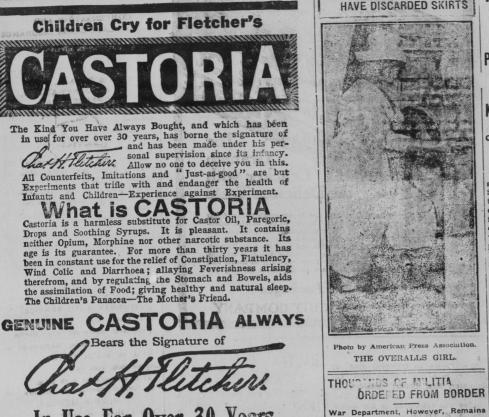
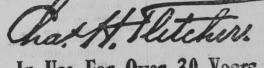
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ENGLAND SENDS SEPARATE NOTE Recent Reply of the Allies to Million to the falles to Million to the falles to Million to the falles to for the falles to fall

### SAYS BRITISH WANT PEAGE

Communication Explains Why En-

by Arthur Balfour, British foreign minister, to Ambassador Spring-Rice, and delivered to the state depart-ment on Wodnesday, amplify their reply to President Wilson's peace note by availating in detail why they be by explaining in detail why they believe it impossible at present to attain a peace which will assure them such guarantees as they consider es-The note also explains why the allies demand the expulsion of Turkey from Europe, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of Italia Irredenta to Italy and the other territorial changes set forth.

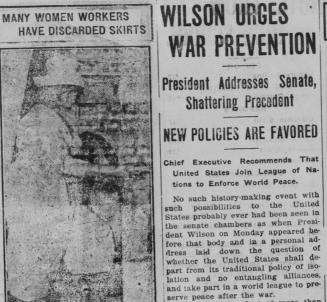
Communication Explains Why Entente Powers Believe it Impossible to Attain Satisfactory Peace Now, Arthur Balfour, British foreign innister, to Ambassador Spring-Rice, to Ambassador Sp

### BRITAIN GETS SHELL ORDER Contract Totaling \$3,141,000 Given to

Hadfields Firm.

Hadnoids Firm. Contracts for armor piercing navy projectiles of the 14 and 16-inch type totaling \$3,141,000 were awarded by Secretary Daniels to the Hadfields Limited, the English munition com-pany. Bids from American firms were avages of the store that a store of the store that the store Those who think the future peace of the world may be insured by inter-national treaties and international laws, the note says, have ill-learned the lessons taught by recent history. Three harging that German influence in Turkey had resulted in conditions as barbarous and more aggressive than were known under Sultan Abdul Hamid, and that it had been shown Germany cannot be expected to re-spect treaty obligations, Mr. Balfour says:

Spect deaty obligations, Mr. Baifour "So long as Germany remains the Germany which, without a shadow of justification, overran and barbarous-ly ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend, no state can regard its



and take part in a world league to pre-serve peace after the war. Shattering precedent of more than a century, the president, regarding the senate with its treaty-making pow-er as his counselor in foreign affairs, explained why he believed the time had come for the world to know America's

A GENERAL SURVEY OF explained why he believed the time had come for the world to know America's position, and discussed the underlying eauses on which he believes a per-manent peace of the world can be maintained. While President Wilson was speak-ing directly to the senators, after the manner of Washington, Madison and Adams, his address was in the hands of all foreign governments or on its way to them.

Heavy fighting is still in progress on the Rumanian front, with the Rus-sians and Rumanians apparently more than holding their own for the time at least against Field Marshal von Mackensen's army. This holds true of the Franco Bel-Senators generally reserved com

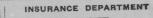
Senators generally reserved com-ment on the president's address, but some Republicans, who said they did not wish to be quoted, said they were opposed "to both the propriety and cubstance". Mexico of Pershing Expedition. More than 25,000 national guards-men now on the Mexican berder have been designated by Major General Funston for return home and muster out of the federal service, under the order issued by the war department. substance. In his address the president recom-mended that the United States join a league of nations to enforce world

peace.
"I am proposing, as it were," said
Mr. Wilson, "that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, untaraid, the little along with the great and powerful."
He declared there "is no entangling alliance in a concert of power."
The president said a settlement to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world cannot long be postponed, and that this government should formulate the conditions.
The present war first must be ended because "it makes a great deal of difference" to this government it is ended.
Agreements will not make peace secure the seld way in the make secure secure the seld way in the secure secure the secure the seld way in the secure secure the secure the seld way in the secure secure the sec "I am proposing, as it were," said Ir. Wilson, "that the nations should

Agreements will not make peace se

the permanency of the settlement. He declared that the only peace which can last is a peace based upon "equality and a common participation

mon benefit."



State Insurance Commissioner, J Denny O'Neil, has opened three buaus of Information and Adjustment, where the public can get information regarding the financial standing of insurance companies, and secure help in adjusting insurance troubles of any kind.

Commissioner O'Neil said, "Some people may think this socialistic, but I think it is the duty of the State to render the largest possible service to the people. surance is a mystery to the aver-

age citizen, but it is a subject of interest to every man, woman and chill. The sinsurance business in Pennsylvania has assumed startling propor

tions. The total number of life insurance policies in Pennsylvania on 1915 was 5,780,175, and the total amount of life insurance in force in

the State was \$2,197,357,870.56. The total amount of fire insum in force was \$2,292,203,732.45, mak-ing almost Four and one-half Billions of Dollars carried by the people of Pennsylvania alone, an amount too large for the ordinary person to grasp. The three Adjustment Bureaus are cated as follows:

Capitol Building, Harrisburg. Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Hartje Building, Pittsburg.

Any policyholder, citizen, insurance gent, or company, can secure advice informaion, or help, from experts of the Insurance Department, free. All All that will be necessary is to state the case plainly, and write to bureau of Information, State Insurance Department, at the nearest bureau. During the last six months many

reform and new ideas have been adoptby the Insurance Department, and the insurance business of the State is now conducted on as high a plane as banking or any other of the great in dustries

It may be of interest to the public to know that the cost of conducting the Insurance Department for a year is less han \$80,000, while it is one of the best revenue producers , turning into the State Treasury over \$2,000. 000.00 a year in cash, to help defray the expenses of the State Government

The great majority of insurance The great majority of insurance companies doing business in Penn-sylvania are financially strong and conduct their business in a fair and honest manner, and if the law was amended to bring fratemals under control of the Insurance Department and the Department gives the proper supervision to the companies, there will be no more Pension Mu-tual, affairs, which has been already been disclosed."

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 19, 1917. To the Editor :- would you kindly print the following as a contribution to a good cause

John S. Ritenour, Sec'y. & Sup't. "The Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, 709 Forbes street, Pittsburg, needs a voluntary agent in every con munity, large and small, to help it in its work of extending protection to the helpless-to children, and to aged persons and to animals. If you would like to aid the Society as agent, won't you write it a tender of your service? Send for particulars of the conditions under which agents are commis sioned."

We comply with the request of the Humane society and will add that if there is anyone looking for trouble this is the job you want. If he cannot get a quarrel with his neighbors inside of three days he should resign. He is not qualified. We will leave the care of the children with their parents, care of aged people with the Boy Scouts, and the animals may perish; we don't want the job. We have

troubles of our own.

lars out of Mexico soon will be under way, and the statement announcing the guardsmen designated for relief the guardsmen designated for relief does not connect these orders with the withdrawal plans in any way. The understanding has been, however, that with the return of the expedition in Mexico and readjustment of the bor-der patter with the of the other income

der parto, all of the state troops gradually would be sent home. Among the guardsmen designated for return and muster out are: Ohto-Fourth infantry, Fifth infan-

Silent In Regard to Return From

Onto-Fourth Infantry, Fild First try; Third brigade headquarters, First squadron cavalry. Pennsylvania-Second field artil-lery, Company C engineers, Sixth in-fantry, Eighth infantry, Third brigade headquarters.

Parley Over Mexico Ends. The Mexicon-American joint com-mission, which failed to effect an adjustment of the questions at issue between Mexico and the United States after a series of conferences that be gan four months ago, was formally dissolved.

A Useful Storm. Professor Cleveland Abbe, the Amer-Professor Cleveland Alobe, the Antor-lican meteorologist, was generally cred-ited with being the father of scientific weather forecasting. The possibility of predicting the weather was first considered at an international confer-ence at Brussels in 1853, but the nec-sesary imperus to the movement was given in 1854, during the Crimean war, by a violent storm in the Black sea. Which caused havoc among the allied British and French ressels. One French warship was wrecked, and in conse-tune, appropriately enough) was com-missioned by the French government to investigate the meteorological con-ditions at the time of the storms.-Professor Cleveland was generally cred-ican meteorologist, was generally cred-ited with being the father of scientifi, weather forecasting. The possibility of predicting the weather was first considered at an international confer-ence at Brussels in 1853, but the nec-essary impetus to the movement was given in 1854, during the Crimean war, by a violent storm in the Black sea, which caused havoc among the allied British and French vessels. One French prologist, was generally cred-

cure, he said, and it will be necessar that a force be created to guarante

in a common benefit." With future assurances for safety accomplished, he considers a great step will have been made toward bringing about discussion of terms on

which peace may be accomplished. The president points clearly that this government stands for a peace "based upon equality;" that the ar-

gium front, where the quiet has been broken recently only by the British activities north of the Somme, which have resulted in advances for them nave resulted in advances for them recently near Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. In-dications are not lacking, however, that the present pacific conditions are not likely to endure long, and in this connection the surface southern see tor of the line is being closely watched. The French here occupy a consider

The French here occupy a consider-able section of Alsace, the fighting line touching the Swiss border between Belfort and Basel. Concentration of masses of German troops across the line from Basel has recently been re-ported in Swiss newspapers and a be-lief is said to exist in Switzerland that the Germans contemplate an offensive with the object of freeing Alsace of

CRUISER HARRYING ALLIES

1 . .

SHOWN AT DOCK IN KIEL

GERMAN RAIDER VINETA.

THE WAR

This holds true of the Franco-Bel

the Germans contemplate an offensive with the object of freeing Alsace of the invaders. The presidents of the parliaments of the allied (Germanic) nations ar-rived at Berlin for a conference and were welcomed by the president and vice presidents of the German reich-stag, by representatives of the foreig. ministry and by the Turkish and Bul-garian ministers, says a Reuter dis-patch from Berlin. More than 428,000 officers and men

More than 428,000 officers and me More than 428,000 officers and men were taken prisoner by the Russians during the last year and 526 guns cap-tured, according to the Russian serv-ice organ, as quoted in a Central News dispatch from Petrograd. The following official communica-tion was issued in London last week. "The ministry of munitions regrets to announce that an explosion oc-curred at a munitions factory in the neighborhood of London.

"It is feared that the explosion was attended by a considerable loss of life

and damage to property." Official announcement was made in Berne, Switzerland, that the federal council has decided as a measure of precaution to mobilize Jan. 24 the Second division and the contingents of the Fourth and Fifth divisions, which have not yet been mobilized. There have been frequent reports

recently of uneasiness in Switzerla regarding possible violation of the country's neutrality. Italy, according to unofficial dispatches, has been strengthening her defenses along the Swiss border

The allied army on the Salonika front will be reinforced as a prelim-inary to an effort to cut the Berlin-Constantinople railroad, according to a dispatch from a British correspon-dent with General Sarrail's forces. The death list as a result of the explosions in a chemical plant in London where munitions were being made was raised to between fifty and sixty by the deaths of several injured in various hospitals. In the neighborby the death of soft he neighbor-hood of 400 persons were injured. A large portion of London was shaken by the series of explosions, which scattered destruction over a considerable section of the district in which the works were located. There is no evidence that the explosion was other than the result of a fire such as that to which any factory is subject.

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to defend, no state can regard its rights as secure if they have no bet ter protection than a solemn treaty." Asserting that Belgium was not Ger many's only victim, and that "neu-

were intended to note outrag trais were intended to hole outquest," the which accompanied its conquest," the note recites the "reign of terror" at-tendant upon Germany's method of warfare, and in that connection says: "The war staff of the central pow-ers are well content to horrify the

ers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorize it.

Baliour says, share President W son's desire for peace, but do not be lieve it can be durable unless base on the success of the allied causes Such a peace, it is argued compared Such a peace, it is argued, cannot expected unless these three con expected unless these three condi-tions are fulfilled. Existing causes of international unrest shall be as far as possible removed or weakened; the aggressive aims and the unscrupulo aggressive aims and the unscrupilou-methods of the central powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; and, finally, that behind in-ternational law and behind all treaty ternational law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limit-ing hostilities some form of interna-tional sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hard

est aggressor. It is recognized that these condi-tions may be difficult of fulfillment, but the belief is expressed that they are in general harmony with President Wilson's ideas. The note deciares con-dense that so far as Europe is conthat so far as Europe is cerned none of the conditions can be

HE KNEW A GOOD PLAY.

# The Sagacious Canine Didn't Even Have to Read It.

Have to Read It. One day I brought to my rooms in Twenty-third street a box of old man-uscripts. Death and Trap, a bulldog and fox terrier, stood by and looked on idly while I as idly looked over the plays. Suddenly Trap flew at a heap of manuscripts and seized a printed pook. We tried to get it from him

Twas done. Frohman read it. He accepted and produced it. The play had been written twenty years before for my father by Madison Morton and

for my father by Malison Moriou and the constraints of Robert Reece. They called it "Trade." and Frohman christened it "The Highest Bidder." The play was a great succurs and myself on the waters of prosperity.—Edward H. Sothern's "The Melancholy Tale of 'Me."

ditions at the time of the storms.-Westminster Gazette.

Language of Footprints. Among the Indians the study of hu man footprints was carried to a fine mail to Many 01 "Here go say at a glance. "Here go so," with perfect accuracy so," with perfect accuracy would recognize in anger fr Many of us would be able to "Here goes So-and on idly while I as idly looked over the plays. Suddenly Trap fiew at a heap of manuscripts and seized a printed book. We tried to get it from him. He dashed about the room, under and over the bed.

He dashed about the room, under and over the bed. The landlady opened the door. Out went Trap, nearly upsetting my land-lady. My brother Sam and I rushed after the dog. Trap headed down Twenty-third street direct to the Ly-ceum theater, play in mouth. In and out among cabs and cars, pedestrians and jebus, that wonderful dog went directly to the box office of the theater. Frank Bunce, the business manager, beheld him. "What has he got there?" said he. "A play," said L. "Does he want me to read it?" said Bunce. "If you please," I replied. "Take it up-stairs to Mr. Frohman," said the busi-ness manager.

e Still Wilking. "You said you'd go through fire and water for me." "Show me a combination of the two and I will." Puck.

and autonomous plan; so far as prac ticable freedom to all nations for fu development of resources and direct outlet to the great highways of the seas; freedom of the seas; limitation of naval and military armament.

### FLOOD STAGE IN RIVERS

Towns in West Virginia Inundated. Twenty-eight Feet at Pittsburgh. Heavy rains, augmented by melting snow on the watersheds of the three snow on the watershears of the universe rivers, placed the rivers in Pittsburgh at a flood stage Tuesday when twenty-eight-feet was reached at the Point

Many mills and manufacturing plazts were forced to suspend opera-tions pecause of the high water. Coal mines along the upper pools of the Monongahela river were forced to sus

pend operations Floods along the head waters of West Virginia streams tributary to the Ohio drove hundreds of people from river their homes, interfered greatly with train and trolley traffic, washed out bridges, caused considerable property with along the Ohio valley.

received from that source.

### "DEWEY ISLANDS"

## Suggestion Made to Change Name of Danish West Indies.

Change of name of the Danish West Indies to the "Dewey Islands" in honor of Admiral Dewey was proposed i a joint resolution introduced in a joint resolution introduced in the house by Representative Allen of Ohio. He announced that he was submit-ting letters to President Wilson and to the foreign affairs committees of congress urging the change.

### British Need Women.

**\$800 Sunday Violation Fines.** Alderman Samuel B. Carr, Pitts-burgh, paid the Pennsylvania state treasury \$800 as fines collected for breaking the Sunday laws in Pitts-burgh. It was the largest sum ever received from that source. British Need Women. The ministry of munitions of Great Britain issued an appeal for \$,000 more women to work in munition fac-tories. The need of them is declared to be urgent, "for the cutput of muni-tions must not be delayed for a day and any lack of labor." and any lack of labor.'

Rhetorical Paws. A would be politician was once speak-ing before a small assembly in a village. In the course of his speech he introduced some expression which dis-gusted his hearers. who thereupon started moving away. The orator, see-ing this, put up his hands and said: "Pause, friends!" But the answer

he got was from a local wag, who cried

"Aye, an' real dirty ones they are too?"-Chicago News.

Making Sure of It. District Visitor-Well, one must do something for the suffering poor. Friend-Quite so, but are you really quite sure that they do suffer? Dis-trict Visitor-Oh, yes. I visit them and talk to them for hours at a time.-Lon-don Strag Stories don Stray Stories.

Quite a Resemblance. ' "Didn't you have a brother in this

ourse last year? "No, sir; it was 1. I'm taking it over agair

"Extraordinary resemblance, though. Positively extraordinary !" — Harvard Lampoon.

Similar Trait. "Did you ever notice that a bird and a glutton are very much alike?" "How do you mean? "They both take a pock at every nouthful."-Baltimore American.