

KIWANIS CLUB GAINS RAPIDLY IN MEMBERSHIP

Weekly Luncheon of Businessmen Proves Most Successful

The weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club was held in the Elks Clubhouse at noon, to-day. Addresses were made by Henry Claster and J. Herbert Kellberg. W. H. Brown, of Brown and Company, distributed bottles of furniture polish; A. J. Simms, tailor, gave clothes-brushes, and V. H. Brackenridge, of the Patriot, gave a paper-knife, as silent booster.

The membership campaign of the club is merrily progressing. A total of ninety-two members was announced. But eight members are required to reach the charter membership aim of 100 members.

E. B. Chenoweth, manager of the Kresge Five and Ten Cent Store, a newly-elected member of the club, was puzzled to-day when he learned about the ten-dollar check being passed around the club. "When the check comes to me," Chenoweth declared, "they'll have to bring a five-ton truck, if they want to buy ten dollars worth of good to a five and ten cent store."

Because of the inclement weather, the photograph of the club was not taken, as was originally announced. J. Herbert Kellberg will bring his camera for the photograph, at the next luncheon.

New members of the club are: Frank R. Downey, George D. Proctor, Robert W. Leshner, Charles M. Williams, Claude E. Keidig, W. H. Houser, George W. Himes, Harry H. Hess, David W. Cottrell, William Russ.

Berlin Organ Limits the Number of Fighting Men U. S. Can Spare to Europe

London, Jan. 18.—Commenting upon the statement made by Secretary of War Baker before a Congressional Committee regarding preparations, the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin says:

"The American secretary of war speaks of an American army in France. There is an American army in France, but it consists entirely of woodcutters, railway men and doctors, except two or three divisions whose precious lives are being spared in quiet places."

"Mr. Baker speaks as if shortly there would be 1,500,000 Americans in France. Can the United States spare such a large number of men? The answer is no, because a large part of the army must remain behind for the protection of the frontiers, the coasts, the colonies and for their duties of a political nature. The political situation compels the United States to keep at home the greater portion of its army and the country can at the most spare only 400,000 or 500,000 men in the European battlefields."

GOOD JOBS ARE OPEN THROUGH CIVIL SERVICE

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in this city on the dates named: February 9: Clerk in the Departmental Service at Washington, D. C. The usual entrance salary is from \$900 to \$1,000 a year, but the War Department will appoint eligibles at \$1,100 and promote to \$1,200 at the expiration of three months of satisfactory service. March 2: First Grade Clerk for service in Pennsylvania, New Jersey or Delaware. Application papers can be secured from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, at the post office.

Remarkable Photo Taken at Lunch Hour During Battle of Cambrai



This photograph taken at the height of the British advance at Cambrai showed East County troops resting for lunch in the trenches behind their machine guns. The picture was taken while bullets were flying over the heads of the men.

ITALIAN TROOPS BREAK PRESSURE

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canals. But recently low water has permitted the enemy to renew his incursions almost to Capo Sile and the Venetian lagoons.

Enemy patrols had established dugouts and posts in the lagoons at Agenzia Zuliana, just across the river from Capo Sile, which commands the canal running to Porto Grande and the region back of Venice. During the early days of the week the Italian navy had bombarded the dugouts and destroyed the bridge on which the enemy was attempting to cross at Agenzia Zuliana. The Italian navy had attempted to enlarge his position but was uniformly repulsed.

Met by Chosen Troops. Stung by the repeated checks the enemy brought his full force to bear yesterday morning. They were met by chosen Italian troops from the Grenadier and Bersaglieri brigades. The Italian defense was led by the Bersaglieri, who had asked that privilege in order to answer scurrying pamphlets which had been thrown into the Italian lines.

The Bersaglieri hewed their way to the enemy's support line. The fight was stubborn for the first two hours, but the enemy gradually gave ground as fresh ranks of Bersaglieri cheering the singing patriotic songs, threw themselves into the struggle. The enemy was finally pushed back from the positions he had gained.

One of the favorite ruses used by the enemy was for a party of his troops to advance with their hands up, calling "Kamerad!" when they would get close to the Italian lines with hand grenades but to be mowed down as they advanced by the Italian machine gunfire. The fighting throughout was at close quarters.

Italians Take Prisoners. Heavy losses were sustained by the enemy and the Italians captured 150 prisoners. The battle ground was covered with Austrian dead, and burial parties were busy through the night.

Many individual instances of bravery stand out. In one case an Italian officer and five men leaped into an Austrian trench, took two machine guns, killed the Austrian gunners and brought back the guns. The Italian success gives a serious check to the enemy effort to improve his position near Venice.

RUSSIA FACES NEW PROBLEM

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Bolshevik ultimatum to release Russian troops under arrest, Premier Lenin has ordered his soldiers to arrest King Ferdinand and bring him to Petrograd. The Bolsheviks are said to be serious in their intention to imprison the Rumanian king.

Destroy Railroads. Ukrainian and Bolshevik troops have fought bloody battles in Odessa and near Poltava and the Bolsheviks are said to be destroying railroads and bridges in an attempt to hamper the advance of Ukrainian soldiers northward. The Bolsheviks announce the capture by their troops of Irkutsk, Siberia, and Orenburg.

The Constitutional assembly, controlled by parties opposed to the Bolsheviks, is to meet to-day unless the Lenin government again intervenes. Should it meet, it is anticipated in Petrograd that there will be disorder there. Most of the delegates to the assembly are said to be in Petrograd.

On the lower Plave near Venice the Italians have checked an Austrian attempt to dislodge them from their recently-won positions and to threaten the defenses of the Venetian lagoons. In a hand-to-hand conflict which lasted four hours the Italians inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured 150 prisoners and some guns and war material. There has been no activity on the western front except the usual artillery fire.

Careless Use of Soap Spoils the Hair

Soap should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulsified cocoon oil (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than the most expensive soap or any other else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub in. It flakes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified cocoon oil at any pharmacy, it's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

U. S. Government Seizes 1,000,000 Loaded Shells Meant for Russian Govt.

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Wilmington, Del., Jan. 18.—About 1,000,000 loaded shells, comprising 125 carloads, originally made for the Russian government, which have been stored in magazines along the Delaware river, below Wilmington, were seized to-day by the United States government, which placed 100 soldiers on guard.

The explosives were made for the original Russian government and when it collapsed the local contractor had them on his hands. At the time of the seizure they were reported to be the property of the New Castle Construction Company and, as far as known no arrangements had been made for any disposition of them. Because of the fear they might prove a menace to Wilmington, complaint is said to have been made to the federal government, which acted promptly. What disposition the government will make of the explosives is not known.

Germany Will Make New Move For Peace Declares Senator Lewis

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Washington, Jan. 18.—Germany and Pope Benedict, Senator Lewis, of Illinois declared to-day, both are planning new early peace movements.

"I have reasons to know," said Senator Lewis, discussing his Senate resolution proposing endorsement of the President's peace program, that Berlin expects to withdraw her peace proposals to the Bolsheviks and make new proposals, but proposals which will be applicable not only to Russia, but to all her opponents.

"I also have information," he continued, "that the Pope is planning with the acquiescence of Italy another effort toward peace."

Twin Babies to Be Brought Here From Australia When They Can Stand Voyage

Twin babies, one-month-old, are in Sydney, Australia, in charge of a nurse until the yare strong enough to take a voyage across the ocean and then over the United States to this city. The babies, Madam Kennedy Waite, mother of the children, was buried here. The babies will be brought here to their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Edward Kennedy, 1011 North Seventeenth street. The body of Mrs. Waite was brought here by her husband, Dr. John Herbert Waite, who started from Australia the day after she died.

Missouri Voluntarily Places Restrictions on All Amusements

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St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18.—Missouri to-day prepared to observe the mandate of its fuel administrator, curtailing amusements of every nature and imposing restrictions upon practically every consumer of coal in the state. The order became effective at 7 o'clock this morning. It was designed by Fuel Administrator Crossley as an aid to yesterday's drastic regulations by the Federal fuel administration and is aimed to avert if possible, an inclusion of Missouri in the restrictions placed upon industries east of the Mississippi river.

Plan For Rebuilding of Swatara Creek Bridge

Plans for the rebuilding of the bridge over the Swatara creek just west of Hummelstown on the main highway between Harrisburg and Reading, are being considered by the County Commissioners. The present structure is an old wooden covered bridge, and is inadequate to meet the increasing traffic demands. While the new structure is being erected the old bridge will be kept open.

William Jennings and E. J. Stackpole, of the committee from Dauphin county, conferred with the commissioners to-day on the road plans for the rebuilding of the bridge. Lebanon and Berks counties.

Council and Candidates to Settle Controversy

Council, three candidates for city treasurer—Harry F. Oves, Ed. C. First and William S. Tunja, and newspapermen, will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock when the charges made by Commissioner Gross that the three men in question "went too far" in soliciting his vote, will be heard. The special meeting was decided upon after Council made a fruitless attempt to elect a city treasurer. The delay is holding up the issuing of about 18,000 notices to property owners in the city, which must be gotten out about two months earlier this year because of a change in the law.

GOVERNOR SEEKS TO RELIEVE ORDER

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other labor organizations who were in the city and in addition to asking their views urged that they do their utmost to have their people help wherever possible.

The Governor embodied his views in a statement in the course of which he asked why skilled men could not be sent home for a week from the camps to help break the congestion. It is understood here that there are 15,000 Pennsylvanians familiar with railroad work in camps.

Statement in Full

The statement issued is as follows: "The decree of the fuel administrator, affecting as it does, the very life of this Commonwealth, I view with grave concern. I regret that due notice of its promulgation was not given the state administration and our business interests. The people of Pennsylvania are intensely loyal. They can well be taken into the confidence of the nation in advance of an action that may entail results of the most far reaching and unhappy consequences. We shall have a tremendous army of people idle at a time when these are the people who produce their labor. Just how much suffering will ensue time alone will reveal. We must plan at once to relieve the distress that seems inevitable. The members of the National Senate and House who were present and voted a word of counsel for things, are to be commended. I shall confer widely with representative leaders of thought throughout the state and will then take such action in the interests of peace and safety of our industries and our people as the circumstances and the views of our people may warrant. If—as it doubtless will—there is crying need for fuel for our vessels, would it not have been wise to shift the army of laborers from one to another activity and thus accomplish the result, keep our people employed and secure the largest possible output of our industries? Might it not have been possible to turn back the skilled men in the national cantonments for a week's service in relieving the acute conditions existing?"

"Outlines of the state under the 'shut down order' will be taken up with the banking commissioner and all other questions will be considered with the Attorney General who will advise as to the relation of the state," said Governor Brumbaugh to-day.

"I have in mind to ask the judges of the state to request that bars be closed on the days when industrial plants are shut down." The question what to do about the state offices outside of the Capitol will be determined in a day or so. The Capitol will be kept open as it has a supply of river coal.

Acting Commissioner Lew R. Palmer, of the Department of Labor and Industry sent the following telegram to all supervising inspectors: "The days on which industries are closed by the federal fuel administrator not being classed as Pennsylvania holidays, this department cannot permit overtime for women. Questions regarding this matter other than overtime for women should be referred to William Potter, Pennsylvania fuel administrator, Bellevue, Philadelphia."

The water that permits overtime on three days in the same week during which a holiday occurs provided such overtime does not exceed two hours in any one day and the hours for the week do not exceed fifty-four.

Commissioner Palmer said that if overtime work were permitted for women that the effect of the Monday holidays declared strictly for coal conservation would be nullified.

NEW DIPLOMACY NEED OF TIMES

Chairman Ainey Discusses Trend of International Affairs at This Period

The interchange of ambassadorial legislative representatives among the world's parliamentary bodies is an essential part of the program of world democratization, in the opinion of Public Service Commissioner W. D. Ainey.

"Diplomacy has lagged behind democracy by at least 500 years," says Commissioner Ainey, who has just been notified from Christiania, Norway, of his election to life membership in the Inter-Parliamentary Union—a recognition accorded to only two other Americans—Senator Root and Senator Burton. The Inter-Parliamentary Union was brought into being by members of the British House of Commons and the French Chamber of Deputies, who conceived the idea that the legislative bodies of the world powers should have some means of even though unofficial, of meeting on common grounds in order to exchange views and get in touch with the various problems that affect the foreign policies of the various nations. Many of the propositions considered in the first and second Hague conferences originated as a result of the deliberations of this union.

Commissioner Ainey has been made a permanent member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union upon the recommendation of the American branch, composed of senators and congressmen, and he will continue in his services while a member of Congress in promoting a better understanding between the United States and Japan. As a member of the Foreign Affairs committee he gave much time to the so-called Japanese question; and the work done by him and his colleagues contributed largely to laying the foundation of good will which has resulted so recently in a constructive international policy affecting these two countries.

"Diplomacy had its origin in days when monarchs were supreme and ambassadors to the English parliament," says Commissioner Ainey. "This kind of diplomacy is too secretive and too unresponsive to meet the needs of the present age."

"With the advent of parliaments more responsibility was placed on the people there did not occur a corresponding change in the method of selecting these foreign representatives, so that the issues of war and peace now rest largely in the hands of the few. Hardly a half dozen men, none of them selected by or responsible to the English parliament, the Russian Duma, the French Senate or Chamber of Deputies, determined to a large extent the issues resulting in the European war. It is needless to say that foreign policies are equally beyond the control of the German people."

"If with the dawn of a new day, when peace shall properly come, there shall, by international accord, be created and sent a large representation from country to country, composed of one or more persons selected by the chief executive and of one or more members of the Senate and House, and to act as an ambassadorial college in the country to which they are severally attributed, a long step toward securing and maintaining international comity will have been taken."

"I do not think that such a step can properly be taken in advance of the conclusion of the war, but the preliminary may well be discussed in Congress and plans considered prior to that time."

"While it is true that in Great Britain questions of policy, including foreign policy, are occasionally determined through appeals to the country, and in that sense the British House of Commons is in closer touch with the foreign problems of the British empire than is the American congress with the foreign problems of this country, still there, as here, the method is cumbersome and wrong in principle. Let the representatives of the various parliaments of the world be enabled officially to get in closer touch with each other, whereby the opportunity for misunderstandings would be greatly minimized. The development of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is of and in itself a step in the right direction."

Europe's Largest Dam Built by U. S. Experts

The largest dam in Europe, situated near the old fortified town of Talam, Spain, was recently completed by American engineers and experts. It is constructed of concrete, and is 330 feet high, 700 feet long and 230 feet at the base, gradually decreasing to 14 feet at the top. The Noguera Pallaresa river flowed through the chasm across which the dam is built, and it abuts on almost perpendicular cliffs.

The valley above the dam was bought from the various landholders at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000, and now filled with water, forms an artificial lake 15½ miles long and 2½ miles wide. The floodgates are so carefully balanced that they open automatically under the pressure of a rise of one inch of water. The natural formation of the rock near the dam has been utilized to provide a spillway with a capacity of 70,000 cubic feet of water a second.

The dam has a twofold object in the production of electric power and use in irrigation. The water that now passes through the powerhouse yields an electric current of 20,000 horse power. Later it will be increased to 40,000 horse power. The water is carried by a system of canals into an arid district, where it irrigates a surface of nearly one hundred square miles. A great deal of American-made machinery was used in the construction work.

PATRIOTS MUST DIE FOR IDEALS

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toration of Belgium and reparation, the premier said. From Germany there had been but one answer, he added, "and it came from Von Titt's soul—never!"

Continuing, the premier said: "Our channel ports are not far from the fighting line and unless we are prepared to stand up to the people who are dominating Germany, Britain, British democracy, French democracy, and the democracy of Europe will be at the mercy of the most cruel military autocracy the world has ever seen."

"If any man here can find an honorable and equitable way out of this conflict without fighting it through," the premier said, "let him tell it. My conviction is this—the people must either go on or go under."

The view of the government, Mr. Lloyd George said, was that it would be folly to withdraw men from industries one hour sooner than the need arose, but that it would be treason to the state to democracy and to freedom if, when the need did arise, the demand should not be made.

Whatever terms were put forward by any pacifist orator here, the premier declared, would not be cashed by Ludendorff or the Kaiser unless the British had the power to enforce them.



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Will Help You to Economize

Right in line with the great National moves for greater savings—this big January Clearance Sale is proving itself to be an opportunity for every family to secure footwear for their present as well as future needs and effect not imaginary but real savings. If you haven't bought yours, better do it now.

Men's 4-buckle Arctics	\$2.25	Boys' Dress Shoes; regular \$2.50	value	\$1.98	
Men's 1-buckle Arctics	98c	Misses' High Cut, Lace Shoes—regular \$3	value	\$2.45	
Women's Rubbers	59c	Women's High Cut Lace Shoes, in pearl gray, kid or brown kid, with cloth tops.	Regular \$6.00	value. Special	\$3.95
Children's 1-buckle Arctics	69c				
Men's Heavy Work Shoes; regular \$2.50	values			\$1.98	

Factory Outlet Shoe Co. Reliable Cut - Rate Shoes 16 NORTH FOURTH STREET



ADVISES MOTHERS TO GIVE THEIR CHILDREN FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE FOR COLDS COUGHS AND BODY-BUILDING

"I have been giving my children Father John's Medicine for eleven months and have found very good results. My baby, Charlotte, of 17 months, was very small and did not thrive. I took her to several doctors but not until I began giving Father John's Medicine did she gain in weight. Both children have a good appetite and healthy color since I have given them Father John's Medicine. Have also found good results taking it myself as a builder. My advice to all mothers is to give their children Father John's Medicine." (Signed) Mrs. Lawrence Diemer, 723 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Because it is guaranteed free from alcohol or dangerous drugs, Father John's Medicine is the safe family remedy for colds, coughs and grip. A doctor's prescription with 60 years of success.

In One Night, While You Sleep, Mustarine Ends Sore Throat, Cold on Chest, Pleurisy

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wonderful discovery will do the work of 50 mustard plasters. Tonsillitis, bronchitis, pleurisy and deep-seated coughs, croup, night, Rheumatic sufferers joyfully praise it for the way it speedily stops the agony and reduces the swollen joints. Begy's Mustarine is the original mustard plaster substitute made of good, honest, yellow mustard—(not cheap substitute)—combined with other pain destroyers and is highly recommended by many physicians to reduce the swelling of joint. After all other remedies have failed thousands have overcome the misery caused by sore, burning feet, corns, bunions and callouses. Use Mustarine for chilblains and frosted feet, but be sure its Begy's in the yellow box.

Millions Use It For Colds

Beware "Pape's Cold Compound" relieves cold or gripe misery in a few hours—Really wonderful!

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffing! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end gripe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs. It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and nose passages; stops nasty discharge or nose running; relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice and causes no inconvenience. Don't accept a substitute. Insist on "Pape's"—nothing else.