HOW TO CURE PYORRHOEA

The entire world is giving attention to the care of the teeth, says the London Lancet, and this care means more than merely washing away the coarse food that settles in the old places of the teeth. One of the greater sources of teeth evil is tartar. At first tartar gives little or no trouble—then come thicker incrustations and the teeth begin to separate from the gums and both are sensitive and sore—exudations are manifest, twisted teeth, loosened teeth, and yellow, dirty looking teeth are shown.

Tooth pulling is now relegated to the limbo of the forgotten. No good dentist wants to pull teeth; the opposite is the effort of the entire profession. Tooth saving is just what everyone is aiming to do. You know just how Miss Jones looks—she has nice hair, fine features, dresses with taste and care, but when she opens her mouth she shows horrid, dirty teeth, gnarled and knotted and yellow and black. "Rat teeth' some call them. Now there is no real necessity for this. When your teeth are full of tartar, when they rock to and fro, when they bleed and separate from the gums, you can remedy this condition over night if you will go to your druggist and get four ounces of fluid ergan (you won't need more) and put a teaspoonful in your mouth night, noon and morning. The tartar will dissolve right away, the bleeding will be stopped, the separation from the gums will readily pass away, and your gums will be healthy, rosy red and firm. The teeth will stop rocking and stay in the gums strong, the bacteria of the mouth from all the little cracks and crannies will be dissolved, washed out, destroyed. The little blisters and the puffy gum conditions pass away. No more dropping downward or forward of the teeth, no extraction for looseness; the pyorrhoea will no longer be a condition of the teeth. Soreness and tenderness will give way to ease and firmness.—Advertisement.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT ACT

By Associated Press

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24. — President Wilson will not adopt the suggestion of the American Federation of Labor that steps be taken to have a receiver appointed for the Colorado coal mines involved in the strike with the purpose of having them operated by the Federal Government. He told callers to-day he had been informed by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, that the solicitor of that department has given an opinion that there would be no legal warrant for the operation of the mines by the Government.

KEEP A JAR OF MUSTEROLE HANDY

It Quickly Loosens up Coughs and Colds in Throat or Chest

Just a little MUSTEROLE rubbed on your sore, tight chest before you go to bed will loosen up congestion and break up most severe colds and coughs.

MUSTEROLE is a clean white ointment made with oil of mustard. Simply rub it on. No plaster necessary. Better than mustard plaster and does not blister.

Thousands who use MUSTEROLE will tell what relief it gives from Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Tonsilitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Neuralgia, Headache, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of the Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Chilblains, Frosted Feet and Colds (It often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggist's, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for $2.50.

Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations — get what you ask for. The Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.—Advertisement.

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

CONSTIPATION
is the big trouble in every serious sickness — causing depression of spirits, irritability, nervousness, imperfect vision, loss of memory, poor sleep, loss of appetite, etc.—stop it with a regular course of

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

They act promptly and freely, but gently, thoroughly cleansing the bowels, comforting the stomach, stimulating the liver—*the specific* for indigestion, headache, biliousness, heartburn, flatulency.
Purely vegetable. Plain or Sugar Coated.
80 YEARS' CONTINUOUS SALE PROVES THEIR MERIT.
Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia

Linotype
Composition
For the Trade
THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO.
Printing—Binding—Designing
Photo Engraving
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

KREIDER'S VOTE FOR CONGRESS IS 23,789

Successful Member's Official Return Computed by Judges Today

Official count of the votes of the congressional candidates for the Eighteenth district of Pennsylvania, comprising Dauphin, Cumberland and Lebanon counties, was compiled at 10.30 o'clock this morning in the prothonotary's office by the board of return judges.

The board comprised Frank A. Smith, this city, representing Dauphin; Harry A. Ehrgood, Lebanon, representing Lebanon county, and T. Ellis H. Middleton, Boiling Springs, representing Cumberland county. The returns were as follows:

Aaron S. Kreider, Republican—Dauphin, 13,852; Cumberland, 5,191, and Lebanon, 4,746; total, 23,789.

D. L. Kaufman, Democratic—Dauphin, 6,491; Cumberland, 4,465, and Lebanon, 2,203; total, 13,159.

John H. Kreider, Washington—Dauphin, 3,593; Cumberland, 1,097, and Lebanon, 1,688; total, 6,378.

J. Milton Ibach, Socialist—Dauphin, 919; Cumberland, 209, and Lebanon, 256; total, 1,384.

W. J. Edelman, Prohibitionist—Dauphin, 258; Cumberland, 225, and Lebanon, 309; total, 792.

Reports Say President Wilson May Sit With Senate During Debates

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Reports that President Wilson may exercise his constitutional prerogative and sit with the Senate while important executive business is being considered in secret session, and that he will ask the House to amend its rules so as to permit members of the Cabinet to join in its deliberations, without casting their votes, aroused some incredulous comment at the Capitol to-day.

Members of the House ridiculed the suggestion that the House would permit unelected persons to sit with the members, but senators said that they saw no objection to the President sharing in their secret sessions, except such as might present themselves to him after testing the alleged plan.

Those familiar with the President's political writings know that he has expressed admiration for the English system of having cabinet members sit in parliament and take part in the debate and has advocated some such system for Congress.

MAY OPEN EXCHANGE NEXT WEEK

New York, Nov. 24.—The governors of the New York Stock Exchange were to meet to-day to consider among other things the plan for resuming public trading in bonds with certain restrictions. Those members who favor the plan, are hopeful that the exchange will reopen within a week.

HARVARD GRADUATE WOUNDED

London, Nov. 24, 11:50 a. m.—The first graduate of an American college to be a victim of the war is Lieutenant George Williamson, who belongs to the Duke of Wellington's regiment. Mr. Williamson's name appears in today's casualty list as among those dying from the result of wounds. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1905.

WILSON COMPLIMENTS HERRICK

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24. — President Wilson paid a tribute to-day to Myron T. Herrick, who is retiring as Ambassador to France to be succeeded on December 1 by William C. Sharp. Mr. Wilson said he had been very much please with Mr. Herrick's work and that his conduct during the trying days of war in the French capital had been si admirable he had been left in charge as long as possible.

JUSTICE DIES OF INJURIES

Philadelphia, Nov. 24. — Mordecai Shaw, justice of the peace of Darby, died to-day in the University Hospital as the result of an automobile acident at Yeadon, last Wednesday, in which he suffered a fractured skull and other injuries.

PARIS SAYS THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN SITUATION

Paris, Nov. 24. — 1:47 P. M. — The official statement given out in Paris this afternoon says that, generally speaking, the situation on November 23 showed no changes of importance. The text of the communication follows:

"Speaking generally, it may said that the situation during the day of November 23 has shown no important changes."

BIG GUNS WILL GUARD CANAL

Latest Made 14-Inch Monsters Stand Final Test in New York

New York, Nov. 24.—At least six 14-inch guns are expected to guard the entrances to the Panama canal.

The latest of these big new guns, which passed the final test this week, are later to be duplicated for the Philippine defenses. Smaller guns for the Panama canal defenses are being rushed.

S. A. TAG DAY

Salvation Army tag day will be observed to-morrow. Members in uniform will offer tags for sale. These members will also have the proper credentials. Captain Pat Neilsen, of the local Army, hopes for a liberal response.

A Smooth, White Skin That Defies Weather

During the coming months of biting winds and intense cold, you who would keep your skins smooth, white and velvety, should turn your attention to mercolized wax. Nothing else will so effectively remove a chapped, roughened or discolored surface. By gradually absorbing the weathern-beaten cuticle, the complexion is kept in perfect condition, and even the beauty of expression appears more pronounced. If your skin be blotchy, pimply, freckled, coarse, sallow or over-red, why not shed it? One ounce of ordinary mercolized wax, to be had at any druggist's, will completely transform the most unsightly complexion in less than a fortnight. Use the wax nightly, like cold cream, washing it off mornings.

If weather, age or poor health has marred your face with wrinkles, here's good news. You can quickly remove every line by using a harmless, refreshing face lotion prepared by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel. The firmer, smoother skin, the more youthful appearance, even after one application, will astonish you. — Advertisement.

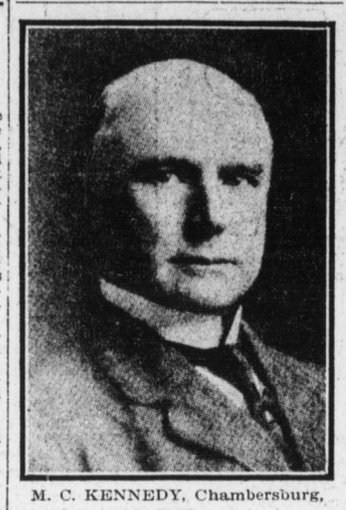
NO DARK DAYS AT MUSSER'S STUDIO

Rain or shine. Early or late. New styles and finishes for the holidays.

Studio Open Thanksgiving
16 North Third Street

STATE'S OPPORTUNITY FOR FOREIGN TRADE

[Continued From First Page]



M. C. KENNEDY, Chambersburg,

President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad who was prominent at today's trade conference sessions.

short speech points which the delegates had come from their home towns to learn. He said.

Mr. Barrett's address

Pennsylvania has possibly more at stage in the Pan-American commercial opportunity than any other State in the union. The largest export business which this country does with Latin America is in exports of iron and steel and other hardware products," said Mr. Barrett, "While the demand for these has been vast during the last few years, it bids fair to be much greater in the near future.

"I want, therefore, to make an urgent appeal to the manufacturers, exporters, importers and businessmen generally of Pennsylvania to take a greater interest in the exchange of trade with our twenty sister republics than they have ever done before. Great credit is due those companies, firms and persons who have already established a large commerce with Central and South America, but what they have done should be an inspiration and example to others who have not yet entered the field.

"To understand the present situation, however, and to go about developing additional trade with Latin America, it is necessary to consider certain vital facts of the present hour. In the very first place, it must be emphasized that Latin America does not present an El Dorado to the American manufacturer. The importers, buyers and business men generally of the Central and South American countries are not standing with their hands filled with gold to buy everything that is offered. Although that field is potentially mighty, it is at the present time undergoing a serious financial setback caused by the European war. Normal conditions of commerce have been completely upset. The war has acted in a sense as a gigantic 'monkey wrench' cast into the Latin America commercial machinery and putting much of it out of commission until a new commercial machinery can be reconstructed having to do largely with the United States. The American manufacturers, exporters and importers can not expect that development of business and that increase of trade which they would expect if they did not have to meet this situation.

Now Is the Time

"It must be emphasized, however, that now is an excellent time for the average American manufacturer, exporter and importer to study the field carefully and to master the conditions of demand and supply with reference to getting a start in Latin American trade and building it up when conditions are more favorable. It is a good time to send representatives to Latin America provided they go there not with the expectation of securing large orders but of making such sales as they possibly can, establishing agencies and acquiring practical information about the market.

Needs of the Hour

"If you would ask me what are the great needs of the hour and what should be done in the premises, I would name the following:

"Firms or croups of firms should if possible send personal representatives to Latin America—men who understand the productive capacity of these firms and also the market where they are to act as representatives. If it is impossible to send such men, dependence should be made upon reliable commission houses and manufacturers' agents in the principal ports of export, like Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, etc.

"Latin America to-day really needs the money of the United States more than it does the merchandise. Inasmuch as the European war has practically cut off the European supply of money for Latin America governments, municipalities, firms and undertakings, the United States could gain a tremendous advantage if it could help out this situation. To express in this connection a concrete fact, I would state that, if the United States could loan during the next five years $500,000,000 to Latin America, it would easily increase during that time its commerce more than $500,000,000.

"The establishment of banks under American control and of credit facilities are of vital necessity in establishing a new Pan-American commercial machinery and in enabling the United States to build up its trade with Latin America, especially in the face of such conditions as the war has brought about.

"Improvement of direct steamship facilities under the United States flag between such ports as Philadelphia and Baltimore to both the east and west coasts of Latin America is absolutely essential for the full development of the new trade conditions which must follow in the next few years and as a result of the opening of the Panama Canal."

Dr. Pratt Speaks

Presenting Dr. E. E. Pratt, the second speaker, Mr. Watt said: "How the Department of Commerce aids exporters and the extension of its work—I can testify to the value of the work of this department of our government. The consular reports regularly issued contain a vast fund of information as to markets, openings for farious lines and pointers on methods of procedure. We have the good fortune to listen to the chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt."

"Upon the outbreak of hostilities in Europe on August 1, American manufacturers, aroused by our newspapers, magazines, chambers of commerce and other public factors, saw a great opportunity for the development of our foreign trade," said Mr. Pratt. "There was a great wave of enthusiasm which swept over the country, but which a little later began to relax. Under the warnings of people who had been interested in that line of work and who saw many difficulties ahead. The war which had broken out in Europe did not present an entirely promising aspect, there were many things in the situation which did not warrant great enthusiasm. The financial and credit machinery of the world was absolutely crippled and many manufacturers who had not realized that there business was in any way dependant on foreign trade found themselves confronted by a declining market. The shipping of the world was entirely disorganized and is not to-day adequate to meet the demands of the world's business. Our cotton, which was marketted to a great extent in Europe became unmarketable and the price which was expected to be somewhere about 12 cents, dropped to 7 cents. In a similar way the products of South American countries which are mainly staple, raw materials and which were largely marketed in Europe, failed to find their usual markets and a stagnant trade was the result in these countries.

"Gradually, however, there has come a resumption in trade and commerce and shipping has been resumed in a limited way. Tremendous war orders have come in from the compatant nations to swell our exports. The credit of the worlds is gradually readjusting itself by different means in this country. The South American countries, however, remain in a critical condition, without money and without credit.

The Nation's Chance

"The United States can make a great decision which will undoubtedly, enormously extend her markets. She can take advantage of this opportunity or she can let it go and lose the great advantages from her position as the only great nation of the world which is now at peace. It is not an opportunity, however, which can be realized without an effort, but it is only with a supreme effort on the part of the United States that we will be able to take advantage of the opportunity which is presented. We cannot realize it by attempting to go into South America and sell our manufactured goods. The people in these countries have no money with which to purchase and we must find a way to help them. We can do this by one of two ways. We must either furnish South American countries with the funds to market their products, or we must extend to them practically unlimited credit. If we are able to rise to this occasion, we have made the South American countries our commercial friends. We have opened the way for a permanently large business in these countries. If, however, we fail to meet the situation, we have lost our great opportunity.

"The situation is perfectly clear. The South American countries are producers of staple raw materials, which were marketed in Europe. On the opening of the war they could not market their goods and prices have increased enormously. The South American countries are in the same position as our Southern States. They have great quantities of raw material, but not market and consequently no money. They cannot, therefore, hope to sell our manufactured goods until in some way or other we have supplied these countries with money or credit.

Must Do Something

"The remedy, however, can only be determined after careful study. It may be that we shall have to make a loan to the various South American governments. Maybe the banks of this country will find it possible to place a loan with the South American banks, taking warehouse receipts as security; the establishment of branch banks will to some extent relieve the situation; the inauguration of more direct of dollar exchange will exist. Finally there must be a fundamental, far reaching change in our banking arrangements as they affect foreign trade.

"The point is, that we must do something, something fundamental, something which is the result of deliberate, mature and expert thought and we must do it quickly. To inform businessmen in a general way the conditions in South American countries and to tell him that he must be cautious at the present time is rather superfluous advice, as the businessman is always cautious in the event of a strained financial situation.

"What we need in the development of our foreign trade is common sense, or business sense; there is nothing systerious about the development of our foreign trade, as a matter of fact, the fundamental business principles in foreign trade are exactly the same as the principles which govern domestic trade."

Afternoon Session

Mayor Royal made the address of welcome this afternoon. The speakers were W. S. Kies, manager of the foreign department of the National City Bank, of New York, and the foremost authority in the country on foreign credits; Dudley Bartlett, chief of the foreign trade bureau of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, which has an exhibit at the conference.

Our Changeable Tariff

In closing the morning session Chairman Watt said Mr. Barrett, in referring to the annoyance of the shifting tariffs and sudden changes in the Pan-American countries, had not mentioned the fact that we have in the United States a similar situation in our own Inter-State Commerce Commission on which the South Americans had nothing in the matter of tariff changes.

Governor Tener has invited a few gentlemen to meet Mr. Barrett informally at dinner this evening.

Luncheon For the Speakers

All of the four principal speakers at to-day's conference were guests of honor at four luncheons, given at the Harrisburg Club at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union was the guest of Francis J. Hall. Other guests at this luncheon were Donald McCormick, M. C. Kennedy, president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad; J. V. W. Reynders, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and A. B. Farquhar, president of the York Chamber of Commerce.

E. E. Pratt, chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was the guest of the following committee of railroad officials:

W. F. Rose, division freight agent Pennsylvania railroad, chairman; the Pennsylvania division freight agents at Baltimore, Williamsport, Altoona; the general freight agent from Philadelphia and industrial agents from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and H. E. Mills.

The committee which entertained W. S. Kies, manager of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank of New York, included George W. Reily, chairman; William M. Donaldson, William Jennings, Vance C. McCormick and George F. Watt.

Dudley Bartlett, chief of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, was the guest at luncheon with E. J. Stackpole, chairman; John E. Fox, Ed S. Herman, John Price Jackson, and Henderson Gilbert, president Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce.

Secretaries representing the several commercial bodies were guests of E. L. McColgin, secretary of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce.

Prominent men, including the heads of many of the largest industrial and transportation companies, were present. Among those registered were:

Governor John K. Tener, Harrisburg; L. Lowengard and H. Lowengard, Patriot Job Print and The Courier, Harrisburg; Robert H. Irons, general superintendent, Central Iron and Steel Company, Harrisburg; John S. Dapp, insurance, Harrisburg; Joseph B. Rhodes, superintendent, Dauphin Hosiery Company, Steelton; J. C. Motter, Mechanics Trust Company, Harrisburg; John Price Jackson, Commissioner of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg; Congressman A. S. Kreider, shoe manufacturer, Annville; W. C. Glynn, division freight agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Altoona;

G. J. Brady, W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company, Harrisburg; H. E. Milles, America's Foreign Trade, New York Commercial; Walter H. Gaither, secretary to Governor Tener, Harrisburg; E. E. Pratt, chief, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Washington, D. C.; John W. German, Harrisburg; Thomas Graham, freight department, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg; Nelson Hoffman, supervising agent, Philadelphia division, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg; William S. Essick, insurance, Harrisburg; J. W. Dennis, Harrisburg Transfer, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg; F. E. Williamson, freight agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Coatesville;

C. B. Hendrickson, agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Steelton; Frank B. Burroughs, freight agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Lancaster; Ralph W. Cooke, industrial agent, Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh; W. H. Fisher, secretary and sales manager, T. B. Wood's Sons Company, Chambersburg; W. S. Keys, York; W. J. Rose, division freight agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg; J. H. Nixon, freight agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg; Gus M. Steinmetz, managing editor, Telegraph, Harrisburg; J. H. Hambay, Jackson Manufacturing Company, Harrisburg; Dudley Bartlett, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Philadelphia;

Walter K. Sharpe, The Wolf Company, Chambersburg; Spencer C. Gilbert, Harrisburg; M. C. Kennedy, president, Cumberland Valley Railroad, Chambersburg; L. B. Lewis, Pennsylvania Railroad, Harrisburg; George W. Hauck, D. Wilcox Manufacturing Company, Mechanicsburg; H. J. Babb, special agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Harrisburg; J. M. Thornton, knit underwear, Harrisburg; M. S. Kelley, traveling salesman, Harrisburg; John Barrett, director-general, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.; Francis J. Hall, general sales agent, Central Iron and Steel Company, Harrisburg;

Ed. A. Mellon, salesman, Harrisburg; W. M. Donaldson, Donaldson Paper Company, Harrisburg; Melvin Menges, Lemoyne; A. M. Paget, architect and engineer, Canton, China; Donald McCormick, Dauphin Deposit Trust Company, Harrisburg; H. V. Wentzel, H. V. Wentzell Knitting Mills, Reading; Charles E. Falconer, president, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Baltimore, Md.; L. C. Jamissens, export manager, Elliott-Fisher Company, Harrisburg; Sherrard Ewing, secretary, Chamber of Commerce Reading; Charles T. Davis, hosiery manufacturers, Reading; E. C. Shannon, Triumph Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio;

J. Harry Gross, Pennsylvania Railroad, Reading; S. P. Bicking, paper manufacturers, East Downingtown, Pa.; C. E. Rodgers, freight agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Downingtown; George H. Mosser, manager, Chamber of Commerce, Altoona; E. M. S. McKee, real estate, Altoona; H. M. Stauffer, Rollman Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of hardware specialties, Mount Joy, Pa.; R. W. Moorhead, Moorhead Knitting Company, Harrisburg;

A. G. Murray and S. C. Roth, Pennsylvania Railroad, freight department, Harrisburg; S. B. Koons, Export Journal (La Hacienda), Philadelphia; G. F. Watt, president, Elliott-Fisher Typtewriter Company, Harrisburg; Ernest H. Wands, Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.; C. T. Williams, manager of investment, Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.; R. B. Nelson, manufacturers of hosiery, Chambersburg; John B. Baumgardner, secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Chambersburg.

John Barrett

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, was elected to his present position as the head of this international organization by the unanimous votes of all the American republics, expressed through their diplomatic representatives in Washington. This followed his services as United States minister to Colombia in 1905-6, United States minister to Panama in 1904-5, United States minister to the Argentine Republic in 1903-4. Previous to holding these positions he had been commissioner general of foreign affairs of the St. Louis exposition, making a tour of the world inviting foreign countries to take part in that great undertaking. Still earlier be was a delegate of the United States to the Pan-American Conference, which was held at Mexico in 1901-2, this being the beginning of his interest in Latin American affairs.

Mr. Barrett is a native of Grafton, Vermont, a graduate of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, and has been honored with the degree of doctor of laws by Tulane University of New Orleans, Louisiana, and the National University of Bogota, Colombia. He was the first United States minister appointed to Panama, and had charge of the organization of the relations of tht Canal Zone with the Government of Panama. As minister to Siam he settled the famous Cheek case, involving two million dollars and the interpretation of the treaties of the United States with the oriental countries. He is the author of several books on foreign countries and has contributed numerous articles to magazines and reviews.

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, manager of the Industrial Development Bureau of the Merchants' Association, was appointed chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce at Washington.

Dr. Pratt is a graduate of Oberlin College where he took his degree of A. B. in 1906. Tulane University in Louisiana conferred the degree of M. A. upon him in 1907, and Columbia University gave him the degree of Ph. D. in 1911. In Tulane University, Dr. Pratt held the George Foster Peabody Fellowship in economics and sociology. In Columbia University he obtained similar honors.

He was made lecturer on statistics in the New York School of Philanthropy in 1909 and in the following year became assistant professor of economics and statistics. He acted as chief statistician of the New York State Food Investigating Commission and subsequently was appointed lecturer in the School of Commerce and Finance of the New York University.

William S. Kies is in charge of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, and of the organization work in connection with the development of the banl.'s South American branches.

The directors of the National City Bank early in June authorized the establishment of branches in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under the provisions of the federal reserve act. The Buenos Aires branch was opened on November 10 and it is hoped that the Rio de Janeiro branch will be organized by the first of the year.

In connection with the South American work it was found necessary, owing to the numerous requests for information and assistance on the part of American business horses interested in the foreign trade, to organize a foreign trade department.

To Clean Up Federal Square After Dec. 7

Federal Square is to have a "clean-up." Theodore Lang, superintendent of construction at the Harrisburg Post Office Building, will receive bids December 7 for the removal of all waste materials from around the Post Office.

Piles of gas and water pipes, brass fixtures, office. furniture, chandeliers, window frames, and a large pile of Belygian blocks have been accumulating. Mr. Lang wants to clean up the premises, and sealed proposals for the work will be received up to December 7, when bids will be opened.

POSITION OF CITY FORESTER CREATED

Council Provides For Official to Supervise and Care For Trees

SALARY OF $1,000 A YEAR

No Incumbent For Place as Yet, Says Taylor, Father of Measure

Council this afternoon took initial steps to create the office of "city forester," at a salary not to exceed $1,000 annually, when an ordinance to this effect was read for the first time.

The new position does not become effective until January 1, 1915, as the necessary provision for emolument must be included in the new budget for the ensuing year.

The possible incumbent is a matter of discussion in municipal circles and City Commissioner M. Harvey Taylor, superintendent of parks and public property, who introduced the city forester ordinance this afternoon, declared that there was no one in view as yet for the place.

"The man who will be appointed will be one who knows about trees and their treatment, that much I can say," said the park superintendent. "Just whom this will be I myself really do not know."

The Forester's Job

The ordinance provides that the forester shall have complete control of the trees, attend to the spraying and pruning, guard them against insects and other pests, decide upon the kind of trees that are to be placed in various parts of the city's parks and highways and in other words supervise and superintend entirely the tree work in Harrisburg. He will be under the park department's control.

By appointing a city forester it is just possible that Council will thus decide not to appoint a shade tree commission on the ground that the forester will fill the bill.

Administration Pleased With Situation at Vera Cruz at Present Time

By Associated Press

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24. — Administration officials who have been keeping in close touch with events in Mexico were highly gratified to-day that the evacuation of Vera Cruz by American military forces under Brigadier-General Funston had been accomplished without disturbance. The fact that American occupation of the Mexican port had been ended with no untoward incident bears out predictions of officials here. They were pleased also over assurances given by General Aguilar, the new Military Governor of Vera Cruz, for the safety of foreign residents in that city.

President Wilson said to-day he had reecived reassuring advices of conditions in Mexico, and was confident nothing serious would result to American interests in the present controversy among the Mexican generals.

British Warships Near Belgian Coast Bombard Cities Held by Germans

By Associated Press

Berlin, Noy. 24, by wireless to London, 3.25 p. m.—An official communication given out to-day by the German headquarters staff says:

"British awarships again appeared off the Belgian coast yesterday and bombarded Lombartzyde and Zeebrugge. Our troops suffered but slight damage from this bombardment, but a number of Belgian villagers were killed and injured. Otherwise no actual changes have occurred west."

GERMANS REPORTED TO BE RETREATING IN POLAND

By Associated Press

London, Nov. 24, 6.45 a. m.—An official communication given out in Petrograd, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, announces a German retreat in Poland. The statement follows: "Between the Vistula and the Warta the Germans have retreated from the line running from Strykow to Zgierez, Szadek, Zdunska, Wola and Wozniki."

West End Republicans to Boost Club Tonight

Another big booster meeting of the West End Republican Club will be held to-night at the clubhouse, 1410 North Third street. The president, Harry A. Douglass, will have important announcements to make. The following is an extract of a letter mailed by President Douglass to all members:

"Another year in the history of the club is fast drawing to a close, the past twelve months has marked a new era in our history, both socially and politically. This is shown by the increased interest manifested at our social gatherings and also by the enthusiastic work of the members in the assistance given to the watchers and workers committee at the polls and in getting out of the voters, which was largely responsible in the success of the entire Republican ticket at the recent election.

"The inauguration of our next Governor, Martin G. Brumbaugh, will take place January 19, 1915. The club should take the place which rightly belongs to it in the parade and it is the desire of the officers to have the largest turnout in the history of the club. We ask that you make every effort to be with us on the occasion, properly uniformed. The uniform consists of black coat, silk hat, tie, cane and gloves."

Francis X. Bushman—Photoplay—Thursday.—Advertisement.

S. P. C. A. Plans to Give Old Folks' Concert

Preliminary arrangements were made for an old folks' concert, to be held in the Technical high school, Easter Monday, at a meeting of the Harrisburg Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday afternoon at the headquarters in the Telegraph building. This concert will in a general way follow the lines of the one given by the society two years ago.

A report was received from Sergeant C. J. O'Donnell, peace officer of the society, in which it was stated that there had been during the month forty complaints and six arrests for violations of the cruelty laws.

The society has warned those operating along the river front in the coal industry not to permit the horses to stand in the river while unloading coal from the flats to the carts.

TYPHOID PATIENT DIES

Another typhoid fever patient, Steve Dannish, 1221 South Ninth street, died this afternon at 2.30 o'clock. He was admitted last evening.

HOMES OF WOMEN WRECKED BY THE INVADERS

Women deserve a better fate

American women are better off than their European sisters in most respects. Our American girls, however, are of highly nervous organization and usually suffer from troubles peculiar to their sex.

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, when women pass through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances.

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth that keeps the entire female system perfectly regulated and in excellent condition.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

For all diseases peculiar to woman, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a powerful restorative. During the last 40 years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by irregularities and diseases of a feminine character.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister needs help get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form at any medicine dealers to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and you will receive confidential advice from a staff of specialists that will not cost you a penny. To-day is the day; 136 page book on women's diseases sent free.—Advertisement.

Reservoir Park Is to Have a Brand New Golfers' Clubhouse

Reservoir Park is to be provided with a new modern and up-to-date equipped golf club.

The prospective site was approved yesterday by Park Expert Warren H. Manning. The clubhouse will be 30 by 60 feet and modeled after the new tennis clubhouse. It will be amply equipped with shower baths, lockers, etc. The site selected is in the wooded slope of the hilltop back of the Detweiler monument.

Park Expert Manning went over the River Front Park with Park Superintendent Taylor and approved what has been done in the planting of trees and in laying out the new depressed walk.

GO NO FARTHER

The Evidence Is At Your Door

Harrisburg proof is what you want and the statement of this highly respected resident will banish all doubt:

Mrs. Ella Anderson, 1316 Susquehanna street, Harrisburg, says: "I 'd kidney trouble and suffered from dull pains in my back. It hurt me even to do light housework and I could straighten up only with the greatest difficulty. The trouble was very annoying. I used Doan's Kidney Pills for a while and they took the pains in my back away and put me on my feet. Without a doubt there isn't anything equal to them for backache and other kidney disorders. What I said in my former statement I will gladly verify to anyone who inquires personally. Doan's Kidney Pills are used in my family whenever it is necessary to take a kidney medicine."

Price, 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Anderson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advertisement.

To Cure Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can be treated at home by an internal medicine that has been said in many instances to have effected a complete cure after all else had failed. Sufferers who could scarcely hear a watch tick tell how they have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear.

Therefore, if you know someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrh, or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand to them and you will perhaps have been the means of saving some poor sufferer from total deafness. The prescription can be prepared at home and is made as follows:

Secure from W. H. Kennedy or any other good druggist in Harrisburg, 1 oz. Parmint (Double Strength), about 75c worth. Take this home, and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

The first dose should begin to relieve the distressing head noises, headache, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus dropping in the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are quickly overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are said to be directly caused by catarr.., therefore, there must be many people whose hearing can be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form, should give this prescription a trial.—Advertisement.

Thin People Can Increase Weight

Thin men and women who would like to increase their weight with 10 or 15 pounds of healthy "stay there" fat should try eating a little Sargol with their meals for a while and note results. Here is a good test worth trying. First weigh yourself and measure yourself. Then take Sargol—one tablet with every meal—for two weeks. Then weigh and measure again. It isn't a question of how you look or feel or what your friends say and think. The scales and the tape measure will tell their own story, and most any thin man or woman can easily add from five to eight pounds in the first fourteen days by following this simple direction. And best of all, the new flesh stays put.

Sargol does not of itself make fat, but mixing with your food, it turns the fats, sugars and starches of what you have eaten, into rich, ripe, fat-producing nourishment for the tissues and blood—prepares it in an easily assimilated form which the blood can readily accept. All this nourishment now passes from your body as waste. But Sargol stops the waste and does it quickly and makes the fat-producing contents of the very same meals you are eating now develop pounds and pounds of healthy flesh between your skin and bones. Sargol is safe, pleasant, efficient and inexpensive. George A. Gorgas and other leading druggists in Harrisburg and vicinity sell it in large boxes—forty tablets to a package—on a guarantee of weight increase or money back.—Advertisement.