

## J. T. Yoder

JOHNSTOWN

**Sells the Champion Cream Saver**

### THE NEW DE LAVAL

**T**HERE is no machine made in which proper lubrication is more vitally important than it is in a cream separator. A separator that is not properly oiled will turn hard and soon wear out.

The old-fashioned method of oiling through a number of little holes with a squirt-can was unsatisfactory for the reason that some users would oil too much and too often, while others would not oil often enough.

**The NEW De Laval is automatically oiled**

You don't have to fuss around a NEW De Laval with a squirt-can. Simply keep the sight-feed lubricator on top filled with oil and the automatic oiling system will see that every gear and bearing in the machine has just the right amount of fresh, clean oil at all times.

The automatic oiling system saves time and saves trouble, makes the machine run easier and adds years to its life.

The De Laval oiling system has been greatly improved by the addition in the NEW De Laval of an automatically oiled neck bearing and the consequent elimination of the tube that formerly carried oil to this most important part.

There has never been a cream separator that embodied so many improvements as the NEW De Laval.

The new self-centering bowl with its improved milk-distributing device, and the bell speed-indicator which insures operation at the proper speed, are two of the greatest improvements that have ever been made in cream separator construction.

Come in and see the NEW De Laval.



**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, \$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, \$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.....	1,326,697 52
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,612,949 63</b>

### The Citizens National Bank

"The Bank with the Clock with the Million"

Organized bookbinders at Atlanta, Ga., have adjusted differences with their employers, both parties signing a contract which provides for improved working conditions.

Most all of the barbers in Germany now like women.

Practically all the agricultural work in Italy is being done by women.

Women compose one-third of the employees in the chemical industry in Sweden.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

## THE SECRET TREATIES

### Copies of Agreements for "Annexations and Spoliations" Between Entente Allies

(Arthur S. Draper, in New York Tribune)

London, Dec. 14.—The complete texts of the secret negotiations in 1915 between Russia, on the one hand, and France and Great Britain, on the other, relative to Constantinople, Persia, the future frontiers of the Central Powers and other international questions, revealed recently by the Russian Government in Petrograd, were made public here to-day.

In the form of three confidential telegrams from M. Sazonoff, then Russian Foreign Minister, to the Russian Ambassadors in Paris and London, they reveal that early in 1915 the British and French Governments agreed to the annexation by Russia of the Dardanelles and Constantinople, with the protection of Allied economic and political interests, in return for which Russia was to assist in the British campaign on Gallipoli. The holy Moslem places, it was proposed, should be made independent of Turkish rule, a neutral zone of Persia was to be created in the British sphere of influence, and other Persian districts and parts of northern Afghanistan were to be secured for Russia.

The documents also reveal a Russian agreement to allow France and Britain complete freedom in drawing up the western frontiers of Germany and Austria, after the war, and called for the exclusion of the Polish question from international discussion. Exchange of views among Russia, Britain and Japan in regard to forcing Germany out of Chinese markets was likewise proposed.

**Russia Receives Constantinople.** (First Telegram)

The first telegram to the Russian Ambassador in Paris, dated March 5, 1915, is as follows:

"On February 23 (March 8) the French Ambassador, on behalf of his government, announced to me that France is prepared to take up the most favorable attitude in the matter of the realization of our desires as set out in my telegram to you, No. 297, in respect to the straits and Constantinople, for which I charged you to tender, Delcasse my gratitude. In his conversations with you Delcasse had previously more than once given his assurance that we could rely on the sympathy of France, and only referred to the need of elucidating the question of the attitude of England, from which he feared some objection, before he could give us more definite assurance in the above sense.

"Now, the British Government has given complete consent in writing to the annexation by Russia of the straits and Constantinople within the limits indicated by us and demanded only assurance for its economic interests and a similar benevolent attitude on our part toward the political aspirations of England in other parts. For me personally, filled, as I am, with the most complete confidence in Delcasse, the assurance received from him is quite sufficient, but the imperial government would desire a more definite pronouncement of France's assent to the complete satisfaction of our desires similar to that made by the British Government.

(Signed) "Sazonoff."

**Arranging the Fate of Turkey** (Second Telegram)

The second telegram to the Russian Ambassador in London, dated March 7, 1915, says:

"Referring to the memorandum of the British Government (embassy) here of March 12, will you please express to Lord Grey the profound gratitude of the imperial government for the complete and final assent of Great Britain to the solution of the question of the straits and Constantinople in accordance with Russia's desires. The imperial government fully appreciates the sentiments of the British Government, and feels certain the sincere recognition of mutual interests will secure forever the firm friendship between Russia and Great Britain.

"Having already given its promise respecting the condition of trade in the straits and Constantinople, the imperial government sees no objection to confirming its assent to the establishment of free transit through Constantinople for all goods not proceeding from or proceeding to Russia, and to free passage through the straits for merchant vessels. In order to facilitate

## STRIKERS KILLED; GUN MEN ESCAPE

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 10.—Justice Bergen has dismissed five gun men who, on Jan. 19, 1915, killed two strikers and injured 19 others in the fertilizer strike at the Williams & Clark plant, near here. Four of the thugs were fined \$500 and their leader paid \$1,000. The prosecution agreed that all other indictments of first degree murder be quashed.

The strikers were unorganized when they suspended work on January 4, 1915, to enforce former rates of \$2 a day, which had been reduced to \$1.60 on the previous October. They were later unionized and the old rate was re-established.

In instructing the grand jury to return indictments against the gun men Justice Bergen scored the sheriff for swearing in as deputies professional gun men furnished by a Newark detective agency. But this condemnation of the sheriff was three years ago when the public was aroused against this outrage. Since then the incident has been forgotten and the murderers are dismissed by Justice Bergen with fines paid by those who employed them.

## NOTHING SERIOUS

"So you were late to school, Bessie?"

"Yes, mamma."

"Why didn't you run, dear?"

"Because you told me never to deceive, mamma."

But how would that deceive, my child?"

"It might give some one who saw me running an idea that I was anxious to get there, and I wasn't!"—Yonkers Statesman.

A very poor man applied for membership in a very exclusive church. They hardly liked to turn him down, so requested him to take the matter to the Lord in prayer and come again. In about two months he showed up. They questioned him as to what reply, if any he had received, and he said: "The Lord told me not to get discouraged. He said He had been trying to get in to that church for seven years, but had not succeeded."

The fussy old gentlemen asked the chance traveling companion: "Have you any children, sir?"

"Yes, sir; a son."

"Does he smoke?"

"Ah, sir, he never so much as touched a cigarette."

"So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?"

"He has never put his foot in one."

"Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come home late?"

"Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner."

"A model young man, sir; a model young man. How old is he?"

"Just six months."—Philadelphia Record.

Deacon (butting into street mix-up): A little religious talking to will stop these fellows.

Bystander: You'd better not try it, mister. It was religion that started the scrap.—Life.

Phone girls at Jacksonville, Fla., have organized for increased pay.

be perfectly futile to search for new baits in this respect. The question of pushing out the Germans from Chinese markets is one of very great importance, but a solution is impossible without the participation of Japan. It is preferable to examine it at an economic conference where representatives of Japan are present. This does not exclude the desirability of a preliminary exchange of views on the subject between Russia and England by diplomatic means.

(Signed) "Sazonoff."

## The Confusion of Food Administrators

Every large center of population organized into a municipality has a health department, with a bureau devoted to consideration of the community's health. Large appropriations of the people's money are made to maintain the bureau. Bulletins are issued to the public urging observation of certain health rules. Supervision over building is exercised to insure in each living room adequate space for fresh air.

The school department employs dieticians to teach food values and the proper combinations of diet to the end that a more healthy race may be reared. Some progress has been made along these lines. Then comes the national government and appropriates many millions of dollars for food and fuel administrations and the heads of these departments issue more bulletins, but in many cases, rules enjoined are in direct opposition to what we have been taught in hygienics and dietetics.

For example, the food bulletins tell us to eat less. It prepares food formulae that eliminate the ingredients that give most substance—milk and fat—to the finished product. The department head urges the people to eat less meat, wheat, eggs and other essential foods. The fuel administration advises families to live in one room in order to save fuel, which means living under slum conditions.

This is the rule of capitalism, which is employing all its power to delay the coming of Socialism. It is, however, capitalism in its rapidly declining stages and its total collapse is comparatively near. For these symptoms, let humanity rejoice, for capitalism and capitalism's servants cannot and must not be trusted with the lives and destinies of the human race.—New Age.

## Labor Federations Making New Drive for Workmen's Health Insurance

New York, Jan. 18.—Organized labor is giving a strong impetus to universal health insurance for wage earners and prevention of sickness, as a need emphasized by the war. The advanced action recently taken by the federations in California, Wisconsin, New Jersey and New York is regarded as a positive indication of the growing conviction among the unions that health insurance must come soon in this country along the lines of similar protection afforded the workers in Europe.

At the New York State Federation of Labor conference at Albany, Jan. 8, with 150 delegates in attendance, a resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote endorsing universal health insurance and including this measure in the Federation's immediate legislative program.

Two days previously the Joint State Labor Legislative Board of New Jersey, composed of the organized labor bodies, including representatives of the railroad brotherhoods, re-affirmed the Federation's earlier approval of workmen's health insurance and recommended that such legislation make adequate provisions for the needs and rights of the workers themselves. This resolution expressing labor's attitude declared that "the most careful consideration be given to the rights of the worker to adequate medical care with free choice of physician; that the cash benefit be fixed at two-thirds of wages, in proportion to wages received up to \$12 a week, but shall not be less than \$5 weekly; that there be provided equal representation and equal contributions by employees and employers in mutually managed insurance funds to be conducted without profit \* \* \* and with emphasis on sickness prevention."

Official commissioners from nine states at the annual meeting of the Association for Labor Legislation in Philadelphia, December 27, expressed general agreement that such protection for workers is inevitable, and Assemblyman O'J announced that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has unanimously approved universal health insurance. A report was also received of the endorsement of health insurance by the State Federation in California.

**Public Officials Urge Action.**

Meanwhile public officials are paving the way for legislation. Governor Edge of New Jersey in his message to the legislature a week ago urged immediate consideration of health insurance as a war measure, "to conserve the physical vigor of our people through the prompt and sure relief of economic distress due to sickness as well as through stimulation of preventive action in our industries." This recommendation followed the recent report of the legislative investigating commission which unanimously favored health insurance for wage workers in New Jersey as "a need accentuated by the war."

Gov. McCall of Massachusetts, again urging the enactment of a health insurance law, devoted a large part of his message last week to the pressing need of health insurance for the workers in war time, saying: "Good authorities declare that for every man on the battle front seven are required at home to keep him an effective fighting unit. No subject can better engage your attention at a time like this than that which relates to the conservation of the human resources of the commonwealth and the preservation and the efficiency of her men and women. A com-

## Wilson Elected State Secretary



L. Birch Wilson, Jr., of Reading, was elected State Executive secretary of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, having received the largest number of votes cast for the office in the referendum which closed last Wednesday. He will take office in the near future and serve for the ensuing year. Comrade Wilson was the successful one of four candidates, the vote being as follows:

Wilson.....	506
Tait.....	341
Thompson.....	314
Young.....	84

The vote for the seat of the State Executive committee resulted in the election of Reading. The vote was: Reading.....556  
Pittsburgh.....371  
York.....232  
Harrisburg.....110

In eight cities investigated by the Federal Children's Bureau, 28 per cent. of the fathers earned less than \$550 a year and the death rate for their babies was 162.5, or one in every six. Only about one-eighth, or 13.1 per cent. of all the fathers earned \$1,250 or more, and the death rate for their babies was 62.5, or 1 in 16.

Congressman Keating, chairman of the House labor group, asks Congress to increase the wages of all federal employees. The proposed increases range from \$300 a year for workers receiving less than \$1,200 a year to \$60 increases between \$1,800 and \$2,000.

**Looks Like Discrimination**

"I don't see why Cupid should discriminate against any particular trade or profession."

"Didn't know that he did or was supposed to."

Tuberculosis mortality in the central empires shows a terrible increase during the war, according to official statistics.

prehensive system which would so far as possible do away with the waste resulting from accident and sickness would be a wise, humane and beneficial measure. It would strengthen the hands of the country in war, and would result in the saving of very many millions of dollars each year to the commonwealth.

\* \* \* Very much is to be said even in war time \* \* \* especially in favor of the immediate conservation of the health of our workers."

The American Labor Legislation Review, just issued, is devoted entirely to workmen's health insurance and presents "a positive statement in answer to opponents."