

Complexion Fresh as a Daisy-not a Wrinkle

in sight—Remarkable discovery of skin osmosis quickly enables women with sunken cheeks, wrinkles and marks of age to become most beautiful, youthful and charming.

By Mlle. Mareiz, France's Great Prize Beauty.

It's wonderful to look beautiful and youthful. The Countess de Chevaline, who at seventy years of age possesses a marvellously soft, smooth, velvet-like skin and almost girl-like complexion, without a wrinkle in sight told the writer personally in Paris that she owed it all to the discovery of skin osmosis. With this marvelous discovery every complexion blemish can be banished in three nights in many instances, and you can awaken in the morning with a beautiful natural rose colored complexion as fresh as a daisy.

I have known dozens of hollow-cheeked, wrinkled, aged-looking women, who had given up all hope of ever looking beautiful and youthful again, to "Come back" and again become most beautiful, youthful and fascinating in from two to three weeks' time by this wonderful simple method.

No matter what your age or what you have tried unsuccessfully, skin osmosis will positively bring you new beauty and youth. Merely wash your face in warm water at night and rub in a teaspoonful or two of any good pure roseated cream, which you can obtain from your druggist. In the morning wash the face with cold water and rub in more cream.

In three weeks or less watch the magic transformation. See how the old, hardened, coarse, rough skin turns into new, fresh, soft, youthful looking skin almost before your eyes. All due to simple skin osmosis produced solely by warm water and roseated cream. But be sure to use only pure roseated cream, as it is an entirely different thing from ordinary face creams and

must not be confounded with them. I personally prefer Creme Tokalon (Roseated), but any good brand will do. If you have wrinkles get a box of Japanese Ice Pencils and use them in connection with the cream and you get quick action on the deepest wrinkles, no matter of how long standing, in one night's time and awaken on the morning to witness most astonishing results.

I personally guarantee success in every case, in any of my newspaper articles which I write on subjects relating to beauty, or I will refund the amount paid for any products which I recommend, provided you take your dealer's receipt at the time you make your purchase. My American address is Simone Mareiz, 20 West 22nd Street, New York.

NOTE—The manufacturer's of Creme Tokalon Roseated have such unbounded confidence in their particular brand, that they offer to forfeit \$200.00 to any charitable institution, if it can be shown that it will not banish every complexion blemish and give most astonishing new beauty to wrinkled, care-worn, aged women in three days' time in many instances. It can be obtained absolutely fresh and guaranteed pure from Georges Kennerly's Croll Keller or most any good druggist in this city.—Advertisement.

WILSON ON REARERS WITH RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Wilson's address at the opening of the session of Congress to-day was wholly devoted to domestic subjects, principally the problem of railway legislation.

In the Hall of the House with Senators and Representatives assembled in joint session, President Wilson in accordance with the custom he began at the opening of his term, read his address from the clerk's desk.

The President not only renewed his recommendation for legislation to prevent a nation-wide railway strike or lockout before there has been opportunity for investigation, but defended it against the attack of organized labor as nothing arbitrary or unjust and the "justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life."

Devoted Almost Wholly to Roads

Aside from recommendations for the passage of the Porto Rico government bill, the corrupt practices bill and the Webb bill to legalize American collective selling agencies abroad, the President's address was devoted wholly to the railroad situation. The only feature which had not been foreseen was the elimination of the proposal that Congress give explicit approval to consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase in freight rates to meet additional expenditures by the railroads caused by the operation of the Adamson law.

To-day, the President took the position that "the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and a recommendation by the Congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to justice when there is no reason to doubt either."

Other Railroad Recommendations

The other recommendations on the railroad situation made in a special message during the last session, which were not put into law, were renewed to-day. They include:

Immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

An amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the method of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

President's Address

Gentlemen of the Congress: In fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the Constitution in communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary to me to deal at the present session of the Congress.

I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and as far as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded to the remaining measures of the program of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session before the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their employees, engineers, conductors and trainmen.

Reviews Recommendations

I then recommended: First, and as a provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third, the authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

Power to Take Over Lines

And, sixth, the lodgment in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

The second and third of these recommendations the Congress has already acted on: It established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recom-

mendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and the Congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

Increase Commerce Membership

The other suggestions—the increase in the Interstate Commerce Commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the Executive of the power to control and operate the railroads when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity—I now very earnestly renew.

Necessity is Pressing

The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have entered into the service of safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or to postpone their consideration until a later date.

Not only does the Interstate Commerce Commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly, but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to increase its membership and to make it more heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

The country cannot and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the Congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the Executive to make immediate and uninterrupted regulation of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

This is a program of regulation, prevention and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the House of Representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the Senate.

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an office or position which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before necessary to the good of the country would be to deprive a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose such a principle. It is based upon the conviction that the public interest in the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at least until the nation shall have had an opportunity to consider the merits of the case as between employer and employee, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the facts and to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the wisest safeguarding by society of the interests of the public.

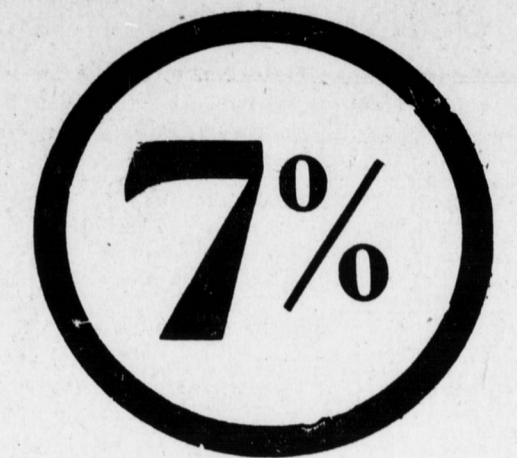
There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it. It is not an interference with the interests and liberties of any individual as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

Three matters of capital importance were presented to the Senate which have already been acted upon by the House of Representatives; the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of competition in the foreign trade of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill which seeks to amend the organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the corrupt practices bill.

Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers of the public morals of the present method of obtaining and expending campaign funds stand clear under the present law.

The methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with the aid of guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of raising and converting the debt to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will be immediately and permanently advanced, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether it could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of confidence for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The



Investment Opportunity

Merchants Ice Company of Harrisburg Offers \$60,000.00 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, preferred to all other stock both as to capital and dividends, in 6,000 shares at \$10 per share.

This Company, on August 31, 1916, in the first season of its operation, shows \$5,193.85 profit, clear gain after deducting over \$2,000 for depreciation of plant and over \$3,500 for experimental work and tuning up of brand new machinery. This is an earning of over 10 per cent. on its present capital.

Preferred stock is issued to enlarge the plant so as to make 50 tons more of ice per day. This step is rendered necessary by the fact that the company was not able to supply one-half the demand of its stockholders alone, during the past season; and at no time is the output of artificial ice in Harrisburg nearly equal to the Summer demand.

This stock offers a most unusual opportunity for investment right at home, with absolute security and a high rate of income. Not less than 10 shares will be sold to one subscriber.

The Company reserves the right to reject subscriptions, or fill them in part.

Subscriptions may be made at the office of the company, or with any of the following directors:

L. W. Kay, President, Metropolitan Hotel.
A. P. Kitchen, Vice-President, Seventeenth and Walnut Streets.
E. L. Egolf, Treasurer, 302 Market Street.
W. J. Perrin, 1152 Market Street.
C. E. Danner, 86 N. Seventeenth Street.
Wm. Irwin, Jr., 616 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
Oliver Lentz, Berks County Trust Building, Reading, Pa.
C. E. Sheesley, 601 Walnut Street.
L. R. Simonetti, Third and Forster.

P. S.—Subscriptions will be filed as received and issued in pro rata shares, at the option of the directors.



British Red Cross uses Hundreds of Gallons of this Wonderful "Dielectric"

Ion-o-lex Unguent, under its English name of "Dielectric," is revolutionizing the treatment of wounds and diseases in English military and field hospitals. One hospital alone used over 250 gallons in six weeks. Ion-o-lex Unguent allays inflammation and prevents blood poisoning in wounds, burns and sores. It acts with wonderful promptness in cases of sore throat, tonsillitis, pneumonia, in eczema and erysipelas, and also in neuritis, acute rheumatism and other diseases of similar nature. Ion-o-lex Unguent is a truly wonderful English discovery. Thoroughly scientific and absolutely harmless, it does not interfere with any other treatment, and should be used at once wherever local inflammation of any kind exists.

Some of the most prominent physicians in the United States are using it and prescribing it regularly. Two Sizes—50 Cents and \$1.00. Ask Your Druggist For It. Get the Ion-o-lex booklet and complete details from THE ION-O-LEX COMPANY, 864 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Absolutely No Pain

My latest improved appliances, including an x-ray, make extracting and all dental work positively painless and is perfectly harmless. (Age no objection.)

EXAMINATION FREE

Registered Graduate Assistant

Full set of teeth... \$5.00
Gold fillings \$1
Fillings in silver alloy... .50
Gold crowns... and bridge work \$3.84, \$5
Office open daily 8:30 to 8 p. m.; Mon., Wed. and Sat., 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
BELL PHONE 2322-R.

Dr. Phillips, Painless Dentist

329 Market St. Harrisburg, Pa. It didn't hurt a bit

Workmen's Compensation Act Blanks

We are prepared to ship promptly any or all of the blanks made necessary by the Workmen's Compensation Act which took effect January 1. Let us hear from you promptly as the law requires that you should now have these blanks in your possession.

The Telegraph Printing Co.

Printing—Binding—Designing—Photo-Engraving
HARRISBURG, PA.

... constantly increased cost of government as well as the increased cost of living. Increases in compensation and in numbers of employees are to be found in the estimates of all branches of the government, and to meet the tendency administration officials have attempted a policy of paring down all proposals for new projects with the exception of national defense expenditures to meet the growth of the country and the many burdens thrust upon the United States by the war.

The estimates laid before Congress by the Treasury Department follow—

Legislative	13,524,479
Executive	688,370
State Department	6,315,847
Treasury Department	165,981,233
Independent offices	8,130,724
Dist. of Columbia	17,855,026
War Dept.	421,352,447
Panama Canal	25,145,562
Navy Dept.	23,497,527
Interior Dept.	210,161,412
Post Office Dept.	1,765,760
Dept. of Agriculture	43,331,907
Dept. of Commerce	16,737,171
Dept. of Labor	4,690,577
Dept. of Justice	11,555,696
Total	\$1,268,715,834

(Cents omitted).

\$800,000,000 Will Be Necessary to Strengthen U. S. Army and Navy

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—Estimates for maintaining and strengthening the army and navy during the fiscal year 1918 indicate that Congress will be asked this winter to provide about \$800,000,000 for that purpose.

The total of estimates already submitted and made public when Congress convened, is \$77,664,560 to cover the military activities of both departments. Statements made by navy officials to the House Naval Committee, now considering that bill, have foreshadowed, however, large supplementary estimates to be submitted later, and a similar situation exists at the War Department.

The preliminary estimate for the army is \$273,074,565, an increase of about \$70,000,000 over the amount appropriated for 1917. The navy total of \$279,151,701 is an increase of \$68,451,146 over 1917 figures. Panama Canal fortifications will take \$5,358,300, an increase of about \$300,000.

More than \$10,000,000 of the army increase will go into the payment of regulars, national guardsmen and members of the reserve. A total of \$97,794,995 is sought under the pay item and the estimates show that the number of privates provided for under this section is 258,594. Of that total 94,279 would be in the regular service and 164,315 in the national guard.

\$1,268,715,834 Will Be Required to Meet All Expenses of Nation in 1918

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—Estimates of the expense of all branches of the government for the fiscal year 1918, for which the session of Congress must appropriate funds, total \$1,268,715,834.

This sum is exclusive of \$325,355,820 to be appropriated for the postal service which is expected to be returned to the treasury by postal revenue and a sinking fund appropriation of \$60,748,000 toward the public debt.

The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1917 ending next June, exclusive of these two items, were \$1,134,157,517.

The increase of some \$24,000,000 represents the general trend of the

Congress Is Asked For \$32, 136,063 For

Washington, Dec. 5.—Congress was asked to appropriate \$32,136,063 for improvement and maintenance during the fiscal year of 1918 of rivers and harbors utilized in the nation's water-borne commerce. That amount is a reduction of almost \$10,000,000 from the appropriations for the

RHEUMATISM

Physician Believes a Genuine Remedy For the Disease Has Been Found

Rheuma, the wonderful rheumatism remedy sold by H. C. Kennedy and a druggist, gives quicker and more lasting relief than other remedies costing many times as much.

Rheuma passes the deadly poisons out of the bowels and kidneys, from which they are quickly thrown off in a natural, healthy way.

Read what a reputable physician says about Rheuma: "I have made most careful investigation of the formula employed in the manufacture of Rheuma, and I heartily recommend it as a remedy for all forms of rheumatism. I find Rheuma far in advance of the methods generally employed in the treatment of rheumatism, and as a remedy for all forms of rheumatism, it is far in advance of the remedies usually prescribed."—D. Lyons.

This should give any sufferer from rheumatism confidence to try Rheuma.—Advertisement.

Dyspeptics Should Avoid Drugs And Medicines

Try a Little Magnesia Instead

Some people instinctively shy the eyes to danger, and it may be the danger, or custom, or habit causes dyspeptics to take drugs, patent foods and medicines, artificial laxatives, etc. The danger, and it is certain that neither drugs nor medicines possess the power to destroy the harmful excess acid in the stomach, which is the real danger, and the estimates show that the number of privates provided for under this section is 258,594. Of that total 94,279 would be in the regular service and 164,315 in the national guard.

Some people instinctively shy the eyes to danger, and it may be the danger, or custom, or habit causes dyspeptics to take drugs, patent foods and medicines, artificial laxatives, etc. The danger, and it is certain that neither drugs nor medicines possess the power to destroy the harmful excess acid in the stomach, which is the real danger, and the estimates show that the number of privates provided for under this section is 258,594. Of that total 94,279 would be in the regular service and 164,315 in the national guard.

Physicians know this and that is why their advice so often suffers from digestive and stomach trouble. "Just eat about an ounce of pure Epsom's magnesia from your druggist and take a teaspoonful in a little water immediately after every meal. This will instantly neutralize all the harmful acid in the stomach and stop all food fermentation, thus enabling you to enjoy hearty meals without experiencing that least pain or unpleasantness after a meal. Epsom's can supply you.—Advertisement.