

U. S. TO CONTROL ALL EXPORTS OF NECESSITIES

PLAN CUTS OFF GERMAN'S SUPPLY

Every Country in the World Named in President's Proclamation

Washington, July 9.—Government control of American exports, authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was extended into operation July 15 by President Wilson in a proclamation putting under license shipments to all countries of the most important export commodities.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation the President declared the government's policy will be first to give consideration to American needs; next, to meet as far as possible the requirements of the Allies, and lastly to supply the neutral countries whenever practicable.

It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the Central Powers.

The countries named in the list under control are coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasoline, including burners; food, grains, flour and meal; fodder and feedstuffs; and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

Extensive Embargo Probable The inclusion of foodstuffs in the proclamation means, says the administration, that the advisability of a complete embargo for sixty days on all food shipments, to give the country time to ascertain the amount of its supplies and to give allied and neutral countries an opportunity to present a full program of their requirements.

The President in his statement said the government was trying first to ameliorate present food conditions and those that are expected to arise between now and the next harvest. Many officials, alarmed at the wheat shortage and the heavy drain on the Allies and neutrals in making in every kind of American food supplies, are urging an immediate embargo on food shipments.

Control of Iron and Steel was made necessary by war demands on the iron and steel industries. A shortage of steel in this country, threatened because of the large amount that is being diverted to munitions manufacturers and the construction of the government's merchant fleet as well as Japan's heavy purchases of steel plates for merchant shipbuilding, make it necessary that steel be put under control. At the same time this action gives the government a weapon with which to enforce these tonnage restrictions.

FROM A RAFT AT ITS TOP When the dismantling of a large steel standpipe, that for years has served as a pressure reservoir for the municipal water system in one of the suburbs of Harrisburg, was taken some time ago, it was found necessary to adopt an unusual method of attack, according to the Popular Mechanics Magazine. The standpipe extended to an elevation of about 20 feet and stood within two yards of a new pumping plant that had just been completed. The tank, partly on account of the close proximity of the building, it was considered impracticable to fell the pipe or loosening it at the base and pulling it over the side of the standpipe.

A circular platform of approximately the same diameter as the tank, was constructed and provision made for attaching four oak barrels to the bottom of it. After the standpipe had been filled with water, the raft was hoisted to the top of the standpipe and the platform was placed on which to stand while operating the standpipe.

As the platform was lowered and allowed to fall to the ground below. At all times the column of water had to be kept at a level so that the raft would not float too near the top of the tank as the plates were removed. This was successfully accomplished by opening a valve in the drain pipe at the bottom of the tank and discharging proportionate volumes of water as each of the sections was removed. Thus the platform dropped four or five feet at a time as the wrecking progressed.

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Bridgeton, N. J.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for its relief of inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and would have terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Some times I was so miserable that I could not sweep a room. I doctored part of the time, but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon I felt the better. I took it until I was in good health condition. I recommended the Pinkham's Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.—Adv.

Such testimony should be accepted as all women are convinced evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.—Adv.

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PROCLAMATION PUTS EMBARGO IN FORCE

The President's embargo proclamation follows:

Whereas, Congress has enacted, and the President has on the fifteenth day of June, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Whereas during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation, except at such time or times, or under such conditions as the President shall subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress, the following articles, namely: Coal, coke, oils, kerosene, and gasoline, including burners; food, grains, flour and meal therefrom; fodder and feedstuffs; and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron or scrap steel; ferro-manganese; and ferro-nickel; and explosives, shall not, on and after the fifteenth day of July, 1917, be carried out of or exported from the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela or Turkey.

"The opinion also notes that the demand is an exceptional one due to the immediate construction of one thousand houses and that the applicant is in a position to construct its works and supply the district in a much shorter time than the protestant could hope to do. The fact that a competitor will be permitted to occupy a small portion of the charter of the Bethlehem City Water Company and not yet served by it cannot stand in the way of a service which will be of real benefit to the community.

ANNOUNCE BIRTH OF SON Halifax, Pa., July 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Frank, of Fourth street, announce the birth of a son on Thursday, July 5, 1917. Mrs. Frank, before marriage, was Miss Mary Bowler, of McClellan, Pa.

BIG POTATO CROP Marietta, Pa., July 9.—From present indications the potato crop in Lancaster county will be one of the largest in years, and will more than treble the crop of last year.

By the President, WOODROW WILSON, FRANK L. POLK, Acting Sec. of State.

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NECESSITY TO GOVERN SERVICE

Important Decision Given by the Public Service Commission in Water Case

The Public Service Commission has approved the application of the Northampton Water Company for a certificate authorizing it to extend its lines into a district adjoining the borough of Freemansburg, against which the Bethlehem City Water Company had protested. The extension is to furnish water for a district being developed because of industrial activity and the Bethlehem Company declared that it was willing and able to furnish the water required in the district.

The opinion says: "The applicant has presented a state of facts which differentiates this case from the ordinary one where a new company seeks to enter a field already covered by the charter or the operations of an existing company. The district which the applicant proposes to serve is a small portion of a town-ship covered by the charter of the protestant, but which has never been served by it."

The opinion also notes that the demand is an exceptional one due to the immediate construction of one thousand houses and that the applicant is in a position to construct its works and supply the district in a much shorter time than the protestant could hope to do.

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MISS BERTHA SELLERS' CLASS HAS OUTING AT "FOOT LOG"

Dauphin, Pa., July 9.—A merry crowd of picnicers, consisting of the members of the Sunday school class of the Presbyterian Church taught by Miss Bertha Sellers, held a delightful outing Saturday afternoon at the "Foot Log" along the Reading Railroad. A picnic supper was enjoyed by the following: Miss Sellers, Miss Ethel R. Forney, Miss Naomi Young, Miss Sarah Margaret Hawthorne, Miss Virginia Wallis, Miss Dorothy Singer, Miss Elizabeth Knupp, Miss Charlotte Jones and Miss Rebecca Lyster.

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PREVENTION IS NEED OF THE HOUR

Dr. Dixon Discusses the Situation in Regard to Disease in Homes and Camps

Prevention of disease is the need of the hour in home and in camp, says Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health. Dr. Dixon declares in the course of a health talk that people must understand the situation. The Commissioner says: "Before the causes of diseases were known or the practical application of nature's ways of producing immunity to disease, we had to suffer an attack of sickness and then trust to drugs and nursing for cure."

This was a difficult task and the death rate was sometimes enormous, both in times of peace as well as of war. Then the day of prevention came. Gradually the laws of nature were unfolded until to-day we know methods of preventing diseases and antidotes to the poisons generated by germs in the body.

It was even as late as the Spanish-American War that we lost more soldiers from preventable diseases than we did from bullets. This was a disgraceful thing as sanitarians could have prevented the high death rate.

From what we can learn through the newspaper and other sources, France to-day is short of disinfectants in her trenches. We do not see any great public excitement over this condition, or any concerted action of our good citizens to give their mites to purchase and transport disinfectants to the French trenches so as to prevent disease.

Therapeutics or drug treatment seems to continue to have a hold on the lay mind, and possibly, to some extent on the medical mind. Both the people at home in every-day life and the soldiers in our army are much to blame for the sickness that exists. The medical profession's advice is not taken when these persons are well, but the moment they get good and sick they call, "Oh doctor, do relieve me from this awful pain," or "Oh doctor, save my life."

Perhaps this call comes too late. A few words of prevention from the doctor to the patient and these few words obeyed, might have prevented the sickness and saved suffering and sorrow.

As an example of the indifference of our people to advice given to keep them well, I will cite what happens in the department of health only a few years ago. The National Guard was to encamp at a certain place. The department of health surveyed all the water supplies. Where contamination was found we locked down some of the pump handles, or where there were open springs, placed large signs upon them marked "dangerous. Yet to prevent soldiers from drinking this polluted water, the officer in charge had to detail pickets so they would not take the thirst from these disease-producing waters.

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GOVERNOR'S VEToes ARE Running Above Average

Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh has disposed of 418 of the bills passed by the last Legislature and has more than that on his desk for action between now and July 28. Ninety-six of the bills acted upon were vetoed, a higher percentage than usual in a Governor's second session. Of the bills approved 278 were of general character and forty-four were appropriation bills.

The Governor is scheduled to spend this week working on the appropriation bills with Chairman C. J. Buckman, of the Senate appropriations committee. He will hold his approvals down to \$2,000,000, which is considered as a "safe" limit, providing the direct inheritance tax bill is approved as is generally expected. This means that the Governor will have to cut off almost 4,000,000.

Less than 150 bills of general character are in the Governor's desk. Among them are the bills to suspend operation of the full crew law, the township code and various others that passed late in the session.

MILLER-HARPER WEDDING Halifax, Pa., July 9.—Harry L. Miller, of Halifax, and Miss Grace Harper, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sarah Harper, of Millersburg, were married on Saturday evening by the Rev. G. W. Hagen, pastor of the Millersburg United Evangelical Church. After a wedding trip to Atlantic City and New York they will live in Millersburg, where the groom is employed by the Northern Central Railroad Company.

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Bowman's Store Hours During July and August. Beginning To-morrow and Continuing Through the Week Semi-Annual Rug Clearance Sale. We hold this sale for the purpose of closing out all broken lines, incomplete assortments, dropped patterns and various staple rugs not to be reordered. A Definite Advantage Is Presented In Buying For Future Needs. No thoughtful head of a home can fail to note the steady advance of prices on rugs of every sort; and everything in this sale was secured on a much lower price basis than we can possibly hope for again. So with these glaring facts before them our patrons will be quick to take advantage