

J. T. Yoder

JOHNSTOWN

Sells the Champion Cream Saver

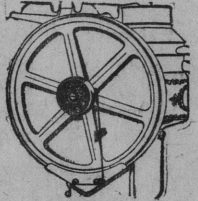
THE NEW DE LAVAL

NINE separator users out of ten turn the handles of their machines too slowly, and when this is done, not only will the machine not skim as clean as it should, but the thickness of the cream will vary.

While it is possible to adapt the capacity of the machine to the speed, it is not desirable to do this, because even if fairly clean skimming is accomplished at varying speeds, the cream will not be uniform in thickness.

There is only one satisfactory solution, and that is to make it practically impossible for the operator to run his machine at any but the proper speed.

Every NEW De Laval is equipped with a bell speed-indicator



The "warning signal" that insures operation at the proper speed.

The "warning signal" that rings when the separator handle is being turned too slowly, preventing loss of butter-fat caused by too slow operation and insuring the delivery of a cream of uniform thickness.

This simple device is patented by the De Laval Company and is found only on De Laval machines. It is only one of the many important improvements in the NEW De Laval. If you are considering the purchase of a separator, come in and let us show you a machine that has more good features than any separator you have ever seen.

EVERY ONE IN THE FAMILY OUGHT TO JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB



CONDENSED REPORT OF CONDITION The Second National Bank MEYERSDALE, PA.

December 31st, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans, Bonds and Investments	\$804,891 52
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	64,130 20
Cash and Due From Banks	\$175,108 44
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>\$1,044,130.16</b>

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	\$65,000 00
Surplus Fund and Profits	70,334 80
Circulation	65,000 00
Deposits	843,795 36
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$1,044,130.16</b>

November 10, 1915	\$652,875.57
November 17, 1916	\$689,765.65
December 31, 1917	\$1,044,130.16

Condensed Statement

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF MEYERSDALE, PA. At Close of Business, Nov. 20th, 1917

RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	\$ 964,112 73
U. S. Bonds	246,116 00
Banking House	30,200 00
Cash	81,139 77
Due from Banks and Reserve Agents	291,381 13
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,612,949 63</b>

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 65,000 00
Surplus and Profits	155,971 11
Circulation	65,000 00
Deposits	1,326,977 52
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,612,949 63</b>

The Citizens National Bank "The Bank with the Clock with the Million"

RAILROAD ENDS BONUS.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 9.—The Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad announces that the semi-annual 10 per cent bonus to its unorganized employees will be continued in the form of a straight salary increase, payable monthly.

This concern is notoriously low-paid and paid the bonus only to its organized. Since the government has taken over the control of railroads and guarantees dividends, the Santa Fe receives a lot of free advertising without cost.

UNION LABOR PREPARING TO BATTLE FOR BETTER LEGISLATION

Labor Organizations of the State Have Arranged to Fight Laws Against Workers' Interests.

Legislation in the interest of organized labor was discussed for several hours at a conference of state labor organizations at the headquarters of the Essex Trades Council last Sunday afternoon. Arthur A. Quinn of Perth Amboy was elected president of the body and Henry F. Hillers, secretary and treasurer. Headquarters have been opened at 156 West State street, Trenton.

Numerous resolutions were adopted and amendments to various bills were indorsed. Every delegate present signed a resolution against the proposed state or rural police bill. Copies will be forwarded to Governor Edge and every member of the Legislature and labor bodies in the state. A resolution was also passed against the proposed prohibition amendment.

**Compensation Law.** The delegates went on record as favoring amendments to the present compensation law, increasing compensation to 66-2-2 per cent. of wages instead of 50 per cent., and increasing the maximum to \$12 and the minimum to \$6 instead of the present maximum of \$10 and minimum of \$5; providing compensation for the loss of a tooth and the hearing of one or both ears, changing the permanent disability compensation from 400 weeks to life, and in case of death the compensation for the widow to be extended to life or remarriage, and provisions for compensation for the amputation of a finger, toe, arm or leg.

**For Health Insurance.** A bill providing for the licensing of employment bureaus by the State Department of Labor and fixing the fees at from \$25 to \$500 and the filing of a bond of \$1,000 was indorsed. The delegates also approved the health insurance bill, Federal Employment Bureau bill, providing for interstate employment, that is to become a law. Senate Bills 53 to 56, providing for continued school for all minors between the age of four-

teen and eighteen years, and another bill favoring the creation of a state insurance fund was approved. The amendments to the child labor law, as provided in Senate Bill 285, was also indorsed.

The organization went on record as favoring the creation of a small claim court, as provided by Senate Bill 314 last year.

Several bills presented by the Railroad Brotherhood on safety regulations on the railroad were approved. The delegates will oppose the repeal of the full crew law as advocated by the State Public Utility Commission.

**Oppose This Bill.** The action of the Board of Trade in approving of the resolution of Dr. Weston that would require an employer to get permission from his employer before changing his position or before accepting government employment and providing for the abolition of all labor bodies during the period of the war was condemned. President Quinn and Secretary Hillers were also named as a committee to answer Dr. Weston.

The organization's finances are above expectations and the plan is to wage a keen battle against all legislation that would impair organized labor.

Director of Public Safety William J. Brennan, Secretary William Stubbs of the Compensation Aid Bureau, and Dr. John B. Anderson, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, were present. The organizations represented were: State Federation of Labor, State Building, Trades Council, Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and the following state associations: Printers Pressmen, Carpenters, Miners and Smelters, Glassblowers, Firemen, Plumbers, Painters, Bricklayers, Hatters, Sheet-metal Workers and Metal Polishers.

"Anti-Union Employers Repudiated By Australia's Conscription Vote."

A. F. L. Secretary Morrison.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1917.—Press reports that Australia has defeated military conscription by a referendum vote is not surprising to those who have followed events in that country," said Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.

"Behind the conscription agitation were employers who have divided the Australian Labor party and who are now attempting to destroy the trade union movement. The workers refused to listen to these war-mad profiteers. Australia has made history in this war. The number of her enlistments, the conduct of her soldiers in the disastrous Gallipoli campaign and her increased production at home, with a less number of workers, as verified recently by the commonwealth statisticians, refutes the claim that these workers are opposed to the war.

"Australian employers are drunk with power. This is shown by their call during the conscription campaign for a general blacklist of strikers. At this meeting, of the interstate employers' federation conference, held in Melbourne, it was resolved:

"That, in the opinion of this conference, the more effective organization of employers throughout the commonwealth is necessary for the protection of their industrial interests, and this conference therefore recommends the establishment in each state of employers' industrial disputes councils for the purpose of dealing with industrial disputes arising in any section of industry, so that men, while on strike from one employer, shall not get work from another employer. It is suggested that a system of issuing discharge cards should be introduced, stating shortly the reasons for such discharge.

"This plan, which was recently abandoned by the Lake Carriers' association in our own country after an investigation by the government, indicates the spirit of Australian employers, whom workers charge with being more interested in the destruc-

Terms of a World Peace

Let America Lead Her Allies and With Russia Present a Plan Which the Imperial German Government Can Never Accept.

(By Lincoln Colcord.)

A group of men in Europe without vision or enlightenment are driving the visible world to destruction. In the name of true ideals they have fought to defeat the truth. To destroy Prussianism they have become themselves Prussianized. For the salvation of liberty they have crushed out free speech. For the democratization of Germany they have refused to recognize, or to encourage those forces in Germany by means of which alone, according to their own admissions, the democratization of Germany could come about.

And their peoples have at last discovered these things. They have discovered that the war has changed radically in the last summer, and that it is not the same war today that it was in 1914. The war that began in 1914, that was precipitated by German militarism working upon the fruitful field of European imperialistic diplomacy, logically ended last spring with the Russian revolution. The war was won for the Entente Allies then and lost for German militarism. It could have resulted then in a true and outright democratic victory.

The Russian revolution at one stroke removed the chief prop of German militarism. Had the Allies and America supported Russia, had they not set diligently to work to build up again the prop which Russia had knocked out, German militarism would have fallen long ago.

This is what the peoples of the world are beginning to sense.

Let us have the truth, for the truth shall set us free. In the Russian revolution the western imperialistic democracies saw appearing something which they themselves could not brook. They really wanted the war fought out on the old order, to military defeat or victory. The new order blinded their eyes. They had not expected such a turn. Anything but that. It threw a chill into their hearts; it stripped the veil from their ostensible professions.

Throughout the summer, in spite of no support and notwithstanding all the efforts of adverse propaganda from Germany, the Entente Allies and America alike, the Russian revolution drove steadily and consistently toward its goal. We have not been permitted to hear the truth, but this is the record which history will show. In a world chaos of aims and thoughts and policies Russia has stood firm, the plainest, surest thing in sight. She has been a strong mountain of hopes above the shifting sea. Russian policy has changed only in detail, but not at all in form, since the first days of the revolution. The Bolsheviks are nearer to the provisional government than we have had the courage to suppose.

And throughout the summer, swayed by ignorance of true conditions and governed without insight or imagination, the Entente Allies have been chasing the illusion of a dictatorial power which could never rise in Russia again. They have been searching madly to find in Russia something like themselves. But there is nothing like them in Russia any more.

America cannot escape her share of blame in the diplomacy of the summer of 1917. Had she joined hands with Kerensky to force from the Entente Allies a revision of their war aims, as she has now tacitly joined hands with the Bolsheviks to accomplish the same purpose, the war would soon have been over with a political revolution for Germany and a true democratic victory for the Allies.

Instead, America stopped her Socialist delegates from going to Stockholm, and set the ball of reactionary policies rolling with fresh momentum in the face of the Russian revolution. This was exactly what the Allied Government wanted. They told their peoples that America had requested similar action of them. The Russian peasant raised his eyebrows. He thought these democracies must be waging a curious sort of war for freedom and ideals.

These resolutions were ignored by the statesmen of the Entente Allies and America, and scoffed at by their press. The democratic world seemed chiefly interested just then in stopping further Socialist conferences at Stockholm. America had given the Entente Allies the leverage to accomplish this stoppage with their own peoples. And in America herself the peoples did not know or understand.

The Liberal movement of the summer in Germany lagged under the strait. The peoples of the Entente Allies were becoming more and more restless. More and more illiberal measures had to be resorted to by the Allied Governments. The speeches of Allied statesmen became fit food for the propaganda of the German Government both at home and on the Russian front. The die had been cast for the new phase of the war.

At last Italy broke, and the break was more political than military. It was political even in its military sense; the Italian line had been extended too far for political reasons. But the break primarily was political in the sense that it was a break in the morale of the Italian nation, due to the fact that the peoples of Italy rebelled against fighting for the imperialistic aims of their Government.

Then Russia, desperate and starving, despised and rejected, drove home the meaning of her revolution by publishing the secret imperialistic treaties of the Entente Governments, made since the beginning of the war. In this act there was no treason. The others had betrayed their ideals.

And then, at last, America saw the light, and in President Wilson's great message of liberalism at the opening of the present Congress joined hands with Russia across the welter of Europe, across the confusion of outworn contending doctrines, and faced the certain future that was ushered in last spring at the advent of the Russian revolution. Listen to what the President said:

"Statesmen must, by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna. The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is in the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this midday hour of the world's life.

German rulers have been able to upset the pace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusion will run with those tides.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war, and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset, the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union of purpose effected.

Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways on the sea, but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways, I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in this war. I was thinking, and am thinking now, of Austria, herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and Poland. Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the

REJECT 28 PER CENT. IN DRAFT

COUNTRY BOYS NOT SUPERIOR TO CITY COUSINS, SELECTIVE DRAFT SHOWS.

Washington, Jan. 8.—That 28 per cent. of the registrants examined in 10 states were rejected as physically unfit for service is shown in a statement made public at the office of the provost marshal general. The common belief that the average of physical soundness is higher among country boys than among the city bred is not supported by the records of the selective draft. The statement follows:

For the purpose of comparison, selection was made of a typical set of cities of 40,000 to 500,000 population with no large immigrant element, and distributed over 10 different States (Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New York, and South Carolina), and a corresponding set of counties of the same total size, located in the same States and containing no city of 30,000 population. The total number of registrants in the two sets of areas was 315,000.

Results of Comparison.

The comparison resulted as follows: Of 25,617 registrants in urban areas, 9,969 were rejected. Of 44,462 registrants in rural areas 12,432 were rejected. In other words, 28.47 per cent. of the city boys were rejected as against 27.96 per cent. of the country boys.

It will be seen that the result is virtually a tie. The country lad, accustomed to hard physical labor, may be more muscular than his city cousin, but he is not superior in the possession of the degree of physical soundness essential to his acceptance as a soldier.

Socialists of the 9th and 11th wards are invited to attend a smoker to be held under the auspices of the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient."

The highest note of moral greatness in this utterance is, in its frank admission of the error of the last summer. This is the note which Russia will recognize, and understand. It is in a very positive sense the keynote of President Wilson's mood today. It represents the drive behind the words; it guarantees that a great message of Liberalism will be translated now into great Liberal acts.

Millions have died for the mistakes of the summer. Millions more may yet have to die to retrieve the lost opportunity. But the old war was over months ago. This is the dregs of the war.

It is certain now that the peoples of the world shall make the peace when it comes. Shall peace be made through the orderly process of political revolution, or will the Governments of the world drive the peoples to their last stand? Shall it be elections or anarchy?

Everywhere there are flaming signs. Cannot the men of affairs and property see? It may not be as they would have ordered it, but it is inevitable and imminent. There is no escape from it. They had better permit it to come. The alternative is chaos, a general repudiation of debts and the destruction of true and false things together that the truth may finally emerge.

Let rise and brave things be quickly done. Let America lead her Allies and with Russia draw up fair terms of a democratic peace which the Imperial Government can never accept. Let this be done boldly, without evasion or compromise. Let there be not the shadow of secrecy or hesitation. There is scant time remaining.

If the German Government refuses, or if it accepts, it has passed into the hands of the German people; it has lost the war. For material wrongs done there must be material recompense in so far as is humanly possible. But for moral and spiritual wrongs done there can be only forgiveness and the guarantee that these things shall not happen again. To this end there is but one certain guarantee. The arm of German militarism must be subordinated to her civil arm.

Then turn and face the new world. It stands there, plainly, nearer and surer than we suppose. It shall be born out of the dreams of young men and out of their fierce love for truth and brotherhood. It shall come anyway. It has already arrived. It is among us through the strength of the potentialities of what we see and do.—Philis. Public Ledger.