would "leave some day this week," with 86 consuls and their families and an unknown number of other persons.

RAILROADS PLAN FOR WAR.

New York.—The railroads of the United States informed President Wilson that the resources of their organization were at the disposal of the Government in the event of war.

Presidents or other officials of 18 of the roads were appointed as a special committee on national defense, which will work in conjunction with the commanders of the four departments of the United States Army. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, sent a telegram to the White House saying this was the plan of the railroads.

The committee, organized here at a meeting of the American Railway Association's executive committee, will act under the guidance of President Wilson's National Council for Defense, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, is a citizen member of the council, in charge of the transportation and communication, and will act in an advisory capacity both for the new committee and for the council in the railroads' preparedness measure.

GERARD PARTY IN PARIS.

Paris.—James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador at Berlin; Mrs. Gerard and their party, 42 persons in all, arrived in Paris from Berne, Switzerland. They were met at the station by the American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, and the embassy staff.

William Martin, the introducer of ambassadors and ministers at the Foreign Office, who is charged with all questions relating to ceremony, was at the station to receive Mr. Gerard on behalf of Premier Briand and the French Government.

Sees Ambassador Sharp.

A battalion of French photographers took snapshots of Mr. and Mrs. Gerard as they alighted from the train.

The journey from Berne was without incident. The French Government placed two cars at the disposition of the party, attaching them to a regular train. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard are stopping at a hotel.

Mr. Gerard had a long talk with Mr. Sharp at the Embassy. He probably will be received by distinguished representatives of the French Government, and will meet some of the most important personages at a dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are arranging.

GERMANS LIFT BAN IN BELGIUM

London.—Representatives of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium will not withdraw from the occupied portions of Belgium and Northern France as previously had been arranged, but will remain for the present, it now is stated.

Arranged in Brussels.

The commission received a dispatch from its office in Rotterdam stating that at a meeting held in Brussels the German authorities announced that all representatives of the commission might remain in Belgium and Northern France on the same footing as heretofore. Present at this meeting were Baron von der Lancken, Civil Governor of Brussels; the American and Spanish Ministers, representatives of the Belgium Relief Commission and of the Belgium National Committee.

German Plans Upset.

Washington.—News of Germany's retraction of her order forcing the American members of the Belgium Relief Committee to leave Belgium and Northern France was received by State Department officials and by Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, with both surprise and pleasure. Apart from a brief telegram from Brand Whitlock saying negotiations of some sort were under way, neither the department nor Mr. Hoover had any official advice on the subject.

The impression here is that Germany did not expect the commission's prompt and final response to the suggestion that "a few Americans, among them Brand Whitlock, might reside in Brussels and exercise general supervision of the work." The commission refused flatly to accept this compromise and at once ordered all its men to withdraw from the field.

Half American control probably never would have been recognized by the Allied governments. If a handful of Americans had continued on in restricted supervision, unable to leave Brussels, there had been official intimations from the British that supplies would no longer be passed through the blockade. The question, therefore, was placed directly before Germany by the complete withdrawal as to whether she would or would not evict American relief from Belgium and Northern France.

ALL SHIPS NOW TO BE SUNK ON SIGHT.

Amsterdam.—All periods of grace for neutral ships entering the zones announced as prohibited by Germany have now expired, according to a Berlin official statement received here. The statement says that immunity ceased in respect to the Atlantic and English Channel zones on the night of February 12, for the North Sea zone on February 6, and for the Mediterranean zone on February 10. It continues:

"From now on, therefore, in all prohibited zones the warning which has been issued is in full force and shipping can no longer expect individual warning. Vessels which enter the prohibited areas do so with a full knowledge of the dangers threatening them and their crews. It is expressly stated that all news spread from enemy sources about any torpedoing of neutral ships without previous warning, before the dates mentioned for the various prohibited areas, is incorrect.

"The periods of grace mentioned were also in force for enemy passenger vessels, because it was possible that they were carrying neutral passengers, who were, perhaps, ignorant of the new blockade regulations."

THE FAREWELL TO BERNSTORFF

Washington.—In a farewell statement before leaving here for New York to sail for home, Count von Bernstorff expressed the hope that war between the United States and Germany might be averted and that friendly relations might soon be re-established. The former German ambassador said to a group of newspaper correspondents gathered at his house:

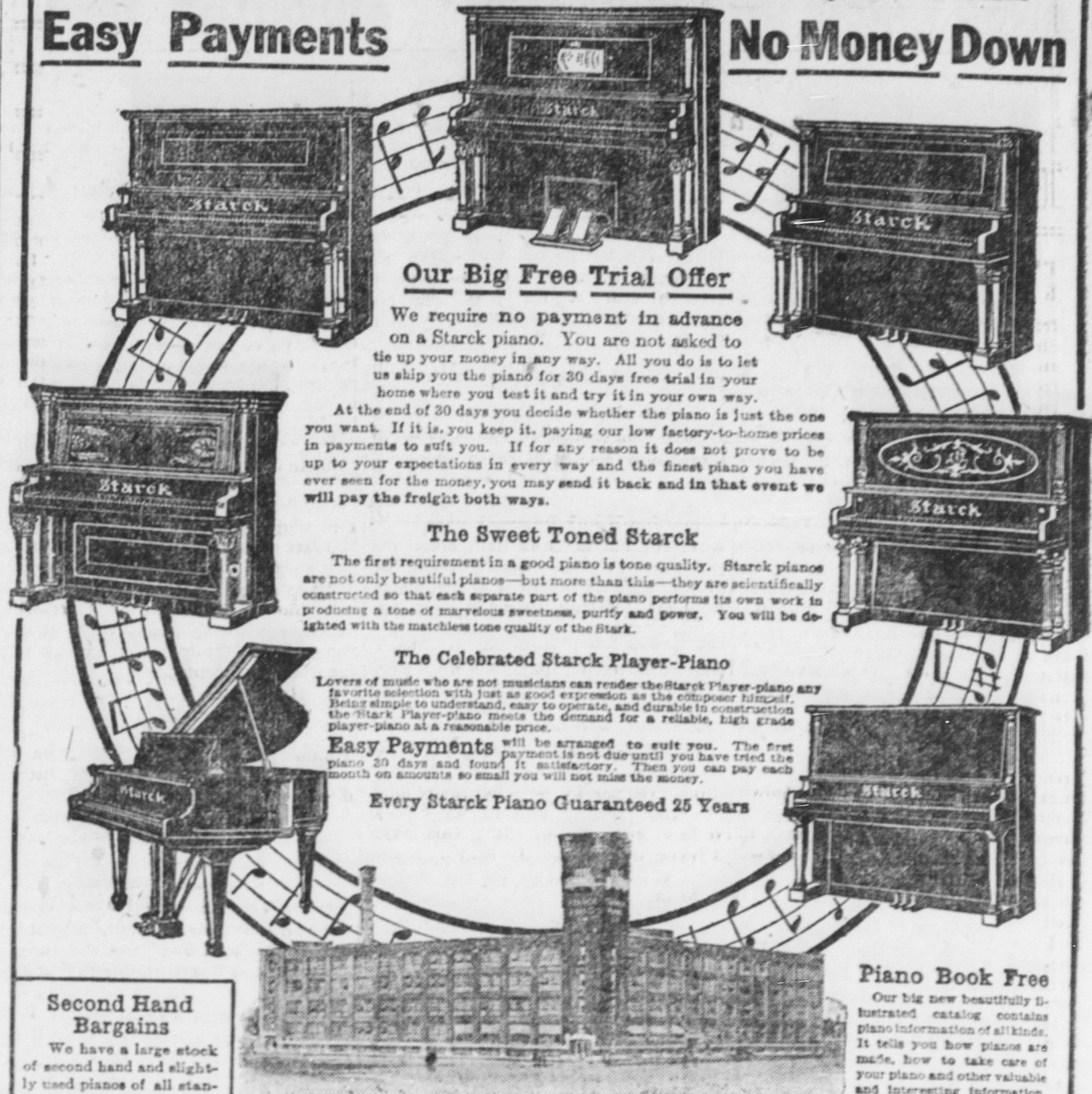
"In leaving the United States after a stay of eight years, I wish to extend to my many personal friends my heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and cordial hospitality they have shown me.

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No Money Down



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We require no payment in advance on a Starck piano. You are not asked to tie up your money in any way. All you do is to let us ship you the piano for 30 days free trial in your home where you test it and try it in your own way. At the end of 30 days you decide whether the piano is just the one you want. If it is, you keep it, paying our low factory-to-home prices in payments to suit you. If for any reason it does not prove to be up to your expectations in every way and the finest piano you have ever seen for the money, you may send it back and in that event we will pay the freight both ways.

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The first requirement in a good piano is tone quality. Starck pianos are not only beautiful pianos—but more than this—they are scientifically constructed so that each separate part of the piano performs its own work in producing a tone of marvelous sweetness, purity and power. You will be delighted with the matchless tone quality of the Starck.

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Lovers of music who are not impatient can render the Starck Player-piano any favorite selection with just as good expression as the composer himself. It is simple to understand, easy to operate, and durable in construction. The Starck Player-piano meets the demand for a reliable, high grade player-piano at a reasonable price.

It will be arranged to suit you. The free trial is 30 days and found satisfactory. Then you can pay each month an amount so small you will not miss the money.

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We have a large stock of second hand and slightly used pianos of all standard makes. Here are a few sample bargains.

- Steinway... \$175.00
- Knabe... 165.00
- Emerson... 100.00
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Send to-day for our latest list of second hand bargains and our complete new illustrated catalog of Starck pianos.

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**AT HARRISBURG
With the Lawmakers**

Anti-Narcotic Bill.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
Harrisburg.—A complete new Act regulating the sale of drugs and aimed to wipe out the illegal traffic in narcotic drugs in this State was introduced in the House by Representative Samuel A. Whitaker, of Chester county.

"Drugs" under the Act include only preparations, remedies and compounds containing in each ounce more than two grains of opium, one-fourth of a grain of morphine, one-eighth of a grain of heroin or one grain of cocaine or any salt or derivative of any of these. Liniments and ointments are excused from the provisions of the Act except where they contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for these drugs.

It shall be unlawful for any person to have, control, deal in, or give away, any drug as defined, the section excepting, however, manufacturers of drugs, persons engaged in the wholesale drug trade, importers or exporters of drugs, registered pharmacists engaged as retail druggists, owners of drug stores, practicing physicians, practicing dentists, practicing veterinarians, persons employed in the drug business or in the public employ when having drugs in their possession by reason of official duties, warehouse men and common carriers engaged in bona fide handling or transporting drugs in the course of business or their employes or any person or nurse regularly in charge of drugs in institutions where sick or defective persons are treated or in the employ of a physician.

Records of all drugs dispensed or distributed must be kept by physicians, dentists or veterinarians. The act does not apply to the treatment of habitual users of drugs in public hospitals, sanitariums, institutions, poor houses or prisons.

Violations of the act are made a misdemeanor punishable with a fine of not more than \$2,000 and imprisonment up to five years, either or both, at the discretion of the Court. If the violation is by a corporation, co-partnership or association, the officers and directors of such corporation or the members of such co-partnership or association, their agents and employes with guilty knowledge of the fact shall also be punishable.

The bureau of proving exemption under the act is placed on the defendant.

Lower Taxes On Improved Realty.

A step in the direction of increasing the tax on idle land and relieving buildings and improvements of some of the burdens of taxation now imposed on real estate, is seen in a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Tompkins, of Cambria county. The measure would apply to third-class cities only.

It amends Section IV, of Article 15 of the third-class city Act of June 27, 1913, and provides for two rates of taxation. The bill directs that assessors in making assessments shall classify all real estate in such manner so as to distinguish between the building on land and land exclusive of the buildings, and to certify to the Council the aggregate valuation of city property subject to taxation.

The bill further provides that it shall be the duty of Council in determining the rate for the years 1919, 1920, and 1921, to assess a tax upon the buildings equal to seven-tenths of the highest rate of tax required to be assessed for those years, and for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924, to assess a tax upon the buildings equal to six-tenths, and for the year 1925, and each year thereafter, to assess a tax upon the buildings equal to five-tenths, so that upon these classes of real estate there shall in any year be two rates of taxation.

Summer Auto Licenses.

Summer auto licenses at half rate for the benefit of many persons, particularly in the rural districts of the State who do not use their cars during the winter months, are proposed in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Drake, of Greene county.

His bill, which is in the form of an amendment of the Act of 1913, would change the dates for annual registration of licenses from January first to November first. The six months' license allowed by law at half the annual rate would be issued on May first instead of July first.

Now, if a person who doesn't use his auto in the winter wants to use it during the spring, summer and autumn months, he has to have an annual license. Under Mr. Drake's amendment he could use his car from May first to November first on a six months' license, thereby cutting his license fee in half. Drake says the bill would benefit a great many people who use their cars only six months in the year. The bill hasn't much chance of passing.

Probe Resolution Passes.

The Sprull resolution to investigate State officers and departments finally passed the House of Representatives with but five votes to spare over the majority required by law.

It was signed by Senator Beideman, president pro tem of the Senate and immediately forwarded to Governor Brumbaugh for his approval or veto. The vote on final passage was 110 to 80.

Local Option Hearing March 24.

The proposal to establish the principle of county local option in Pennsylvania will be given the joint attention of the committees on law and order of the House and Senate for the first time in the history of the Legislature at a public hearing to be granted on Wednesday night, March 21. The decision was reached following the suggestion of Senator Sprull, that both committees sit at the hearing, thereby giving it an importance not equalled at any previous session at which the measure has been considered.

The proponents of local option and the liquor interests of the State will be given the fullest opportunity to present their arguments for and against the measure at the hearing which will be held in the House of Representatives to accommodate the delegations which will come from every section of the State. The House local option bill presented by Representative Vickerman, of Allegheny, and the Senate measure, presented by Representative Plymouth W. Snyder, of Blair, will be on the table. Both measures are alike.

STATE CHARTERS.

Harrisburg.—The following charters were issued:
David M. Panley Company, Philadelphia, manufacturing leather and rubber goods, Philadelphia; capital, \$10,000; treasurer, David M. Panley, Philadelphia.

The Friendship Building & Loan Association, Philadelphia, \$1,000,000; Morris Fishman, Philadelphia.

Garrick Building & Loan Association, Philadelphia, \$1,000,000; Louis Sheffer, Philadelphia.

McKean County Building & Loan Association, Bradford, \$1,000,000; W. C. Maxwell, Gilmore.

Modern Safety Gas Iron Company, Philadelphia, \$15,000; Harry Fischer, Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Furniture Company, Philadelphia, \$20,000; G. D. Orazio, Philadelphia.

Plexus Tire & Rubber Company, manufacturing, Philadelphia, \$50,000; William W. Moore, Philadelphia.

An English inventor's cigarette holder is equipped with a porous disc to filter the smoke.