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MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21

MR. BACHELDER'S SPEECH

N. J. BACHELDER, for six years past master of the National Grange and former Governor of New Hampshire, having been elected to that office by the farmer vote of the State, gave the Grangers assembled at Lentz's Grove, near Halifax, on Saturday, a heart-to-heart talk on the necessity of changing things at Washington if farming is to continue as a profitable occupation in the United States.

Mr. Bachelder, although a Republican, took the stump against President Taft's proposal to enter into a reciprocity agreement with Canada, and, as master of the National Grange, worked heart and soul against the reciprocity plan. He believed it would place the American farmer in direct competition with the outside world without giving him any commensurate benefits, and he did all he could to oppose the ratification of such a treaty.

Mr. Bachelder points out that the Democrats have battered down the tariff wall protecting the farmer, so that eggs, meats, corn and all manner of other products are now sold on the American market in competition with the American articles. He showed that the farmer has thus been injured, but that instead of putting down prices to the consumer, prices are actually higher now than they were before the tariff was cut. Further than that, free trade has not brought down the cost of a single article that the farmer has to buy.

Mr. Bachelder was not making a political speech at the Halifax picnic; he was talking as a granger to grangers. We have so long been accustomed to the rantings of "Farmer" Creasy, who has for his own selfish purposes used his position in the State Grange to denounce his political opponents, that the Bachelder speech is as refreshing as the Creasy tirades are tiresome. Bachelder comes to us from another State. It cannot be said of him that he is interested personally or will be affected in any way by Republican success in Pennsylvania, except as any other farmer will be benefited by a return to Republican principles. He has said that Pennsylvania should elect a full Republican ticket this Fall. Members of the grange and farmers in general ought to give his utterances full consideration.

With millions of a shortage by reason of the operations of the Democratic tariff law before the outbreak of the war in Europe on the 1st of August, the administration at Washington is now ready to place upon the people a further burden of \$100,000,000 as a "war" tax, thus hoping to escape the deserved criticism of the people. Regardless of the united opposition of the Republican members of Congress, it is proposed to force through this enormous increase of taxation. But the roar of cannon and the smoke of burning cities and towns across the water will not conceal the Democratic folly, and the Democratic responsibility.

WILSON AND SULLIVAN

WHEN President Wilson chose Palmer and McCormick to be the Democratic nominees in Pennsylvania this year he said he did so because he thought they were the best men available to defeat "bossism" in the Keystone State. Of course, there were those who thought that nominating Pennsylvania candidates at Washington smacked quite considerably of "bossism," but that aside, Palmer and McCormick have taken the keynote from the White House and have gone up and down the State shrieking, "Down with the bosses."

And now we read that President Wilson is to bend every effort to elect to the United States Senate Roger C. Sullivan, the notorious Democratic "boss" of Illinois. The White House has ordered the Democratic organization in that State to line up for him and National Chairman William F. McCombs, who obeys the President in everything, has been instructed to go into the State to help elect to the United States Senate a man who stands for everything that is vile and corrupt in politics. His name has been a byword for years. He has not a single qualification for White House support except that he is a Democrat and will do absolutely what the President dictates if he is seated in the Senate.

The President is greedy for a continuance of the power he has had. He sees it slipping from him and he is striving by every means to save his administration from the storm that is brewing. So with one breath he cries out, "Down with bossism" in Pennsylvania, and with next breath he has in Illinois. And all the while the "hand-picked" candidates in the Keystone State continue their brow-beating, money-bag tactics, apparently all unconscious of the humor in the situation.

The esteemed Harrisburg Patriot, whose owner is the Democratic candidate for Governor, constantly refers to the withdrawal of William Draper Lewis from the head of the Washington party ticket as a patriotic and high-minded performance. But not a word is said about the failure of A. Mitchell Palmer to withdraw from the Democratic ticket in the interest of Gifford Pinchot, the Washington party's candidate for United States Senator. Evidently the "patriotism" of the Patriot brand is all confined to the Washington party.

REPUBLICANS AND PORK THE whole text of the Democratic campaign leading up to the election of President Wilson was one of economy. Since taking office every move President Wilson has made has been heralded as an effort to relieve the public from taxation and bring down the high cost of living. The President still poses as a money-saver for the masses.

Yet in Congress to-day the only members who are fighting the battles of the people are Republicans. Finding that their tariff and income taxes had failed to produce revenue sufficient to run the government in the extravagant fashion they desired, the Democrats have proposed a "war tax" in time of peace to make up the deficiency. Republicans have replied that if the Democrats eliminate the "pork" from the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, nearly \$25,000,000 might be saved to the taxpayers of the country. More than that, the Republicans have fought for this on the floor of the Senate by every means known to a minority membership. Still the Democrats hold out for their "pork" and there is no hint from the White House that the bill will not be signed if passed.

THE WHARTON SCHOOL ONE HUNDRED AND TEN young men and women of Harrisburg have enrolled as students in the Wharton school of the University of Pennsylvania, thus insuring the establishment of a branch of that modern business institution in this city. Doubtless more will come into the classes before the winter course of tuition is begun, but the fact that 110 have come forward indicates that the spirit of education is very much alive here.

The only difference between the boys of yesterday and those of to-day is that those who desired to get ahead in the olden times did their studying on the hearth at home by the light of a pine knot, while those of to-day spend their evenings at work under skilled professors in well-lighted classrooms. But the spirit is the same and the sacrifice required is the same, and the boy or girl who gives up social pleasures to fit himself or herself for better and higher places in life will find those places open and waiting when the way has been prepared. The boy who spent his youthful days in work and his evenings in study has ever left his mark on the pages of history, and fundamentals are the same to-day as they were yesterday.

EVENING CHAT

One thing the present political upheaval appears to have done and that has been to make Harrisburg the real hub of the campaign. There have been years when Harrisburg, although the political and governmental center of Pennsylvania, was a mere station in the campaign and had its meetings just the same as Wilkes-Barre or Erie. The real work of the campaign was done and everything run from Philadelphia. Now although the Republicans have their headquarters in Philadelphia and the Progressives wherever Chairman A. Nevin Detric happens to have his trusty typewriter, Harrisburg is pretty nearly their real headquarters. This city is the center of the Democratic campaign and the headquarters is a mighty lively place, while the Woman Suffrage organization, which is about as active politically as the Democracy, has its State headquarters in the city. One of these days the activities of all of the parties as well as of the appellate courts will be concentrated in this city. The Republicans might as well have their headquarters here because much work is done in Harrisburg and the frequency of the Bull Moosers' conferences here suggested the same thing.

One of the things which old Harrisburgers coming back to the city miss the most is the old standing waterworks. This old landmark is one of the first things that returning visitors ask about and some of them cannot understand why it was taken down. The standing water was declared by a former Harrisburger who roamed along the river front yesterday to have been one of the places which he always visited. "It was a great place from which to get a line on Harrisburg and its growth and it was not as hard to ascend as the Capitol dome," said he.

A rather unique event will be the holding of an examination at the Harrisburg Public Library on Friday of this week. It will be an examination for admission to the student class, which is under the direction of the librarian, Miss Alice R. Eaton. Few people know that the Library trains people in the intricate work which modern education requires. It was last year's class turned out some very well qualified young women. The applicants must possess a high school education or its equivalent and be at least twenty years of age.

Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit baseball team, who is getting into the political game, was formerly in Harris and apparently has the place almost thirty. Jennings played with the Harrisburg team and was one of the first men to make a home run after the grounds were laid out on the island.

State Fire Marshal J. L. Baldwin, who is preaching care against fire becoming a major instead of a servant, believes that the school is the place to teach it and is urging that people all over the State take up instruction in the cause of fire prevention. Here is a sample of the way he is putting up the arguments: "The movement is naturally an educational one and should begin with the school children, of which there are 1,332,254 in Pennsylvania, and parents should see that fire drills are held regularly and often and that children should study the chemistry of fires. The lessons should be simple and cover such subjects as proper use of matches, the dangers of Kerosene oil and oil stoves; gasoline and gasoline stoves; oil; wicks; chimneys; stoves and stove pipes; heaters; fire places and grates; the proper making and keeping of fires; construction and care of chimneys; the effect of sparks on shingle roofs, prevention and remedy; care of hot ashes; cause and effect of leaking gas; its danger; prevention of fire; possibility of grease, oil and oily rags causing spontaneous combustion; also studies in electricity and electric wiring, showing the dangers of defective wiring. There should be a lesson covering a safe and sane Fourth of July, and the dangers at Christmas time in the use of flimsy decorations; and lastly, lessons in fire fighting."

Chestnuts promise to be very plentiful this year. The trees are well filled with burrs and the nuts are well filled and of good size. The blight does not seem to have affected many of the trees in the northern part of the county as the mountain roads are lined with hundreds of them.

Farmers fear that unless rain comes very soon the apple crop will not be quite so good throughout this district as has been expected. The trees are well filled and the fruit of fair size and quality but the orchards are suffering just now for lack of moisture. The late peach crop is also feeling the dry spell to some degree.

Among visitors to the city during the last week was C. W. Armor, Sunday editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette Times and one of the active newspapermen of Greater Pittsburgh. He spent several days visiting relatives here and was much interested in Harrisburg's advancement plans.

MOOSERS SPLIT OVER MCCORMICK

Harrisburger's Nomination Seems to Have Further Divided Waning Organization's Men

QUAY PASSES UP PINCHOT

Hands Some Sharp Remarks to the Forester; Roosevelt Sees No Good in Democrats

Nomination of Vance C. McCormick as candidate for Governor by the Washington party state committee after William Fainheart Lewis had informed that body that he did not care to leave his home appears to have split the Bull Moosers in Pennsylvania. Repudiation of William Fainheart's surrender of the party's best delegate to McCormick so that he might be relieved of the burden of financing another campaign and the flat refusal of Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer to withdraw from the Democratic senatorial nomination so that it could be taken up by Gifford Pinchot have taken place in rapid succession. McCormick has found that the fusion of weakening instead of strengthening him and that he is up against fights inside of his own party and of a menace of the opposition to him in the Washington party organization fusing on Dr. Brumbaugh.

The extent of the revolt inside of the Washington party organization against Pinchot's nomination of McCormick can be realized in the fact that Progressives all over the State have been asking Richard R. Quay, who is accepted as McCormick's opponent, to lead the revolt and that Quay has repudiated Gifford Pinchot as a senatorial candidate.

One of the most surprising things in connection with the revolt is that Pinchot said at Coudersport Saturday that if he could be shown that he was willing to withdraw from the ticket he would be anything left of the Washington party would be left. Pinchot, however, has not withdrawn. They are impelled to this view because of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer's declaration that he is in the fight to the finish against Pinchot's statement of last night that he will withdraw if it appears that by so doing he will help to oust Penrose.

The stand Palmer has taken puts the Progressives in western counties who are revolting against the Finnan-Valkenburg methods in high gear. Finnan's return from Harrisburg and the consummation of the arrangements which eliminated Dr. Lewis from the race for Governor and drew down upon him the wrath of McCormick and Arthur R. Rupley, a Pittsburgh dispatch says: "Even among Mr. Pinchot's warmest friends here it is accepted that his retirement from the senatorial race is the result of their support, spread through his emissaries the report that Palmer was about to quit in favor of Pinchot. Palmer's stand, however, has not been the only one. Finnan, ex-Governor, in another political move and added to the fury of the storm raging about their heads."

The formation of the Brumbaugh Citizens' committee which was begun in Philadelphia last week, has resulted in some of the highest fighting for reform and in independent politics. Flocking to enter the fight Dr. Brumbaugh, the educator, one of the men who are doing so because of the manner in which Vance C. McCormick is personally attacking his rival. A few days that they are for Brumbaugh because of the Governor's endorsement of a man's size job and that the object is the only man of those running fitted to fill it. Among the names just announced are those of Thomas Raub, a crusader for years and inveterate enemy of the Republican organization; Hugh B. Eastburn, the Bucks county Progressive; Colonel R. Benson, one of the representative men of the fight; and many others who have been in the forefront of independent movements. C. Tyson Kratz, the Montgomery county Roosevelt delegate in 1912, who was steam rolled at the election, and even some of the friends of McCormick last Thursday, has come out for Brumbaugh.

York county Republicans were stirred up on Saturday by the presence of five candidates on the Republican State ticket, who went through the county making speeches at Republican meetings and meeting the voters. It was practically the opening of the campaign in York and the stirring appeals of the candidates for support and the public policies met with hearty response.

The candidates who stormed this usually Democratic stronghold were Senator Boies Penrose, Frank B. McClain, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Daniel F. Lafaen, Thomas S. Crage and M. M. Garland, candidates for Congress-at-large. William C. W. Beales, Republican candidate for Congress in the York-Adams district; S. S. Lewis and several other prominent workers of the party.

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

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PRICE MAINTENANCE

Its Necessity to Aid Consumer. Many big industries engaged in national trade have often in the past done openly what the small concerns in their limited fields have done secretly—varied prices according to the degree of competition at different times and places. Their object has been to secure the highest price to be had, irrespective of whether the buyer was held up or not.

The principle of selling goods at a close margin at one place to meet or to kill competition, and charging a high price, to make up for it, where there is no competition exists, is economically wrong and unfair to the buyer. Every article offered for sale should have a uniform price plainly marked upon it.

Manufacturers will then have to see that the price of their goods is a reasonable one, so they will sell, and at the same time they will provide enough profit to pay the jobber and dealer fairly for handling the goods at a uniform price. This will insure confidence in the consumer, because he will know the price can not be cut and must, therefore, be a reasonable one to permit the goods to sell. He will buy such goods in preference to a small selling article sold at exaggerated prices.

Everybody will benefit from price maintenance in this way. It will protect the manufacturer who has built up well known brands, also the newcomer who is seeking to do so. Distributors will be protected in handling it at a fair profit, and they will not be forced, through fear of cut-throat competition, to build up their own private brands at much expense. Flooding the market with unknown private brands brings about complexity and doubt in the minds of the consumer. Many private brands are sold at exorbitant prices, and many are of doubtful quality. It is better to eliminate thousands of the unknown brands and force the manufacturers to establish on brands for each quality of goods made by them. This will avoid confusion and complexity in the mind of the consumer, and he will use the well established brands which are of the right quality and sold at one fair price to all.

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OUR DAILY LAUGH

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING. Mr. Frog: "G'oodness, I wouldn't eat more than a few files."

MEN ARE SO STUPID. Hubby—Aren't you almost ready, dear? Wife (with irritation)—Why do you keep asking me that question. Haven't I been telling you for the last half hour that I'd be ready in a minute?

Most poets are apt to choose Spring-time. Of all other times of the year. About which to write rhymes and verses. But, 'Till you tell me that's not the case here.

To my mind, the clothes with which Nature Adorns herself now, beats the Spring. And I think that the Autumn gives lots more About which the poet can sing.

These days, roam through field and through wood. Breathe in all the softness of the ozone. It's bound to do you lots of good. Take note of the beautiful colors The leaves are acquiring right now— And this weather beats any that Spring gives— I'm for Autumn—to Autumn I bow.

A DANGEROUS PATHWAY [Philadelphia Press.] The people of the United States have been witnesses of many an era in the country's life when the old ways have been abandoned for the new. With such speed have we rushed along the pathway that formerly was marked with the "Danger" signposts, that we do not realize the distance we have gone.

We are witnessing to-day the enactment into law of principles and propositions that in the past have been freely denounced as economic heresies, and upon which the voters at the polls more than once put their stamp of disapproval. To-day the same issues arise, and in but little different form, and are adopted with but perfunctory protest and but the shadow of real opposition. The country seems to be dazed at the speed at which it has been carried along a new economic highway, and too surprised to resist.

It was in 1896 that the Democratic party turned its back upon its own past, changed its former dark uniform to one of silver and gold, and started along the road that up to that time had been used only by the Socialists and the Populists. The voters of the country rose in revolt. A new term came into the dictionary of politics, that of Bryanism. And at the polls in that year the people declared that the definition of Bryanism was menace, a menace to American institutions and to American legislative life.

Less than a score of years have passed since that verdict was first pronounced. There is in the White House to-day a so-called conserving President, one whose training and life work have been far removed from the shouted demand of the orator of the street corner, who was himself one of the opponents of the doctrines that in 1912 were woven into the fabric of Democracy. Yet with his full approval and consent, and even upon his initiative, there are being put into force and law the same propositions that then spelled danger and disorder.

To-day the credit of the government is being extended to cotton bales, to tobacco, to turpentine and resin. In what respect does this differ from the financial propositions advanced at that time, and which was so ridiculed by shafts of ridicule upon the campaign platform? Congress is now seriously considering a bill to require the United States Treasury to buy silver bullion at the market price in order to help out the mining interests of the West. Is not such plan a clear echo of the Bryan Treasury plan of 1896?

The President is demanding an act for what amounts to government ownership of steamship lines. Is not that the exact parallel of the plan of that old demand for government ownership of railroads? Does not one lead logically and inevitably to the other? Is not the action that is being taken in 1914 the triumph of the proclamation of 1896?

The Secretary of the Navy is now



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being sent forth as the spokesman of the administration. One of the statements contained in his speeches is that: "Under Wilson the ideals of Jefferson have been realized." Is not Mr. Daniels unfair both to Jefferson and to one of his own colleagues in the Cabinet? Is it not fairer to tell the truth and to declare, what is the fact, that under President Wilson the

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