

Announcement

Having just purchased of "THE STORE" at a great sacrifice the entire stock of Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Comforts, Tables etc., it enables me to offer some very choice bargains to my customers in fact some goods at almost 1-2 their real value.

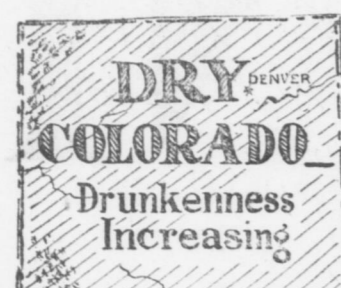
Marino Pace North Homer City

Facts Versus Fallacies

FACT is a real state of things. FALLACY is an apparently genuine but really illogical statement or argument.

AMONG the several States that were deluded by FALLACIES into going under Prohibition law last year were Colorado and Iowa, and the daily newspapers supply all-sufficient news of conditions within those boundaries to prove the FACT of "dry" failure. For instance, the Trinidad (Col.) *Chronicle-News* of recent date said:

"Is prohibition prohibiting in Colorado? Police records at this writing are indicating clearly that there is fully as much, if not more, drunkenness and use of liquor with the sale of liquor prohibited and all drinking establishments closed than there was in corresponding periods prior to the time the law went into effect, and this condition does not mean that there has been any less energy manifested by officers of the law to enforce the law. Drunkenness and the use of liquor is steadily increasing. Trinidad police records show twice as many arrests for drunkenness this month than in April last year when the saloons were open."

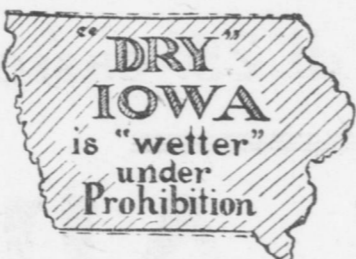


Superintendent Tom Fairweather asked for armed detectives to guard the city treasurer's office today because of the criminals and robbers in the city!

THE forested additional FACTS, of how Prohibition fails in Western States, as testified by leading newspapers, ought to convince Pennsylvania Prohibitionists that their "dry" doctrine is FALLACIOUS and leads its adherents only down a blind alley.

Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association

No Saloons means More Drinking



IOWA became officially "dry" on January 1, 1916, and the results of Prohibition in that State are described by the Des Moines *Evening Tribune* as follows:

"DR. J. EDWARD KIRBYE, 'the Des Moines workingman's friend,' declared today that in his five years in Des Moines he had never seen more drunken men on the streets here than there were last night. Dr. Kirbye stated: 'Something should surely be done about it. If a mass meeting is called, I for one would be glad to go before the people and tell them of the conditions now as I see them. I would like to tell them of the facts I have discovered at the Workingmen's Home, and let them know how drunkenness has increased among the workingmen.' Finance

Napoleon's First Love.

The little French town of Auxonne is not associated in the popular mind with Napoleon; but, as Miss Betham-Edwards reminds us in "Unfrequented France," he spent some years of his cadetship there. "In the Saône he twice narrowly escaped drowning, and here, too, as narrowly, so the story runs, marriage with a bourgeoisie maiden called Manesca. Two ivory counters bearing this romantic name in Napoleon's handwriting enrich the little museum."

What He Advised.

A young man unhappily married and practically penniless took his tale of woe to a prominent divorce attorney in Chicago and concluded with this: "I'm too poor to pay much for a divorce, but my wife makes my life miserable. After I get home at 8 o'clock in the evening I get no peace until I go to sleep. What would you advise?" "After considering all the facts in your case," said the lawyer, "I would suggest that you get a job which requires you to work all night."—Exchange.

Iron in Plants.

Iron is the substance which gives the green appearance to foliage. It forms a constituent part of chlorophyll and is the green coloring matter which stains the bodies inside the cells of leaves, called plastids. When the first organized food is being formed in the leaves from water and carbonic acid gas a certain amount of energy is required. This is obtained from the sun's rays, but the work of absorbing it is carried out by the chlorophyll. It requires very little iron for the production of all the chlorophyll found in a crop, and nearly all soils contain an abundant supply.—London Standard.

Things or the Past.

Betty had been punished. Her aunt did not know that, and when she came into the room and found Betty sitting disconsolately before the window she said: "Why, look at our little Betty. She looks ready to cry. What is going to happen, I wonder?" Betty looked up and then said solemnly, "It has happened."—Exchange.

Watch Your Pep.

Pep is a slang word invented to convey the idea of those who are always up and about, who are full of "ginger," who never go to sleep at the switch. When you are full of pep you can go a long way toward doing almost anything. But pep runs out. If your stomach goes back on you because you don't know how to take care of it; if you consort with weak minded people, taking on the color of their weak mindedness; if you burn the candle at both ends, then your pep runs low. Watch your pep.—Life.

Throne Jewels.

In the "gold pantry" at Windsor castle, one of England's chief royal palaces, is the gold tiger's head taken from Tipoo Sahib's throne in 1789. It is life size, and the teeth and eyes are of rock crystal. Another relic captured at the same time is the jeweled bird called the uma, shaped like a pigeon, with a peacock tail. The feathers blaze with precious stones, and a great emerald hangs from its breast. According to an old Indian legend, whoever owns this bird will rule India.

TO BUILD SHIPS AT COST PRICE

Bethlehem Steel Will Make Offer to Uncle Sam.

BIDS ON 16 INCH NAVY SHELLS

No Chance For Profit In Them Under Present Tests, Grace Says—Possible Explanation of the Prices Made by an English Firm Which Bids Under All American Manufacturers.

Speaking recently before the Terrapin Club of Philadelphia, Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said in part: "In a peculiar sense Bethlehem Steel serves the American people."

For example, though we have been able to obtain in Europe almost any price, we have adhered, in our charges to the United States Government, to the basis of prices established before the war began.

We agreed—if the Government would abandon its plans for a Federal plant—to make armor for our Navy at any price the Government itself might consider fair.

Our ordnance plants are at the disposal of the nation at a fair operating cost, plus a small margin, thus saving the Government investment and depreciation.

One of the special needs of the new navy is sixteen-inch guns—guns sixty feet long and capable of hurling a 2000 pound shell with such power and accuracy as to hit a 50 foot square target fifteen miles away.

We have undertaken voluntarily to construct, at a cost of \$4,500,000, a plant fitted to build sixteen-inch guns.

Under no conceivable circumstances can orders which we may receive for this plant pay even a fair return on the investment.

Considerable comment has been made upon the fact that a British manufacturer recently bid less than American manufacturers for sixteen and fourteen-inch shells for the navy.

I am unable to state the basis upon which the English bid was made. It should be remembered, however, that this bid was for a specific shell, samples of which are being sent over for test—a test not yet made.

Two years ago we took an order for 2400 fourteen-inch armor-piercing shells at a contract price of \$768,000, to be delivered within a certain time or we had to pay a large penalty.

The only specifications for making these shells are that they shall be of a certain size and must pierce armor-plate at a certain velocity on impact. It is impossible to foretell the exact conditions of the tests.

We had made large quantities of shells in the past which had been accepted. But in placing this particular order the Department altered the angle at which the tested shells must pierce armor-plate. The result, however, has been absolute inability on our part to produce in any quantity, shells which will meet these novel tests. In fact, we know of no process of projectile-making through which it is possible to produce in quantities shells which will conform to the requirements.

The result is that up to now on that contract of \$768,000, we have put into actual operating expense \$447,881, and have been penalized for non-delivery \$495,744, a total of \$943,625, with no receipts whatever.

Such was the experience in the light of which we were called upon recently to bid for sixteen-inch shells. We bid on these shells at approximately the same rate per pound as that of a fourteen-inch shell contract of one year ago upon which the Government awarded contracts.

We have not the slightest idea what profit there will be in the making of these shells. We do not know that there will be any. There is no certainty that it would be possible for us to deliver a shell to meet the test.

For officers in the Navy to assume that any bid made under such conditions is "exorbitant" is utterly unfair.

We bid on the new battle-cruisers sums which Navy department experts, after examination of our books, found would yield a profit of less than ten per cent. We agreed to assume risks for increased costs of materials and labor, that made it possible that these contracts might yield no profit whatever. The costs run beyond the amount appropriated by Congress on the basis of the cost estimates made a year ago. And because shipbuilders could not alter the inexorable cost facts and reduce bids to early estimates of the Navy Department, the prices are called "exorbitant."

It would be a real advantage to be relieved of this naval construction. The profit from it cannot possibly amount to much, and the responsibility is enormous. We have determined to make this offer to the American Government. "If you will build two of the battle-cruisers in Government navy yards, we will build the other two at the ascertained cost of building the ships in the Government yards, without additional expense or commissions of any kind. We will also contract to have our ships ready for service ahead of the Government ships."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Interesting Items From All Sections of the State.

GULLED FOR QUICK READING

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout the Keystone State.

Lewistown has been raising municipal salaries.

Carlisle observed the blue law Sunday, as per warning.

Hazleton is alarmed over the presence of a "Woman in Black."

The state employment bureau found jobs for 1590 persons in December.

Fifteen cases of whooping cough are under the care of physicians at Delano.

Gasoline fumes igniting, Lester Spahr is in Carlisle hospital, badly burned.

Altoona is advised to hire a city manager and provide for a better water supply.

The Sunbury Daily and Sunbury Daily Item have increased their price to two cents.

Northumberland county court will bar saloon side rooms and order eleven P. M. closing.

On his way to work, near Lancaster, Jacob A. Greenberger fell dead of heart disease.

Farmers in the valleys near Hazleton are refusing \$1.50 a bushel for potatoes in their bins.

Pittsburgh council sustained Mayor Armstrong's veto of a \$10,000 gift to the Lake Erie canal.

Reading Freight Conductor John Buehler was run down and killed in the yard at Tamaqua.

Attendance at farmers' institutes in the state this winter is greater than it has been for years.

The Easton Lodge of Moose will erect a \$50,000 clubhouse on the site of its present quarters.

Altoona dealers are retailing potatoes at \$2.40 a bushel, the highest price ever charged there.

The Barnes Coal company, Barnesboro, has elected A. R. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, vice president.

Leaving home to go to a dentist's, Mrs. Louise Honat, of Hazleton, has mysteriously disappeared.

Shippensburg has the youngest barber in the state—John, ten-year-old son of Charles E. Shepherd.

Coming in contact with a stove, Joseph Navitsky, three years old, was fatally burned at Shenandoah.

Allentown has 10,645 pupils in its grade schools and 1006 in the high school, a gain in a year of 1891.

John F. McConnell has been appointed treasurer of Mercer county, to succeed Uriah A. Hanna, deceased.

The Savre Daily Times-Record has been purchased by Dana R. Stephens, prominent in Bradford county politics.

The State League of Boroughs will ask for a law giving larger measures of home rule to small municipalities.

The Tamaqua school board is considering a proposition to erect a high school building to cost about \$100,000.

Allen workmen's holidays cut the coke output of the Connellsville region down to sixty-five per cent the past week.

Franklin Sanders was instantly killed when a locomotive on a narrow-gauge road near Renovo jumped the track.

Lutheran Orphans' Home, Tipton, received a bequest of \$500 through the will of the late Miss Kate Howed, of Northampton.

Young men are continually leaving the lower anthracite region to engage in other industries that pay better than mining.

Regardless of the high cost of living, prisoners at Berks county jail during 1916 were fed at a cost of fourteen cents a day.

A shirt factory will be opened soon at Sheppton, a small mining town near Hazleton, dependent up to this time on the coal mines.

Her clothing igniting at play, Mary Klusko, aged five years, of Tamaqua, was so badly burned that her recovery is not expected.

Freeland people threaten an appeal to the public service commission, charging that they are being served with condemned coal.

Morea, "spotless town" of the anthracite coal fields, has been presented by the C. M. Dodson Coal company with a skating pond.

About forty per cent of the scales and twenty per cent of the measures used in Perry county last year were condemned as inaccurate.

Estimates that 5,000,000 acres of barren land in Pennsylvania can be reclaimed by reforesting on a systematic basis have been made.

The Tamaqua Manufacturing company has started its large plant, working nine hours instead of ten hours a day with no reductions in pay.

An association of York property owners to legally contest the city's right to compel connection with the new sanitary sewerage system has been formed.

A. H. Christian, Y. M. C. A. physical director, at Hazleton, has been appointed general secretary to succeed P. C. Messersmith, who goes to Denver, February 1.

Demands for additional teachers in the continuation schools of this state has led the establishment of a teachers' training school at the Pennsylvania State college.

Lafayette Short, a well-known railroad man of western Pennsylvania, dropped dead at the P. & L. E. roundhouse at New Castle. He was general roundhouse foreman.

Members of Company L, Fourth regiment, Easton, brought back from the Mexican border thirty prairie dogs, a trained raccoon, numerous horned toads and other curios.

Employees of the hot mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company at the Farrell works at Sharon have been granted an increase of wages of about six per cent.

Mrs. Mary Jane Williams, aged seventy-four, of Ohio Pyle, near Connellsville, has filed divorce proceedings against her husband to whom she was married forty-eight years ago.

That farm laborers are very scarce in Berks county was demonstrated when a farmer vainly offered \$1.25 a day the year round, including board, washing, mending and social equality.

Exploding gasoline at Carlisle caused the serious injury of Lester Spahr, a garage employe, and started a blaze which destroyed three automobiles and a repair shop, at a loss of \$5000.

Agents for English and French firms are still touring the Lehigh Valley and the lower anthracite region to buy out entire stocks of shoes at prices thirty-five per cent above their local valuation.

Foxes are so numerous in the vicinity of Trochville, Carbon county, that farmers are at a loss as to what to do with them. Heretofore they poisoned them with strychnine, but this is prohibited.

The Lehigh Machine works, at Lehigh, which is manufacturing munitions, is working day and night, and even so it is unable to fill all its orders promptly. New men are being employed daily.

The commissioners of Montgomery and Chester counties will build a \$100,000 concrete bridge to replace the old iron structure over the Schuylkill river, connecting Royersford and Spring City.

Over \$13,000 was paid into the treasury of Weatherly in 1916 in receipts from the municipal electric light plant, a good paying proposition, and is very largely instrumental in keeping the taxes down to a minimum.

"Goodby, Joe," laughed Joseph Forchia, aged 37, of Johnstown, as he placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth and killed himself. The shooting took place in a grocery store, of which Forchia was the proprietor.

When Charles Lowen, arrested for stealing pig lead from the stereotyping room of an Easton newspaper, was weighed at the county prison he tipped the beam at 145, but after the searching process had been completed he lost thirteen pounds.

A compensation referee has awarded Mrs. Alma Johnson and her infant daughter \$4296 for the death of Andrew Johnson, husband and father, employed by the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke company, at Patton, and killed while pushing a mine car.

John Ponti, aged seventy-three, an Italian musician of Mill Run, near Connellsville, died at his home. He had played several times before the king of Italy and the late Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria. He came here several years ago and engaged in farming.

Ouster proceedings have been instituted by the district attorney against W. J. Hanser, president of White Haven school board, on charges that he signed orders for payment to himself of bills rendered by him to the school board for writing and lighting the schoolhouses.

Independent coal operators of the Monongahela valley will fight the plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, made known in a notice of application filed before the Pennsylvania public service commission, to make rates and to furnish cars only for producers with tipsles.

Edward Fahl, thirty-seven, walked into an Easton hotel, and, after being refused a drink, sat in a chair. A short time later, when an effort was made to arouse him it was found he was dead. Recently he was found in the shed of a brick yard nearly dead from starvation and exposure.

The state public service commission has changed from Harrisburg to Allentown a hearing on February 8 of applications of citizens of Catawacas for a five-cent trolley fare, for a municipal electric light plant and for a permit to build a bridge over the Lehigh & New England railroad.

Meadville will be "dry" for at least another year. In the list of ten applications to sell liquor which will come before the Crawford county license court in February none from Meadville appeared. There are six from Titusville and four from Cambridge Springs. The "dry" forces are already at work fighting the applications.

Fire broke out in the eighth grade room of the Glade School, at Warren while the teacher, Miss May Mooney, was absent. Edward Nicholson, aged fourteen, rose and commanded the other children to form the fire drill. They did so and emerged in safety from the building. Aided by other boys, Nicholson then formed a bucket brigade and extinguished the flames before the firemen arrived. The fire was caused by extra gas pressure. The damage was small.

For the second time within two years, at the risk of his own life, Oliver Grimes, a negro of Beaver Falls, rescued persons from their burning homes. With the aid of a ladder, he carried Nicholas Foranzo, aged thirty-five, and ill in bed, from a second-story window of the latter's burning home and then returned through smoke and flames to rescue Foranzo's two small children. The children, slightly overcome by smoke, were carried to safety. The dwelling was destroyed.