

WILSON DEMANDS NATIONS AT WAR TELL WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR

Asks All Definitely to State on What Terms They Will Make Lasting Peace,

ASSERTS RIGHT TO KNOW

Neutral Interests Involved Too Vital to Be Left Longer in Present Jeopardy—War May Drag Nation In—Continued Harassment May Force Change in Position Taken at Star.

Washington.—Following is the text of the notes sent by Secretary of State Lansing to Great Britain and her allies and to the Central Powers and their allies.

The notes to the belligerents are prefaced with this instruction by Secretary Lansing to the American Ambassadors presenting them:

"The President directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited."

The texts of the notes themselves then run identically thus:

"The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the Government (here is inserted a designation of the Government addressed) a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes that the Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit and as coming not only from a friend but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue."

At this point the texts vary. In the note to the Central Powers this paragraph follows next:

"The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It has in fact been in no way suggested by them in its origin and the president would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been independently answered but for the fact that it also comes from the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances."

In the note to the Entente Allies the following paragraph takes the place of the one just quoted:

"The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It is in fact in no way associated with them in its origin and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances."

Then all the notes proceed identically as follows:

"The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them."

"He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another, if only the great object he has in mind be attained."

"He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak people and small States as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful States now at war."

"Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and people, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression of selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying sus-

picions, but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world.

"Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved."

"In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or Government."

"They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded."

"The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest, but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired."

"The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part."

"If the contest must continue to proceed toward undefined ends by slow attrition until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other, there are no more to offer, if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery hopes of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle."

"The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects, and yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated."

"The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would if attained satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definitive results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success, even, would bring the war to an end."

"It may be that peace is nearer than we know, that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared, that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable."

"The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerent, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world."

"LANSING."

The note to the Entente group will be delivered to Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Belgium, Montenegro, Portugal, Rumania and Serbia. That to the Central Allies will be delivered to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

It is being delivered to all neutral Governments for their information.

SEES END OF WAR.

Berlin Hears That the Peace Movement is Growing.

Berlin (via Tuckerton).—A dispatch from the Stockholm correspondent of the Neu Wiener Journal quotes a reliable diplomatic source for the assertion that news reaching London from Entente countries confirms the general suspicion here that the peace movement is increasing in Russia, France and Italy since the launching of the peace offer.

SCANDINAVIAN MEDIATION.

Berlin Gets Dutch Report of a Serious Peace Movement.

Berlin (by Wireless to Sayville).—According to telegrams from Rotterdam, Deputy Schaper of the Dutch Parliament, in a speech made at Delft, announced that Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries were inclined to act as peace mediators, and that they wish the co-operation of Holland.

DEFICIENCY CAUSED BY BORDER GUARD

Baker Asks \$28,400,000 to Pay Bills and \$11,250,000 to Clothe and Garrison the Force.

Washington.—A deficiency appropriation of \$28,400,000 for the army on account of Mexican border service was submitted to the house by Secretary Baker.

In addition Secretary Baker submitted a supplemental estimate of \$11,250,000 to clothe and garrison 150,000 men of the National Guard for a year beginning July 1. It was considered significant in connection with the plans for retaining the guardsmen in the federal service.

Testifying before the house military committee recently Quartermaster General Sharpe said that if the National Guard were retained on the border, at a strength of 75,000 men until June 30, 1917, the deficit would reach a total of \$50,000,000. It was more than \$25,000,000 on October 1 and has increased in excess of \$3,000,000 since that time.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

King Expresses Thanks for Loyalty of His Peoples.

London.—Proroguing parliament until February 7, King George added the weight of his words to the allies' stern rejection of a German-made peace.

"The vigorous prosecution of the war must be our single endeavor," he declared "until we have established the rights so ruthlessly violated by our enemies and established the security of Europe on a sure foundation."

King George thanked the house of commons for its "unstinted liberality" in providing funds to cover the burdens of the war.

"In this sacred cause," the king declared, "I am assured of the united support of all my peoples. I pray God may give us His blessing."

Minister May Lose His Post.

Washington.—State department officials learned that Minister Pardo from the Dominican Republic had addressed a protest to the other members of the diplomatic corps against the recent military control on the island by the American naval forces. Such a step, according to precedent, is sufficient to cause the minister's removal.

Peace Meetings To Be Held.

New York.—Monster peace demonstrations at which will be read a manifesto "from the American people to the world in the cause of peace" will be held at midnight on New Year's eve in Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and this city, it was announced by the American Neutral Conference Committee.

W. B. Gunnison, Educator, dies.

New York.—Walter Balfour Gunnison, educator, author of Latin textbooks and principal of Erasmus Hall high school of Brooklyn, one of the oldest schools in the country, died here, aged 64.

LATEST MARKETS

Pittsburgh

Cattle—Good to choice, \$9.75@10.50; medium to good, \$8.50@9.00; tidy, \$8.60@9.15; common to good fat bulls, \$4.75@7.75; common to good fat cows, \$4.00@7.00; fresh cows and springers, \$25.00@35.00.

Hogs—Prime heavy, \$10.90@10.95; medium, \$10.75@10.80; heavy Yorkers, \$10.65@10.75; light Yorkers, \$9.90@10.25; pigs, \$9.00@9.75; roughs, \$9.50@10.00; stags, \$8.00@8.75.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$9.00@9.25; good mixed, \$8.25@8.85; fair mixed, \$7.00@8.00; culls and common, \$4.00@5.50; lambs, \$8.00@13.50.

Wheat—May, \$1.68½.
Corn—May, 91½c.
Oats—May, 53½c.
Butter—Prints, 41½@42c; tubs, 27½@40c.
Eggs—Extra fancy, 45@46; stor., 44@36c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Western steers, \$7.25@10.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.20@8.15; cows, \$4.20@10.00.

Hogs—Bulk, \$10.10@10.50; light, \$9.60@10.35; mixed, \$9.90@10.55; heavy, \$10.00@10.60; roughs, \$10.00@10.15.

Sheep—Wethers, \$9.10@10.25; ewes, \$6.25@9.65; mixed, \$9.20@10.10; lambs, \$11.25@13.40.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Shipping steers, \$8.00@11.25; butcher grades, \$8.50@9.25; cows, \$4.00@7.50. Calves—Culls to choice, \$4.50@14.50.

KEYSTONE BRIEFS

Turkey raffles were banned in Somerset.

Joseph E. Infield, a barber, has been appointed postmaster at Fredonia. Claims are made that Pittsburgh is the fourth largest city in the country.

The Sixteenth Regiment is scheduled to leave the border for home January 3.

The soldiers of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment left El Paso for home.

The heaviest man in Greensburg died. He was Lloyd F. Findley, who weighed 420 pounds.

Zoologist J. W. Sanders has been named on a national committee to investigate the white pine disease.

State employment agencies were the means of 2,199 persons securing places during the month of November.

One man is dead and another fatally hurt as the result of a \$50,000 fire which swept the Erie Forge Company.

A shortage of water exists at Millheim since the pipe line that carries water from a reservoir two miles away froze.

Dr. J. George Becht, secretary of the State Board of Education, has been making addresses at teachers' institutes.

Commissioner Dixon was congratulated on his re-election as president of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Harrisville was almost destroyed by fire, supposed to have been caused by a defective heater.

The transmission line supplying electric current to Cory and Union City, parted during a storm, leaving those places without light or power.

A census estimate in Washington places the population of Pittsburgh at 579,090, and makes Philadelphia the third city in the country with 1,709,518.

Thomas Blaine Donaldson of Philadelphia, was named as special deputy to take charge of the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company at Pittsburgh.

The 600 employees of the Hamilton Watch factory at Lancaster were given Christmas week as a holiday with full pay. It means a gift of about \$20,000.

Four firemen were injured and damage estimated at \$240,000 was caused by a fire which started in the J. N. Ewens' Sons' department store in New Castle.

Benjamin F. Garver, a new Cumberland business man and strong Republican supporter, has been appointed mercantile appraiser of Cumberland county for 1917.

Wood's knitting mills in Hawley were burned causing a loss of \$50,000 and making 100 operatives idle. The fire destroyed 50 machines made in Germany, which cannot now be replaced.

Pennsylvania National Guardsmen to the number of 8,977 spent Christmas on the Mexican border the first time since 1898 that Pennsylvania troops have spent Christmas in active service.

Considerable interest is being shown in the plans for the conference on the state game laws to be held in the week of the organization of the legislature. A general plan will likely be agreed upon.

Burgess Fred Hummel of Wormleysburg, announced that he will go before borough council and ask an appropriation of \$290 yearly, to be used in the maintenance of a public playground.

Christmas spirit was battered out of the hearts of Pennsylvania Militiamen by sand spirals that swept the desert during the most terrific and prolonged wind storm in the history of Camp Stewart.

Charles M. Schwab has purchased the Lackawanna Steel Company's interests in the Cornwall ore mines and also the Freeman interests in the Cornwall railroad and ore mines and furnaces at Cornwall.

Representative John Morin introduced in the House a bill appropriating \$50,000 for improvements in the Pittsburgh postoffice building. Senator Oliver's bill for the same purpose has passed the Senate.

Announcement was made that Washington and Jefferson College Debating Society, known as the James David Moffat Debating Forum, has arranged two debates with other institutions and had several others pending.

Mrs. W. W. Porter, wife of former Judge Porter of the State Superior Court; her mother, Mrs. E. M. Hobart and aunt, Miss S. H. Hobart, were struck by an automobile while waiting for a trolley car. Mrs. Porter's mother, 76 years old, suffered a fractured skull.

The Public Service Commission has approved the application of the Pennsylvania railroad for the abolition of a grade crossing over its tracks above Speeceville, where a new state highway is being built on the bed of the old canal. A bridge will take the place of the crossing.

Probably the most unique present given by a corporation of this section to its employees was that of the Kingston Coal Company to its breaker boys. When the boys were paid they were led to the various barber shops of Kingston and Edwadsville, where their hair was cut at the expense of the company.

The Public Service Commission approved the so-called Panhandle merger of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh under the name of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. Objection to the merger was withdrawn.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE CITIES

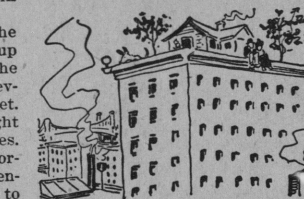
New Yorker Builds Bungalow on Skyscraper's Roof

NEW YORK.—Life in a bungalow in the New York theater district is the experiment which is to be tried out by Earl Carroll, composer of "So Long, Letty," and his bride, who was Miss Marcelle Hontabat, a young French actress who has been four years in this country.

The bungalow is not only in the theater district, but is 20 stories up in the air, having been built on the roof of the Godfrey building, at Seventh avenue and Forty-ninth street. The cornerstone was laid at midnight recently with appropriate ceremonies.

The bungalow will be large in order to permit the young couple to entertain. A Chinese dining room is to be decorated with a series of painted silk panels by Witold Gordon. Italian gardens, with waterfalls and fountains, will surround the bungalow. The gardens are to include a little grape arbor, where Mr. Carroll will cultivate this fruit in soil brought from California. It is his theory that grapes grown on vines 20 floors above the rock surface of Manhattan will have a flavor more delicate than Amontillado wine. California soil will be spread over the gravel roof, and besides grapes, plants of many kinds will bloom in the gardens. A tennis and handball court are to complete the conveniences of the aerial home.

When his new home is ready, Mr. Carroll can write and sell operas without the delay of coming downtown. Mrs. Carroll may also shop with the same ease, thus spending her devoted husband's royalties without the least delay. If Mr. and Mrs. Carroll like their new home—and home was never like this—the roofs of Broadway are expected to blossom into numerous other aerial estates, whose ample gardens may reduce the cost of living.



Boston Tree Waits Long for Its Child Planter

BOSTON.—Like the toy dog and the tin soldier of Eugene Field's "Little Boy Blue," there stands beside the office of the trolley car starter at Oak square, Brighton, a sturdy tree which, the car men say, has been looking many years for a child who, when the tree was a mere twig, thrust it into the ground and told it she would return and take it away.

The story that has been handed down like a tradition among the car men, is to the effect that 15 years ago, when the office of starter was held by a man named Mallard, a pretty and daintily clad little girl, holding a small paper bag, approached him.

"Do you take care of lost articles?" she asked him. When he asked down like a tradition among the car men, is to the effect that 15 years ago, when the office of starter was held by a man named Mallard, a pretty and daintily clad little girl, holding a small paper bag, approached him.

her what she had found she opened the bag and drew out what appeared to be the slip of a plant. She explained that she had found this on a seat in the car, and that, having a garden, she would like to plant the slip in it if the owner could not be found.

Mallard told her she had better keep it, but she replied that such an act would be wrong if it were possible to find the owner. She forced the bag and slip into the starter's hands, and left him. She had taken only a few steps, however, when she returned.

"The plant will die if it is not put into the ground," she told Mallard. "Well, you can plant it right in there," said Mallard, indicating a spot near the corner of the office.

Talking to the plant as if it were a child, the little girl thrust one end of it into the ground. Then, telling it she would come for it, she departed. As the years passed Mallard continued to look for her in vain. When he died, several years ago, the plant had become a sturdy young tree. It leans toward the fence in such a manner that its branches overhang the sidewalk. This position, the car men say, is due to its constant watching for the child that planted it.

Battle With Timber Wolf in Chicago's Wilds

CHICAGO.—Bang! And another timber wolf bit the dust. It was in the wilds of North Hamlin avenue. Among the precipitous flat buildings the December chill was sweeping. Hardy West's siders, despite an ominous gray sky, hit the trail for the corner drug store and bought a good five-cent cigar to trim off the noon repast.

Hark! A low growl. J. H. Fennell, who lives at 720 North Hamlin avenue, looked in the fence corner. A shaggy form loltered there. In a moment Frank Fennell, a brother, arrived on the scene.

"That's a funny dog," said J. H. "Dog your great-uncle's off hind foot!" said Frank. "That's a wolf." Frank bore a blanket and a rope.

He threw the blanket over the wolf's head. The wolf dodged and sank its teeth three times in the forearm of J. H. before Frank could hogtie the brute. A thousand neighbors and 9,000 children hurried to view the spectacle.

Presently came two detectives. Lupo meanwhile had been tossed into the barn for safekeeping. The detectives leaned their trusty weapons on a window sill and squinted becomingly. The crowd tensed up like a man waiting for the other shoe to hit the floor. The women held their ears.

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Science Routs Third-Degree Methods in New York

NEW YORK.—Science has routed the old "third-degree" method of solving murder mysteries in this city. With the arraignment of two Italians charged with the murder of an eleven-year-old girl two scientists have accomplished what the detective force failed to do—secured the necessary evidence to convict.

Under the old regime when the two men were arrested on suspicion they would have been taken to police headquarters and questioned for hours by detectives in relays, and if they stood up under the inquiry they would have been released. In this instance, however, few questions were asked. Instead their finger nails were clipped and the clippings and their clothes were sent to the laboratory for examination.

The chemist at once made tests and discovered blood spots both in the nails and clothing. About the neck of the girl was a strap with which she had been strangled. The detectives noted the strap had been partly cut and partly torn from another piece. On the body was a light-colored substance. They searched all the cellars in the neighborhood and found in an arca-way next to the cellar occupied by the two men another piece of strap. Both pieces were sent to the scientists. In the cellar occupied by the men the detectives found a yellow writing pad such as is used by schoolchildren. Sweepings from the floor were sent to the laboratory with the girl's clothing, some of her hair and a piece of cloth cut from the top of a mattress. Up to that time the only evidence was a statement of the son of one of the men that his father had a belt like the strap, and evidence that the girl owned a pad like that found in the cellar. The microscopic examination showed that the two pieces of strap had been one piece; that the girl's clothing and hair contained dust identical with that taken from the cellar floor; that the substance on her body was identical with the substance found on the mattress. This was identified as banana. The autopsy showed that the girl had eaten that fruit. Upon getting this report the entire case was placed before the grand jury which, after returning the indictments, highly commended the work of the scientists and police.

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