

EMERGENCY AID IS DESIGNATED

Governor Points Out That Substantial Assistance Can Be Given Soldiers

Governor Brumbaugh has issued a proclamation, designating the Emergency Aid Association as the official agency to receive communications and supplies for troops on foreign service:

"Whereas, The Emergency Aid Association of Pennsylvania has demonstrated its unselfish and patriotic service to its citizenry in need, and whereas, by affiliation and co-operation with the State Committee of Public Safety the Emergency Aid Association has established its effectiveness throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and whereas, this association now volunteers to establish in France and elsewhere suitable centers for the distribution of information and of supplies to the Pennsylvania soldiers in the great war, and is properly equipped to do a great service in a most direct way, therefore, I, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby designate the Pennsylvania Emergency Aid Association as the official agency to receive communications and supplies of all kinds for our soldiers in service abroad, and I call upon and request the people of Pennsylvania to deliver to this association through its various branches all supplies that the soldiers may need, and I further request that the good people of the Commonwealth make liberal response to this appeal, to the end that our men in the ranks may know by our contributions, how loyally we support them, and how generous this great Commonwealth is to those who in its own name willingly wage war in defense of national honor and world-wide democracy."

FOLTZ-YOUNG WEDDING Sunbury, Pa., Aug. 14.—Miss Mary W. Young and Benjamin Foltz, both of Norumberland, were married yesterday by the Rev. Charles K. Gibson, of the Park Methodist Episcopal church.

McAdoo Asks Insurance For American Soldiers

A statement by Secretary McAdoo says: "In September approximately 800,000 men will be sent to army camps throughout the country to train as soldiers for the greatest war of all time. America's chance of winning the war—and it is the power and resources of America that must win this war—will be immeasurably increased if the war insurance bill, now pending in the Congress, is promptly enacted into law. As soon as these men go into camp, an immediate and pressing problem confronts the country. Their wives and children or mothers and fathers who are dependent upon them for support, will be immediately thrown upon the charity and generosity of the communities in which they live. This must not be done. America must not be disgraced by a failure to provide for the support of the families of the men whom she takes from their homes and places upon the battlefields. This is the time to hearten our men as they enter upon this supreme service of sacrifice for the nation. This is the time to enhance their morale and to sustain and comfort those who are left behind and are required to make sacrifices as great as those who die upon the field of battle. I earnestly hope that the measure now pending in the Congress will be supported by such an unmistakable expression of public opinion that it will be enacted into law before the first soldier of the new National Army begins active military duty."

MORE LIGHT FOR HALIFAX Halifax, Pa., Aug. 14.—Halifax borough council on Monday evening transacted the usual routine business. The light question was brought up and it was agreed to have two more lights placed in the borough streets, one at Armstrong and Sixth streets and the other at Market and Sixth. The councilmen also saw the need of higher wages and increased the pay for labor on the streets from fifteen to twenty cents per hour.

WOMAN BREAKS LEG Sunbury, Pa., Aug. 14.—Falling from a step at her home here, Mrs. Jennie Gass, aged 65, suffered a broken right leg.

BOYD S. S. CLASS SENDS GREETINGS TO MEN IN ARMY

Twelve Members in Service; Three Get Commissions at Fort Niagara

More than one hundred members and friends of the Mrs. John Y. Boyd Bible Class of the Pine Street Presbyterian Sunday School attended the twentieth anniversary session and monthly business meeting, held last evening at Reservoir Park. During the business session Mrs. Boyd, teacher of the class, was given permission by the members to send greetings to the members of the class who are in army service. Three of these yesterday received commissions at the Fort Niagara Training Camp. Edward B. Diven, president of the class, had charge of the program for the evening, and Mrs. Boyd conducted the devotional services. Music was furnished by the Pine Street Sunday School orchestra. Following this service short talks were given by H. B. McCormick, superintendent of the Pine Street church; Charles B. Thompson, director of the department; the Rev. H. H. Baldwin, assistant pastor of Pine Street church; and Mrs. Boyd.

Many Reminiscences Many of the older members of the class told of the first few meetings and the growth of the organization from two to more than three hundred members. Interesting reminiscences of the efforts to increase the membership and the success of the class featured these talks. Statistics given at the meeting follow: Total membership, 568; enrolled members of those still in the city and active members of the class, 300; visitors, 5,075; visitors this year, 712; deaths, 12; in service for the month, 12; among the members of the class who are Sunday school superintendents, 2; Sunday school teachers, 2; and missionaries, 1.

Soldiers of the Class Three of the Harrisburgers commissioned at the Fort Niagara officers training camp were members of the Boyd class. They were: Captain Francis A. Aul, Second Lieutenant Richard E. Robinson and Second Lieutenant John M. Warden. Others in service are: Horace B. Rowland and Ira L. Shenefelt, Columbus Barracks, Tenth company; Harold Higgins, Company C, Tenth Reserve Engineers, Washington, D. C.; Robert Sisson, Company A, Second Engineer Corps, Camp Baker, El Paso; John Simmons, Company C, Fifth Reserve Engineers, Corpus Christi, Texas; Alfred Smith, Mt. Gretna; J. J. McCutcheon, Fort Niagara; Captain Leo Luttringer and Charles Hershey, city. Deaths—1908, William Strominger; 1910, Samuel McCamant; 1911, William Tait; 1912, Isaac Smith; 1914, Moses R. Allen, John Bealtime, Darwin Fenno; 1916, John Edwards Sr., Charles R. Matter; 1917, Adam Givler, Willard J. Looser, Carl Stauffer, and Howard B. Belleau.

YOUTH DROWNS IN JUNIATA Duncansville, Pa., Aug. 14.—While wading in the Juniata river at Lockport, Strome Cubbin, aged 17, unable to swim, struck a deep hole and was drowned. The youth got into a hole where sand had been scooped out. A companion on the bank saw the accident and gave the alarm. The body was soon recovered.

KAISER ADMITS HE VIOLATED BELGIUM TO GET AT FRACNE

Germans Deny Emperor Handed Gerard Personal Telegram for Wilson; State Department Produces Proof of Kaiser's Refusal to Change Plans

Washington, Aug. 14.—In answer to the semi-official statement issued in Berlin to-day denying the existence of a personal telegram from the German emperor to President Wilson, the state department officially gave out the telegram to-day. The message was given to Ambassador Gerard in the Kaiser's own hand writing and is as follows: "Berlin via Copenhagen, "Dated August 14, 1914. "Received August 15, 7.30 P. M. "Secretary of State, Washington. "The following was communicated personally to me by the emperor in writing: "Private and confidential. "For the President personally. "One, His royal highness, Prince Henry, was received by His Majesty King George V, in London, and empowered him to transmit to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with his majesty the King and repeated verbally on the twenty-ninth July. "Two, My ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir Edward Grey to Berlin saying that the King of France was likely to be crushed would England interfere. "Three, On the thirtieth my ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey stated the course of a private (sic) conversation told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia and Serbia—and Austria—England would not move, but if we mixed in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave maneuvers; in other words, if I left my ally Austria in the lurch, England alone England would not touch us. "Four, This communication being directly counter to the king's message to me, I telegraphed to his majesty on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth message through the British minister in Berlin to use all his power to keep France and Russia, his allies from making any warlike preparations calculated to disturb the peace of Europe. I stated that I was in constant communication with his majesty the czar. In the evening the king kindly answered that he had ordered his government to use every possible influence with his allies to repudiate taking any provocative military measures. At the same time his majesty asked me I should transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Serbian towns and a strip of country as a main mise (sic) to make sure that the Serbian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London quite in conjunction with the British proposal; besides I had telegraphed to his majesty the czar the same as an idea of mine before I received the two communications from Vienna and London. As both were of the same opinion I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook. "Five, While I was preparing a note to his majesty the next morning to inform him that Vienna, London and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telephone message from his majesty the czar that in the night before the czar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian army which was of course, also meant that the czar was ready to go to war, whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilized against Austria. In a telegram from London my ambassador informed me he understood the British government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether the czar would refrain from attack. "I telegraphed to his majesty the king personally that mobilization being already carried out could not be stopped, but if his majesty could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France, I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone and employ my forces elsewhere. His majesty answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding, and as far as the czar's offer to employ my forces I never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead, he declared England had to defend Belgium and the king of the Belgians having refused my petitions for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom. "I am most grateful for the president's message. Wilhelm. "GERARD."

GERMAN LIE SMASHED Replying to an announcement printed in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung denying the existence of the cablegram sent to President Wilson by the Kaiser in 1914, the Department of State at Washington issued the text of the message. It contains the famous excuse of the Kaiser that Belgium's neutrality "had to be violated on strategic grounds."

GERMANS DENY EMPEROR SENT MESSAGE TO WILSON Berlin, Aug. 14.—Via Amsterdam. —The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung denies the existence of the telegram alleged by James W. Gerard, the former American ambassador at Berlin to have been sent by Emperor William to President Wilson in August 1914 when the German emperor is quoted as having asserted that Belgium's neutrality had to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds. The alleged telegram has reached Berlin by way of Switzerland has the emperor saying that King George would have through the emperor's brother, Prince Henry, that Great Britain would remain neutral if war broke out on the continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says: "We are in a position to declare that the telegram from the emperor exists. It is true Mr. Gerard was given an audience August 10, 1914, in order to give him an opportunity of placing President Wilson's offer of mediation before the emperor. "Quotes Wilson's Message "The President's personal message to the emperor, read as from the official head of one of the powers which signed the Hague convention and said: "I feel it to be my right and my duty in accordance with Article III of the convention to declare to you in a spirit of trust friendship that I would welcome any opportunity to act in the interests of European peace whether now or at any other time that might be better fitted, to render you and all concerned services which would give me satisfaction and joy. "This proposal was made at the time when the armies of both sides were in the front and the question when it seemed out of the question to call a halt to events. The emperor could, therefore, only have his thanks conveyed to President Wilson for his offer and thereby pointed out that while the present moment was too early for mediation by the neutral powers, the President's friendly proposal might later be returned. "The emperor then conversed for some time further with Mr. Gerard and explained to him the events that led up to the outbreak of war. The emperor particularly pointed out the ambitious and disloyal attitude of Great Britain which had destroyed all hope of a peaceful agreement. "Mr. Gerard's statements in his memoirs appear to be a reproduction of this conversation. If the press in enemy countries sees revelations in them, that only shows they are ignorant of the German white book, which in essence sets forth the same events. "May Have Written Memorandum "Possibly during the conversation the emperor wrote a memorandum for the ambassador, so that he might not announce anything to Washington that would be incorrect in that case it would be a matter of record to assist Mr. Gerard's memory, but it would not be a communication from the emperor to President Wilson. "The Cologne Gazette says there is no appearance of reason to doubt the genuineness of the emperor's telegram as published by Mr. Gerard. The newspapers say it cannot see how its contents could be so fresh proof of Germany's guilt, as it only gives evidence of the cunning and ambiguous policy followed by Great Britain in the days prior to the outbreak of the war. "The Naunet Nachrichten, of Munich, Bavaria, says it does not matter whether the emperor's message to Wilson is authentic, as it only proves the emperor's loyalty of peace. But quite another newspaper says, in the use of the entente press and telegraphic agencies are making of Mr. Gerard's alleged telegram a great effort made again to represent Germany as being responsible for the war. "The Local Anzeiger, commenting on the publication of the alleged telegram says: "Mr. Gerard's comments on this alleged telegram of the emperor attempt to prove that no greater misfortune could have happened to the world in the history of the war than England's non-participation in the war. It is futile to argue against such stupidity. The imperial documentation which Mr. Gerard publishes proves conclusively that England worked with might and main in July, 1914, to prevent war."

GERMANS DENY EMPEROR SENT MESSAGE TO WILSON (Continued from page 5) "The department's bureau of housing has finished a survey of the housing conditions in each of the thirty-four cases that have been reported in Lancaster county, some of which are now under quarantine. There is no polio myelitis in the city of Lancaster. In the rural sections where the cases occurred it was found the housing conditions in cases near the city were in only two instances were the sanitary arrangements satisfactory. "Dr. Dixon believes the conditions through that area are such that with proper watchfulness there is now a hopeful outlook with regard to escaping an epidemic. He has had his chief medical inspector look into conditions in states near the city of Lancaster and to-day gave out the result of Dr. Dixon's inquiries. These are summarized as follows: New York—124 cases from April 1 to July 30, of which 75 occurred in New York City with no tendency toward grouping anywhere in the state. New Jersey—49 cases since April 1, of which seven were in Newark; no grouping. West Virginia—49 cases, only grouping of cases in Monongah. Delaware—Two cases. Maryland—31 cases from April 1 to August 8. Ohio—89 cases from April 1 to July 30, with a tendency toward grouping at Martins Ferry cases since April 1, of which seven were in Newark; no grouping. Pennsylvania—there were thirty-five cases reported from April 1 to July 1, as against 13 last year for corresponding months. In July of this year there were 43 reported, while July of last year showed a total of 178, with the epidemic in progress. The figures by counties for July were: Allegheny, 6; Beaver, 1; Crawford, 1; Dauphin, 6; Lancaster, 17; Lawrence, 1; Mercer, 1; Westmoreland, 1; Butler, 3, and Philadelphia, 2.

CHARLES HOFER DIES Marietta, Pa., Aug. 14.—Charles Hofer, who boarded at the Railroad Hotel, died suddenly yesterday morning about 7 o'clock from an attack of heart disease. He had not been well for several days, and Dr. H. A. Mowery was summoned, but he died shortly after the physician's arrival. Deceased was born at Newton, Lancaster county, February 18, 1840, and was a farmer by occupation. After the death of his wife he came to Marietta several years ago. He was a fine penman, having in his possession a diploma awarded by an artists' school. He was considered an authority on tobacco growing and its marketing, and frequently contributed articles to the American Agriculturist, New York. Mr. Hofer was a member of General Welsh Post No. 118, Grand Army of the Republic at Columbia, having served during the Civil War in the Third Maryland Regiment. His only surviving relative, is a granddaughter, whose address is not known.

PARALYSIS NOT VERY SERIOUS Commissioner Dixon Gives the Result of Some Recent Investigations

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, state health commissioner, last night announced that there were only two places in the State where infantile paralysis cases appear in quantity large enough to attract any attention, New Castle and Lancaster county. Associate Chief Medical Inspector Hull reported that there are twenty-one cases and two suspects in New Castle. He has made an examination of the last week of Dr. W. L. Steen, city health officer, and reports that there are some very bad housing conditions. The cases are under quarantine in the city and the local officials have closed all public places. "The department's bureau of housing has finished a survey of the housing conditions in each of the thirty-four cases that have been reported in Lancaster county, some of which are now under quarantine. There is no polio myelitis in the city of Lancaster. In the rural sections where the cases occurred it was found the housing conditions in cases near the city were in only two instances were the sanitary arrangements satisfactory. "Dr. Dixon believes the conditions through that area are such that with proper watchfulness there is now a hopeful outlook with regard to escaping an epidemic. He has had his chief medical inspector look into conditions in states near the city of Lancaster and to-day gave out the result of Dr. Dixon's inquiries. These are summarized as follows: New York—124 cases from April 1 to July 30, of which 75 occurred in New York City with no tendency toward grouping anywhere in the state. New Jersey—49 cases since April 1, of which seven were in Newark; no grouping. West Virginia—49 cases, only grouping of cases in Monongah. Delaware—Two cases. Maryland—31 cases from April 1 to August 8. Ohio—89 cases from April 1 to July 30, with a tendency toward grouping at Martins Ferry cases since April 1, of which seven were in Newark; no grouping. Pennsylvania—there were thirty-five cases reported from April 1 to July 1, as against 13 last year for corresponding months. In July of this year there were 43 reported, while July of last year showed a total of 178, with the epidemic in progress. The figures by counties for July were: Allegheny, 6; Beaver, 1; Crawford, 1; Dauphin, 6; Lancaster, 17; Lawrence, 1; Mercer, 1; Westmoreland, 1; Butler, 3, and Philadelphia, 2.

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Big Party Entertained at Poplar Lodge on Sunday

Mount Gretna, Pa., Aug. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Wallis were the recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fackler, of the chautauqua grounds. Mrs. Harry Rouse and Richard Alvin and Caroline Rouse, of Camp Hill, were week-end guests of Misses Catherine and Gertrude Huber at Highland cottage. Carvel Sparrow, of Harrisburg, arrived yesterday and will spend a month at Melrose cottage. Miss Florence Rohrer and Russel Huber, of Harrisburg, are enjoying a week at Highland cottage. Miss Mary Huber and Miss Annie Huber, of Harrisburg, have returned home after several days spent at Highland cottage. Richard Tippet and John Hendrickson spent Monday at Montan-

nesca cottage, on the campmeeting grounds. George Young, of Harrisburg, was a week-end guest at Melrose cottage. Mrs. Mary Steever and Ralph Steever, of Harrisburg, were guests of Mrs. Anna Steever on Sunday. The following guests were entertained at Poplar Lodge on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Greider, of Silver Spring; Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Landis and daughter, Mary Landis, of Manheim; Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Landis and daughter Anna, Mr. and Mrs. John Stehman, Nissley Stehman and Mrs. Anna Stehman, Miss Ethel Mumma, Miss Nora Landis, Homer Grabbill, Paul Beck and Miss Nora Miller and Miss Mabel Miller. Misses Anna and Edna Boyer, Misses Mae Groce and Mabel Groce and Simon Boyer, of Harrisburg, and Miss Nell Myers, of Mechanicsburg, have returned home after a week's vacation at Mount Gretna.

Use Ice Sensibly DON'T make the mistake of trying to "skimp" on your ice bill. There is no economy in letting your ice box get empty every night. A considerable portion of the next day's supply will be necessary to again reduce temperatures. Besides you run the risk of spoiling food to an amount equal to many times the cost of the ice. The more ice you buy the less you will use, for the simple reason that a cold refrigerator does not consume as much ice as a warm one. United Ice & Coal Co., Forster & Cowden Sts.

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Why Nine People Out of Ten Have Acid Stomach and Indigestion

Acids in Stomach that Sour and Ferment Your Food Should be Neutralized With a Little Magnesia to End Indigestion. "While there are many forms of stomach trouble," says a physician who has made a special study of stomach disorders, "I believe that fully 90 per cent of these cases are traceable to the excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid in the stomach with consequent food fermentation, gas and delayed digestion. The stomach needs a certain amount of acid to do its work, but many people have an unnatural tendency to secrete more acid than their stomach requires. This excess acid makes all the trouble. Their stomachs are almost constantly in a state of sourness and ferment, extremely irritating and inflaming to the stomach lining and most everything they eat disagrees and turns to gas. No wonder we have so much so-called indigestion and dyspepsia. An acid stomach should be neutralized or sweetened daily with some simple harmless anti-acid like bisurated magnesia which, instead of merely artificially digesting the food, neutralizes the excess acid, counteracts or changes the acid, soothes and heals the sore inflamed stomach and permits normal healthy digestion without pain or trouble of any kind. I say bisurated magnesia because I regard this as the best form in which magnesia can be used for stomach purposes. A few ounces of the powder or a small package of 8-grain tablets can be obtained at any drug store and will convert almost any stomach sufferer into a forever discarding all digestive aids and relying entirely on bisurated magnesia. It is a laxative and may be freely taken either before or after meals. Sold by G. A. Gorgas.

What Does A Dollar Buy from Your Dealer

DOES it buy merchandise or does it pay for his delivery mistakes? A dollar is worth just as much as it ever was—but it won't go as far. One reason is because some merchants haven't yet realized that it is good business