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MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT POLITICS will be forgotten at the national capital to-day. As in every previous situation involving the honor of the country, all factions of Congress will unite in supporting President Wilson in whatever policy he may recommend in dealing with Mexico.

We may believe that the invasion now impending might have been prevented by a show of firmness earlier in the administration, but this does not alter the fact that we are now face to face with a condition not of our own making and which demands for President Wilson the unqualified support of every good American.

The President has been forbearing in the present incident almost beyond the limits of patience. He has given Huerta every opportunity in the world to save himself. The Mexican provisional President, nevertheless, has persisted in his understandable course. There is nothing left for us to do but what we have said we would do.

But it should be borne in mind that the United States has no quarrel with the people of Mexico as a whole. We have no grudge against Mexico as a nation and if we do go into Mexico, as is now apparent, it ought to be with the set purpose of establishing a firm and stable form of government. We ought to be prepared to pursue the same course there as we did in Cuba. We are interested only in seeing law and order re-established south of the Rio Grande and it may be that the Tampico incident will pave the way to that end.

At all events, this is not a time for criticism. Politics should be forgotten, as they undoubtedly will be. The President should, and doubtless will, have the hearty support of the whole American people.

"CLEAN-UP" WEEK J. L. BALDWIN, State Fire Marshal, has issued a "clean-up" bulletin, which gives fire protection as a reason for Spring renovation.

Mr. Baldwin says that large numbers of fires have been caused by carelessness and putting off until to-morrow what can be done to-day. After a neighborhood fire, he asks, have you not gone home and looked about to see if there was not some such cause for fire about your own place and cleaned up in a little while forgotten all about it, and maybe in a short time had a fire in your own house, from possibly the same cause, and have ever since been struggling to build a new home and get out of debt?

Would it not have been better to have kept cleaning up? asks the Marshal. Getting rid of fire caused by trash?

Join at once the fire prevention crusade that is sweeping the entire country, he advises, and get your neighbors together in a thorough clean-up. Let your motto be "CLEAN AND KEEP CLEAN." Look after your buildings. See that they are in good repair; if not, put them in repair and keep them so. Remove all rubbish from, in or about your buildings. Keep gasoline, oils and other like combustibles out of them. See that the chimney of your house is clean before putting up stoves. See that matches are kept in a safe place and away from children, rats and mice.

This is a new line of thought on clean-up week, quite as important as the health reasons outlined in Mayor Royal's proclamation.

JUDGE KUNKEL'S POPULARITY JUDGE KUNKEL'S popularity over the State is well attested by the petitions filed at the State Department on Saturday. More than 12,000 signers of fifty-two counties have pledged themselves to support him for nomination as State Supreme Court Judge. More are to follow and by the close of the week every county in the State will be represented at the State Department by a Kunkel nominating petition.

Judge Kunkel has well merited the encouragement his candidacy is meeting throughout Pennsylvania. No better qualified man ever submitted himself for the high place of Supreme Court Judge. His friends in Dauphin county are pleased to note the recog-

nition he is receiving at the hands of their neighbors in surrounding counties.

REA'S ASSERTION SUSTAINED RESIDENT SAMUEL REA, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a few days since denied emphatically the truth of a report that the recent railroad retrenchments had been made only for the purpose of forcing the government to grant a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates and not because of any decrease in earnings. President Rea's assertion is apparently sustained by returns for February of fifty representative railroad systems in all sections of the country, with a mileage of 161,000, as reported by the Wall Street Journal, an authority on statistics of that character.

According to the figures of the Journal, these fifty railroads for the period named show a decrease in gross earnings of 10.88 per cent., while net earnings decreased 42.18 per cent. This compares with a decrease in gross of 7.58 per cent. and a decrease of 25.81 per cent. in net, for January.

February makes the fifth successive month of the decline in railroad earnings and is by far the worst showing, especially as regards the net. Since September each month has shown a greater falling off of business as compared with the previous year. The February returns as a matter of fact make a poorer comparison with January earnings than the percentages would indicate, as the month of February, 1913, showed but small increases over 1912.

All sections of the country have felt the effects of general trade reaction, although some sections have been affected to a lesser extent than others. The southern roads report the smallest decreases in both gross and net, but this showing is somewhat fictitious, as comparison is with a poor month in 1913 when the cotton movement was exceptionally small.

These returns indicate that the railroads are doing just what any other business would do—cut expenditures when receipts fall off.

A NAVIGABLE SUSQUEHANNA

THE current issue of the Bulletin of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association calls attention to the fact that widespread interest has been aroused throughout Central Pennsylvania by the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Moore for a survey of the Susquehanna river. The Bulletin asserts that nowhere else in the United States has a stream of the magnitude of the Susquehanna been so neglected by the government. Attention is called to the fact that the dam at McCall's Ferry, which practically blocks the stream, was built on the mere order of the War Department, declaring the river not navigable above the Maryland line.

Says the Bulletin, commenting on this: We do not know the reason for such an order, or the difference as between the Susquehanna and the Mississippi, for instance, above the Keokuk dam. Rapids exist in both streams, and while navigation may be obstructed at certain points, it is going a long way to condemn the whole stream as not navigable. Both these great dams were designed by the same engineer and built for the same purpose, but the people along the Mississippi were more alive to the value of their river, and saw to it that an adequate lock was included in the Mississippi dam, while it was only with considerable difficulty, and after the completion of the McCall's Ferry dam, that even so much as a fish-way was built there. It is with no desire to injure the power companies that attention is called to the unusual nature of its privilege, but, in fairness to the millions of people living within the watershed of the Susquehanna, something should be done to revise the department's order and to provide for the construction of a lock at the McCall's Ferry, and in any dam built above that point.

Whether or not the Susquehanna will ever be open to navigation as far north as Harrisburg is a much mooted question, but at all events the government should at least see to it that no obstacles are put in the way of such a project if ever undertaken. The power dams that in the course of time it is logical to suppose will mark the stream at frequent intervals, should, as the Bulletin points out, be made helpful rather than hindrances to navigation.

BENEFITTING THE RAILROADS

IT develops that President Wilson's proposal to repeal the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal law would not only be a surrender of the canal to Great Britain, but would place the independent shipping interests of the United States in direct competition with that of the great American and English owned Mexican transcontinental railroads. President Taft and a majority of those in control of the national government in 1912, when the canal regulations were under consideration, realized that there would be no benefit to the people if the transcontinental railroads were permitted the use of the Panama Canal. They understood that such a course merely would transfer the freight monopoly from rail to water—so they ruled that the 92 per cent. of coastwise vessels owned by the railroads should not be permitted to use the canal, but that independent American ownership might pass through without charge. This Republican-made law was designed to curb the great railroad monopolies on one hand and on the other to encourage the creation of a great American coastwise merchant marine. Now comes President Wilson to destroy all this at a blow and to give back to the big railroad interests the advantage of which they were about to be robbed; and more than that, to protect the English-owned Tehuantepec railroad, which crosses Mexico at its narrowest point. This company is dominated by a British syndicate headed by Lord Cowdray and the English ambassador to Mexico. It enjoys the greatest overland monopoly on this continent—a monopoly that would be put out of business if American ships were permitted free use of the Panama Canal. Here we find a very special reason why persons influential in the English government are insisting on the repeal of the tolls exemp-

tion clause—they are patriotic because their personal pocketbooks have been touched.

Thus it will be seen that the main beneficiaries of the President's policy would be the big railroad interests here and abroad and that the victim, as usual, would be poor old Mr. Common People. However, it must not be forgotten that President Wilson has a reputation to sustain in the English newspapers.

EVENING CHAT

Probably fifty nominating petitions, which were mailed to the department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth by candidates for the May primary, have been returned to aspirants for nominations because of defects and some of them will have considerable work to do if the papers are to be placed in proper form and returned to the State Capitol before to-morrow evening, when the time for filing such papers expires under the new primary act. Most of the papers found defective lacked the affidavit of candidates that they were bona fide candidates, although a few came in without the affidavit which is demanded of the men who circulate the papers and who must certify to the signatures to the knowledge signers had of the contents of the paper. In a number of instances it has been found that signers did not set down the date upon which the signatures were placed on the paper, one of the principal things about the new form. Failure to set down the name of city, borough or township of election district has also been noticed on many papers. The most serious defects, however, were lack of affidavits. Less than twenty were found, and not all the required number of signers, among the number being the ticket of the Prohibitionists for State-wide nominations. Most of the papers filed contain far more signers than the law demands, and papers already on file exceed in number of signatures the big papers of 1912, when 10,000 and 15,000 were the maximum, both coming from the county of Philadelphia, and were told there are papers on file for some candidates for whom 500 would have been sufficient which contain ten, fifteen, twenty times that number of signers, and the papers, especially filed are considerably less in number than those brought or sent in. The required number of names is worked out and filed and the rest are baled and put away in the vault of the department.

Generally speaking, except for the requirements of signing the papers, things are not much different from what they were two years ago. There are the same bulky papers, the same letters with sealing wax and many over and over again, and the same signers with papers about the Capitol, out to all intents and purposes it is the same thing as before. Some of the papers filed bear signatures in the same color of ink, showing that one man circulated them and used his fountain pen. Many of them have signatures in indelible pencil and several of the Society papers are signed in bright red ink. One such paper had twenty-five names written in red.

It's funny, too, how the people differ in stating their business. The names in succession on one paper were signed with attorney at law, attorney and lawyer. One man signed his business as a cornetist and another as "a minister of the gospel, retired." Some papers have also come in with the name "Journalist" attached to the signature. Another signed as a "sand duffer." In another case a man got a modicum of assistance by placing his rubber stamp, giving his address and full line of business in the space after his name, while there are in fact where men simply signed "Gent." Names are either typed or typewritten in unobtrusive style or else boldly written or capitalized in black ink. Some can be read across a room and the signers on the outside leave no doubt as to the character of the paper.

Some of the candidates are obsessed with the notion that they are called by the people. One man wrote: "Please put my papers on file, sure, because they don't think I'm going to run up here. They have been after me twice, but I didn't do so because he wanted to make sure that his papers would get on file. A man up in Erie sent his papers by ordinary mail and did not even ask for a receipt. Most of the people file their papers and even those which come by registered mail are acknowledged. It is believed that the number of papers filed this year will not touch the 2,200 mark of 1912. Many filed are supplemental, which evidence a desire to honor some candidate.

One man on the "Hill" who will be glad when the rush of petitions is over will be Major Samuel B. Paxton, one of the clerks of the State Department. The major looks after the mail end of the department, especially the important mail, and it happens that almost everyone mailing a petition for the primary sends it by registered mail. Every letter that comes in such form requires two signatures in receiving and that means that for every one of the letters that arrive the major must sign twice. The other day he signed his name about 100 times and he knows how many he will sign to-day. Two years ago the major signed his name over 200 times in one day just in the process of getting the mail.

The county commissioners are having it rather easy this year in the matter of nominating petitions compared to what was the case last year. This primary only the committeemen are to be elected and the whole number will not be as heavy as it used to be some days last year. The commission, however, have the task of preparing for the city registration, which comes along soon, and then of getting everything ready for the primary which is almost as bad as an election.

NEWS DISPATCHES OF THE CIVIL WAR

[From the Telegraph, April 20, 1864] Banks Leaves Grand Ecore St. Louis, April 19.—General Banks' army left Grand Ecore on the 6th, and the boats last out of the Red river report the fleet to be within a hundred miles of Shreveport, and the men expected to reach there by the 12th.

Enemy Suffers Loss New York, April 20.—A slight skirmish took place at Compton, on the 2nd, ten miles above Grand Ecore, between the rebel General Marmaduke's forces, numbering about 1,000, and the advance of Colonel Dudley's cavalry, in which we lost ten mortally wounded and seven slightly, including four officers. The loss of the enemy was much greater.

AN EVENING THOUGHT

Make it mine, mine, mine To feel amid the city's jar That there abides a peace of thine Man did not make and cannot mar. —Matthew Arnold.

BOSSSES WORRYING ABOUT THE SLATE

Democrats Unable to Get It Patched Up and Eleventh Hour Work Is Necessary

BULL MOOSERS ARE DISTURBED

Philadelphia Contingent Threatens to Take Party Row to Col. Roosevelt Soon

Bosses of the Democratic State machine have been so worried by the unexpected strength of the Ryan faction in its campaign against the McCormick faction for the Democratic nomination for Governor that they have been unable to get their slate for the primaries completed, now that there is no further hope of inducing men who have lined up against the gang to desert upon promise of support for Congress-at-large. The reorganization crew played what was believed to be a sharp scheme on the crowd opposing it when the Congress-at-large slate was announced as containing only the names of Bobby Prather, of Philadelphia, and C. S. Crosby, of Crawford county. It was thought that possibly W. K. Meyers, Arthur B. Clark or some other man on the list of the Ryanites would flop or at least be so neutral that he could be supported. But this failed. The issues have been squarely drawn between the two factions of the Pennsylvania Democracy and not even pacific counsels from Washington could stop the row to-day.

It is expected that by to-night the reorganization gangsters will have their slate completed. Crosby, who comes from the same county as Prather, the Democratic candidate for Superior Court, is not very strong and there are said to be some opposed to him. J. G. Shirley, of Clarion, will run anyway.

In addition to having a whole lineup to fight against for the nominations, the reorganization gangsters have a row in their own ranks for the empty honor of being defeated by Secretary of Internal Affairs Henry Houck, some time ago Colonel W. T. Meehling, of Butler, was smiled upon and given to understand that he could command strength. Now he has been thrown over by George H. Rowley, of Mercer county, but he is running just the same. Palmer is being opposed by Henry Budd, McCormick by Ryan, Cressy for Lieutenant-Governor by John E. Jenkins, one of the active Democrats of the district, and there is a three-cornered fight between Rowley, Meehling and W. N. McNair, of Allegheny county, formerly a reorganization chieftain, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

One of the most singular of the inconsistencies of the machine faction of the Democrats is the manner in which the officers and men of the State committee, from chairman to "bag-man," are going about boosting the McCormick game. Chairman Morris denies that any committee money is being used to further the interests of the candidates of his faction, but no one has yet explained where all the money is coming from or where Palmer, who admits he is poor, thought he could get the money to pay for the special card he offered to McCormick's opponent, by the way, Judge Garman has taken up. But the strangest of all, in view of the many and vociferous protestations of McCormick and his newspaper about nonpartisanship in the way the candidates of Judge Endlich, of Reading, for Supreme Court, and Judge Prather, of Meadville, for Superior Court, are being made party matters. Almost as much effort was made to boom Endlich at the Central Democratic Club dinner as McCormick or Palmer or Cressy, and as for Prather, the machinery of the party is being openly employed in his interest and people are being tipped off that he is "the Democratic candidate in a campaign being waged with the nonpartisan act, so long demanded by the reformers, not yet a year old. Nonpartisanship has been cast to the four winds and blown away by the men at the Market Square windmill. The Ryan faction speakers have not yet shown any interest whatsoever in these booms as a party matter, a course which is in sharp contrast to the distressed faction which pleads White House approval of its slate as the reason for votes.

Dauphin county Bull Moosers were considerably disturbed to-day over the fight under way in the State organization and the charges being made against the Van Valkenburg leadership. The men here have been ardent rollers of Flinn, but if it comes to a show down in the fight for control it is hard to say what they will do now that the financing of the campaign is to be a matter for local people. A movement has been started to have a committee meet Colonel Roosevelt when he lands in New York and to tell him just what has been going on in the Pennsylvania organization. The fact that Clyde Kelly and other rampant Bull Moosers have been filing Republican petitions is regarded as significant by many.

Clarence R. Akers, a well-known Republican of Fulton county, has decided to go into the race for senator in the Thirty-sixth district and the Democrats who counted on George Roll into Harris, the Fulton county banker, to be the burden bearer, are looking down their noses because the role does not appeal to him. W. J. Egleman, of Lebanon, has filed a petition to be a candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth district on the Prohibition ticket and W. Z. Sheets and W. I. Deppen will run for the House in Lebanon on the Socialist ticket. D. W. Lindsey and John A. Klimore have been put forward by Cumberland as Prohibitionists. W. A. Burnett, of Mechanicsburg, a present member, will run again on the Democratic ticket.

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

Saturday night's meeting does not seem to have met approval in Market Square. The warring Democratic faction leaders will concentrate their efforts in the vicinity of Philadelphia to-day.

The war scare was nothing compared to discussions among Democrats of estimates of the attendance at Saturday night's meeting.

Ryan is going to follow up McCormick in northwestern counties.

Paste April 29 in your hat. It's the last day to register in Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg Republican Club expects prominent men for its speaker at next month's function.

Dimmick will be here to-night on his way to Carlisle.

Palmer has not yet put up that car for Judge Garman.

Congressman W. D. B. Alney will be a candidate for congress-at-large.

Philadelphia single taxers endorsed Ryan for governor at a meeting held yesterday.

Bull Moosers appear to be suffering from internal combustion just like Democrats.

Congressman Rothelmer is expected to meet Dewalt in debate within a few weeks.

A LITTLE NONSENSE

HADN'T TRAVELED MUCH Doctor—Your wife has scarlet fever so I'll have to shut you all in. Ever been in quarantine? Hoob—Not me, doc. I've never been out of this State.

WHERE'S MY UMBRELLA?

By Wing Dingler I hate these rainy days, because They always cost me money; To buy umbrellas every time Long since ceased to be funny.

I'll buy a bran new bumbershoot And to some places go. The rain slacks up, it's left behind, But where, I do not know.

Because I never think of it Until next time it pours, And I must have protection if I want to go outdoors.

I think and think, but strange to say, No matter how I try, I cannot think where it was left, Another I must buy.

It wouldn't be so bad, if those Who come to my office Would leave their umbrellas behind, But theirs they always miss.

And by some happy faculty They always can recall Just where they left them, and come back —And all my fond hopes fall.



IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

[From the Telegraph, April 20, 1864] Eggs 15 Cents The prices of marketing are gradually declining. This morning butter was offered at 35 to 40 cents, eggs at 15 cents.

Dedicate Wesley Church On Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock, the dedication of the Wesley Union Church, corner South street near

HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRTS SIDES & SIDES

Tanner's alley, will take place. Special arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the white population.

Advertisement for Onyx Hosiery. Features text: 'THREE "Onyx" DAYS The One Great Hosiery Opportunity of the year. APRIL 20th 21st 22nd Monday Tuesday Wednesday This is your chance for a big money saving—to secure the Top Notch "Onyx" Hosiery Values. The Distributor's way of introducing "Onyx" Quality to you. FOR WOMEN E 978—Black, 942 St. White—Women's "ONYX" Finest Gause Lisle; "Dub"-Top; High Spliced Heel and Spliced Sole and Toe. Regular 50c Value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE 3 pairs for \$1.00 409 K K; Black, 403 SW; white, 403 S; Tan—Women's "ONYX" Medium Weight Silk Lisle; "Double" Heel and Toe; "Dub"-Top and Reinforced Sole. Pairs and Looks like Silk but Wears Better. Regular 50c Value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE 3 pairs for \$1.00 Women's "ONYX" Pure Thread Silk; a Fine Medium Weight in Black only; "Dub"-Cover Top of Silk or Lisle. Spliced Heel and Double Sole of Silk or Lisle. Regular \$1.15. \$1.25 Value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE \$1.00 per pair FOR MEN E 325—Men's "ONYX" Silk Lisle in Black only; "Double" Heel and Toe, Spliced Sole. Heels Equal. Regular 50c Value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE 3 pairs for \$1.00 415—Men's "ONYX" Pure Silk, Fibre Ribbed Top, Spliced Heel, Sole and Toe; in Black, Tan, Navy, Grey, Purple and Smokey. Regular 50c Value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE 3 pairs for \$1.00 420—Men's "ONYX" Finest Pure Silk, Medium Weight; Reinforced Heel, Sole, and Toe; Black only. Regular \$1.50 Value. "ONYX" DAY PRICE \$1.00 per pair JERAULD SHOE CO. 310 MARKET STREET HARRISBURG, PA.

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