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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ENGLAND SENDS SEPARATE NOTE
Recent Reply of the Allies to Wilson Is Amplified
SAYS BRITISH WANT PEACE

Communication Explains Why Entente Powers Believe It Impossible to Attain Satisfactory Peace Now.

Great Britain in a note addressed by Arthur Balfour, British foreign minister, to Ambassador Spring-Rice, and delivered to the state department on Wednesday, amplify their reply to President Wilson's peace note by explaining in detail why they believe it impossible at present to attain a peace which will assure them such guarantees as they consider essential. 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.

Those who think the future peace of the world may be insured by international treaties and international laws, the note says, have ill-learned the lessons taught by recent history. After charging 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 respect treaty obligations, Mr. Balfour says:

"So long as Germany remains the Germany which, without a shadow of justification, overran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend, no state can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty."

Asserting that Belgium was not Germany's only victim, and that "incursions were intended to note outrages which accompanied its conquest," the note recites the "reign of terror" attendant upon Germany's method of warfare, and in that connection says: "The war staff of the central powers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorize it."

The people of Great Britain, Mr. Balfour says, share President Wilson's desire for peace, but do not believe it can be durable unless based on the success of the allied cause. Such a peace, it is argued, cannot be expected unless these three conditions are fulfilled. Existing causes of international unrest shall be as far as possible removed or weakened; the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the central powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; and, finally, that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

It is recognized that these conditions may be difficult of fulfillment, but the belief is expressed that they are in general harmony with President Wilson's ideas. The note declares confidence that so far as Europe is concerned none of the conditions can be

MANY WOMEN WORKERS HAVE DISCARDED SKIRTS



Photo by American Press Association. THE OVERALLS GIRL.

THOUSANDS OF MILITIA ORDERED FROM BORDER

War Department, However, Remains Silent In Regard to Return From Mexico of Pershing Expedition. More than 25,000 national guardsmen now on the Mexican border 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. All these organizations will be started homeward as soon as transportation facilities can be provided. Their departure will leave between 45,000 and 50,000 men of the guard still in the federal service doing border patrol.

War department officials continue to withhold comment on reports that the movement of General Pershing's regulars out of Mexico soon will be under way, and the statement announcing 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 border patrol, all of the state troops gradually would be sent home.

Among the guardsmen designated for return and muster out are: Ohio—Fourth infantry, Fifth infantry; Third brigade headquarters, First squadron cavalry. Pennsylvania—Second field artillery, Company C engineers, Sixth infantry, Eighth infantry, Third brigade headquarters.

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

A Useful Storm. Professor Cleveland Abbe, the American meteorologist, was generally credited with being the father of scientific weather forecasting. The possibility of predicting the weather was first considered at an international conference at Brussels in 1853, but the necessary 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 warship was wrecked, and in consequence of this disaster the astronomer Le Verrier (the co-discoverer of Neptune, appropriately enough) was commissioned by the French government to investigate the meteorological conditions at the time of the storms.—Westminster Gazette.

Language of Footprints. Among the Indians the study of a human footprint was carried to a fine point. Many of us would be able to say at a glance, "Here goes So-and-so," with perfect accuracy. Even the children would recognize instantly the footprint of a stranger from another tribe. It was claimed by some that a character may be read from the foot print, just as some white people undertake to read it from the handwriting on the ground that certain characteristic attitudes and motions of the body, reflecting mental peculiarities, affect the gait and consequently the pedal autograph. At any rate, our people were close readers of character and I do not hesitate to say that faithful study of the language of footprints in all its details will be certain to develop your insight as well as your powers of observation.—Charles A. Eastman (Ojibwa) in St. Nicholas.

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

The grand essential to happiness in this life are smiling and to do something to love and something to hope for.

WILSON URGES WAR PREVENTION

President Addresses Senate, Shattering Precedent

NEW POLICIES ARE FAVORED

Chief Executive Recommends That United States Join League of Nations to Enforce World Peace.

No such history-making event with such possibilities to the United States probably ever had been seen in the senate chambers as when President Wilson on Monday appeared before that body and in a personal address laid down the question of whether the United States shall depart from its traditional policy of isolation and no entangling alliances, and take part in a world league to preserve peace after the war. Shattering precedent of more than a century, the president, regarding the senate with its treaty-making power as his counselor in foreign affairs, explained why he believed the time had come for the world to know America's position, and discussed the underlying causes on which he believes a permanent peace of the world can be maintained.

While President Wilson was speaking 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. Senators generally reserved comment 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 substance."

In his address the president recommended 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 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, unafraid, 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 in what way and upon what terms it is ended.

Agreements will not make peace secure, he said, and it will be necessary that a force be created to guarantee the permanency of the settlement. He declared that the only peace which can last is a peace based upon "equality and a common participation 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 arrangements must be such as to preclude possibility of "war flames being rekindled." He declares this government is vitally interested in the struggle abroad and equally interested in seeing that "no patched-up peace" results lest the whole world be endangered by another struggle.

He then laid down the following basis for a lasting peace: Add the authority and power of the United States to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world; a peace founded on an equality of rights; a united, independent and autonomous plan; so far as practicable freedom to all nations for full development of resources and direct outlet to the great highways of the sea; 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 rivers, placed the rivers in Pittsburgh at a flood stage Tuesday when twenty-eight feet was reached at the Point bridge.

Many mills and manufacturing plants were forced to suspend operations because of the high water. Coal mines along the upper pools of the Monongahela river were forced to suspend operations. Floods along the head waters of West Virginia streams tributary to the Ohio river drove hundreds of people from their homes, interfered greatly with train and trolley traffic, washed out bridges, caused considerable property damage and foretold added damage along the Ohio valley.

\$800 Sunday Violation Fines. Alderman Samuel B. Carr, Pittsburgh, paid the Pennsylvania state treasury \$800 as fines collected for breaking the Sunday laws in Pittsburgh. It was the largest sum ever received from that source.

CRUISER HARRYING ALLIES SHOWN AT DOCK IN KIEL



Photo by American Press Association. GERMAN RAIDER VINETA.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

Heavy fighting is still in progress on the Rumanian front, with the Russians 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-Belgian front, where the quiet has been broken recently only by the British activities north of the Somme, which have resulted in advances for them recently near Beaumont-sur-Ancre. Indications are not lacking, however, that the present pacific conditions are not likely to endure long, and in this connection the extreme southern sector of the line is being closely watched.

The French here occupy a considerable 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 reported in Swiss newspapers and a belief is said to exist in Switzerland that the Germans contemplate an offensive with the object of freeing Alsace of the invaders.

The presidents of the parliaments of the allied (Germanic) nations arrived at Berlin for a conference and were welcomed by the president and vice presidents of the German reichstag, by representatives of the foreign ministry and by the Turkish and Bulgarian ministers, says a Reuter dispatch from Berlin.

More than 425,000 officers and men were taken prisoner by the Russians during the last year and 525 guns captured, according to the Russian service organ, as quoted in a Central News dispatch from Petrograd.

The following official communication was issued in London last week: "The ministry of munitions regrets to announce that an explosion occurred at a munitions factory in the neighborhood of London. It is feared that a considerable loss of life and damage to property."

Official announcement was made in Bern, 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 Switzerland 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 preliminary to an effort to cut the Berlin-Constantinople railroad, according to a dispatch from a British correspondent with General Sarraill'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 neighborhood 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.

"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 in a joint resolution introduced in the house by Representative Allen of Ohio. He announced that he was submitting letters to President Wilson and to the foreign affairs committees of congress urging the change.

British Need Women. The ministry of munitions of Great Britain issued an appeal for 8,000 more women to work in munition factories. The need of them is declared to be urgent, "for the output of munitions must not be delayed for a day and any lack of labor."

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

State Insurance Commissioner, J. Denny O'Neil, has opened three bureaus 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."

Insurance is a mystery to the average citizen, but it is a subject of interest to every man, woman and child. The insurance business in Pennsylvania has assumed startling proportions. 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 insurance in force was \$2,292,203,732.48, making 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 located as follows: Capitol Building, Harrisburg. Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Hartje Building, Pittsburg.

Any policyholder, citizen, insurance agent, or company, can secure advice, information, or help, from experts of the Insurance Department, free. 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 reforms and new ideas have been adopted by 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 industries.

It may be of interest to the public to know that the cost of conducting the Insurance Department for a year is less than \$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 companies doing business in Pennsylvania are financially strong and conduct their business in a fair and honest manner, and if the law was amended to bring fraternalism under control of the Insurance Department and the Department gives the proper supervision to the companies, there will be no more Pension Mutual 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 community, 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 commissioned."

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.

Rhetorical Paws. A would be politician was once speaking before a small assembly in a village. In the course of his speech he introduced some expression which disgusted his hearers, who thereupon started moving away. The orator, seeing this, put up his hands and said: "Pause, friends! But the answer he got was from a local wag, who cried amid laughter: "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? District Visitor—Oh, yes. I visit them and talk to them for hours at a time.—London Stray Stories.

Quite a Resemblance. "Didn't you have a brother in this course last year?" "No, sir; it was I. I'm taking it over again." "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 peck at every mouthful."—Baltimore American.