

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1914. An Evening Echo. When we look into the fog, avenue for the future and see the good there is for each one of us to do, we realize, after all, what a beautiful thing it is to work, and to live and to be happy.—STEVENSON.

Will Jones 'come back'? Governor Hatfield's profession as a doctor stands him well in hand on his visits to the state institutions. Health measures and causes of illness are recognized by him more quickly than if he were not a physician.

Taylor George, speaker of the West Virginia House of Delegates, will doubtless find it a difficult task to have a law passed taxing the production of oil and gas, however just such a law might be. That has been tried before without success.

Governor Hatfield's idea that it should be the aim of certain state institutions to cure persons mentally deranged, is a noble one. Instead of merely to detain them, it is certainly a wholesome and humane one. If he can effect cures through the services of an expert alienist, the people say "go to it."

No Extra Session Needed. Taylor George, speaker of the West Virginia House of Delegates, and Samuel V. Woods, president of the West Virginia Senate, want an extra session of the legislature convened February 1, and they are sending out letters suggesting such a session. Three-fifths of the members of the legislature must concur in the governor and thereby call an extra session, but why not leave the matter to the governor? The only reason assigned by George and Woods for one is that provision must be made for raising taxes to take the place of liquor license money at the next session. The Telegram takes the position that an extra session is not needed and in its judgment when one is needed the governor will recognize the fact and call one.

Why there is no necessity for an extra session now is shown by the Wheeling Intelligencer as follows: At the present time, no present business requires an immediate session of the legislature. The Virginia debt case is not in condition to enable the legislature to act and will not be for several months. At the next session, a non-partisan commission was created. The members of this body have been appointed and have developed a new line of defense for the protection of West Virginia's interests. Until further action is taken by the supreme court or some suggestion comes from Virginia, there will be nothing more definite for the West Virginia legislature to consider than it had a year ago.

If the state finances require added taxation on account of the loss of the liquor revenues, the governor of that state will be the first to know, this and will doubtless take necessary action. Extra sessions of legislatures are not as a rule popular in West Virginia and any effort to call one over the head of the governor or submit such action be contemplated, will be foredoomed to failure.

Endorses Freight Rate Increase! As previously announced the Fairmont Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as favoring the increase of freight rates sought by the railroads of the country. That body knows the shippers and merchants of its community to be in favor of such increases for the reason that the railroads are tied up to a great extent on account of being restricted to freight on the government and handcar operation and improvement, and the general business of the country is disastrously affected thereby with a probable paralysis in sight helped along by legislative action and agitation.

That the matter is one for urgent consideration is a question which all bodies and publications which seek to aid, increase and maintain the general business of the country are urging the granting of the increase asked for by the railroads. The

Clarksburg Board of Trade realizes that the community is of vast importance as a central commercial and industrial point with the railroad service vital. It is suggested by the Telegram that the local trade board emulate the Fairmont board by giving heartiest sanction and strongest support to the request of the railroads for advance. It is stated that shippers and merchants here favor the request and all believe that it will be a good thing for the business of the country in general and the community in particular.

Along this line the following extracts from an article appearing in the Baobee Review, giving a summary of the general financial and business situation of the country, emphasizes the urgency of an immediate rate increase and no one can read these without becoming convinced of the importance of the desired increase when he considers the vital part the railroads have in the activities of the country. The whole business of the country is halting because the railroads cannot go ahead. The railroads cannot proceed because they are not earning enough above increased costs of material and wages and taxes to show investors that money invested with them has a wide margin of earning safety. The threat of curtailed dividends—even, in the weaker roads, of insufficient carrying charges on bonds, of how to finance short term obligations—hangs over them.

What is the business thing to do? Can a wide margin of safety in earnings hurt the country? Supposing even that the steeper freights, fourteen, fifteen, eighteen per cent net, and the weaker ones six per cent or more, is not the whole business structure, and consequently every individual benefitted at an infinitesimal increase of cost to the ultimate consumer? With the roads buying freely, the equipment companies would be filled with orders, the long line of related industries—iron, steel, copper—would become immediately busy, the nation's commerce would wake to life and the consumer at the end of the line would begin to get an enormous benefit in cheerfully paid wages, beneficent profits to the manufacturer and middle man, widely occupied labor and accelerated prosperity all around.

On a narrow, economic theory, railroads might eventually be run at less cost and some of the profit might even continue to make a fair profit on the present scale of charges. But the best authorities here and abroad insist that in no country in the world is the railway service so well performed and at so low a cost. (The course to be pursued is plain. Abandon theories, not on sick and dying patients who are not fit subjects for theorizing tests. And if, and if something is not done, or if done too slowly, labor will be the principal sufferer, and the number out of work, which is increasing daily, will swell to the disconcerting figures of hard times and general depression.

The message of the president to the coming Congress next week is looked forward to with the greatest solicitude as to whether or not he will speak a word of good cheer to business to change the moody sentiment which accompanies the reaction of trade and makes it more severe. But the best cheer which he could speak would be an assurance that personally will use his great influence as the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party to have prompt justice done to the railroads, whose plight is one of the basic causes of the country's slow-down.

Not Far Enough. Beathey tries to answer the purpose.—Wheeling Telegraph. Some Consolation. If Harry Thaw does nothing else, he has at least succeeded in warning the authorities of New York state.—Wheeling Register. Dampened by Blood. If a few more shootings occur on the border, Bryan's powder of peace is liable to be dampened by American blood.—Wheeling News. Hardly. The man who takes a dozen drinks and then announces that he has been given knockout drops is hardly entitled to credence.—Wheeling Register. Will Grow Suspicious. If the state officials keep on repeating their intention to enforce the prohibitory law strictly, people might become suspicious, on the ground that they protest too much.—Parkersburg Sentinel. Growing Habit. William J. Bryan sat in the chair at the Billy Sunday meeting in Pittsburg Sunday afternoon. Playing second fiddle seems to be a growing habit with the "Commodore" these days.—Grafton Sentinel. Nuff Sed! The Democrats are acknowledging that the anti-trust law is a good one

and administered properly, effective. Who wrote it? John Sherman. What body enacted it? A Republican Congress. Nuff sed!—Parkersburg State Journal. Think of the Rent. Live with your wife and your joint income tax exemption is \$4,000. Live apart and you each have a \$3,000 allowance. But think of the double rent.—Huntington Advertiser. An Effective Instrument. It will be noted that the various victories of the government over big business are being won in advance of any new legislation on the subject. The new attitude of business is but a development of the force, set in motion in the Taft administration, which had been compelled, in the first place to overcome the ill effect of the tendency to encourage combination shown by the Roosevelt administration. The Sherman law, declared by many leading Democrats to be a dead letter, in other words is a pretty effective instrument after all.—Parkersburg Dispatch-News.

What will the New York authorities do to amuse themselves after Harry Thaw is dead? From reading the lives of our financial kings it appears that newsboys and bootblacks are the only persons who have any chance of becoming money kings. The advice of many is as follows: If you must get off the water wagon, use the step; don't fall off. Trouble is brewing. Colonel Harvey nominates Bryan for president of Mexico, whereupon a Karisan names T. R. for the same job. Harry Thaw's confidential attorney says that Thaw will come to Pittsburg and go into business as soon as he is released on bail. But think of the coin he could get for going on a vaudeville tour with William J. Bryan's troupe of yoddlers. If the Colonel stops off in Mexico on his return from South America some real fireworks can be expected. Pittsburg may need Billy Sunday but Mexico appears to need him worse just at present. An Italian immigrant seeking admission to this country at the Ellis Island immigration station recently in reply to the inspector's question "What is a state senator?" said that he had seen them in circuses. And some will say that he had been to West Virginia and seen state senators in cages.

SAVINGS OF A NUT

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Coming Events in Clarksburg

Friday, January 16—Delta Kappa Club dance, Masonic temple. Saturday, January 17—"The Red Widow," afternoon and night, Robinson Grand theatre. Wednesday, January 21—"Captain Alvarez," night, Robinson Grand theatre. Friday, January 23—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," night, Robinson Grand theatre. Tuesday, January 27—Lyman H. Howe's motion pictures, Robinson Grand theatre. Monday, February 2—"San Toy," auspices of Marcato Music Club, night, Robinson Grand theatre.

TAX LAWS

And Methods are Reviewed in Report of Commissioner of Corporations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Tax legislation throughout the United States during 1912 is reviewed in a final report on taxation of corporations presented to President Wilson by Commissioner Davies of the bureau of corporations. One of the striking features of legislation reviewed is New York's secured debts law of 1911. The Wisconsin income tax law of 1911 is considered the most important tax legislation in the eastern central and Western central states. "Other noteworthy features are the decided trend toward greater centralization of the administration of tax laws and the classification of property for taxation purposes," says the report. "Wisconsin is a leading example of the one and Rhode Island of the other. Wisconsin, by its income-tax law, centralized its administration of assessments and successfully reached intangible property without employing the classification method. Rhode Island has adopted the classification method under which selected classes are separated from the general property of the state, and each class is taxed at a rate which differs from the general property tax rate. Legislation with respect to the estates of nonresident decedents is also noteworthy. By reason of the lack of uniformity of state laws, such estates are sometimes subject to taxation three, and even four, times. Massachusetts, however, has recognized the principle of taxing such property but once, namely, by taking the real estate only. Personality is not taxed, since such property usually passes in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction where the decedent is domiciled. New York, in addition to taxing real estate, taxes chattels, located in New York, and Wisconsin has passed inheritance-tax legislation looking toward a complete physical-situs basis for taxation."

NERVOUS?

All run down? Ager's Sarsaparilla is a strong nerve tonic. No alcohol. Sold for 60 years. Ask Your Doctor. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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TO STUDY

In the Munich Schools is Party of American Teachers by a Special Arrangement.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM) WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—By special arrangement between the city authorities of Munich, Germany, and the United States Bureau of Education, a party of American teachers, not to exceed twenty-five, will go to Germany in April to study the methods of instruction in the schools of Munich. They will remain in Munich from April to July, and will have unusual opportunities for studying the methods by which one of the foremost cities of Europe educates its citizens, particularly in the field of industrial training, in which the work of Munich under Dr. Kerscheneiter is conspicuous. "It is to be hoped that American teachers of manual training and industrial subjects will take advantage of this opportunity," said Dr. Claxton, commissioner of education, in announcing the plan. "It means getting at first hand the experience of one of the most notable industrial education systems of Europe. Mr. L. J. Summers, a special collaborator of this bureau, who has recently returned from a study of German conditions and is now lecturing in this country, reports that Dr. Kerscheneiter, Inspector of Schools, and the city authorities are particularly anxious to welcome a party of representative teachers from the United States. The official nature of the invitation from the mayor and council of the city gives it added attractiveness. "Some of the courses in which the visiting teachers will be permitted to take part are: lathe turning, mechanical drawing, lithography, bookbinding, printing, copperwork, bookbinding, printing, lithography, glass painting, decorating, cabinetmaking and fine mechanics. The official notice also informs us that the Americans will be allowed to keep what they make if they pay for the materials. The notices state that the usual German school fees, amounting in this case to \$2 a month, will be charged. The chief expense will be transportation, board and lodging for the party, which will be borne comparatively cheap. Bureau officials believe that some communities where industrial training is in an experimental stage would be justified in giving teachers leave of absence and paying their expenses for this trip. The bureau of education announces that it will answer inquiries from teachers who may be interested in the plan.

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SMALL BLAZE

The fire department extinguished a small blaze in an apartment house on Monticello avenue at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The damage was a mere trifle.

"Sello - Grams"

Live dealers and manufacturers are fashioning daily "SELLO-GRAMS" to the public through the advertising columns of this newspaper. They are inspired by the spirit of commerce-exchange. These advertisers believe they have goods or service that you want. They frankly tell you so, and then let you decide for yourself. When you come to think about it, is there not a frankness and a fairness about this way of doing business that inspires confidence? It is playing the great business game in the open. To the students of affairs there is no greater light on business conditions than newspaper advertising. It is frequently the best reading in the paper. It is generally the most helpful. Glance over today's "SELLO-GRAMS" and see if there is not a personal message to you.

JANUARY SALE OF CARPETS AND RUGS OFFERS GREATEST MONEY SAVING OPPORTUNITIES OF THE YEAR. EVENTUALLY YOU WILL TRADE AT The Watts-Lamberd Co. WHY NOT NOW? We Give "S.&H." Green Trading Stamps with Cash Purchases

THE WHITE SALE GROWS GREATER DAILY Women Are Keeping The White Sale Going At Full Speed

Coat Sale Extraordinary \$25.00 and \$30.00 Coats Now \$14.75 Also Many \$25.00 Coats At \$10.98 Brand new Coats—from some of New York's leading Coat makers. "It's an ill wind"—you know the proverb, and the warm winter and trade conditions which have puzzled the manufacturers are bringing large numbers of warm Winter Coats in the way of women who don't object to buying thriftily. Each of the above coats would have sold for \$25.00 or \$30.00 some weeks ago.

ALL FURS REDUCED EVERY FUR COAT AT HALF PRICE. ALL MUFFS, SCARFS AND MATCHED SETS REDUCED 20 PER CENT. Advance Spring Model Women's Tailored Suits, \$20.00 We are showing a very handsome plain tailored Suit of Men's wear Serge. Short hip length coat—finished in back with rows of small smoked pearl buttons. Skirt the new two tier model finished with row of buttons down to front to match coat.

Some of The Extra Special Items In The White Sale 15c Persian Lawn 10c Yd. 12 1/2c Birdseye, bolt 10 yds. 89c 20c Nainsook, bolt 10 yds \$1.29 35c Nainsook, bolt 10 yds \$2.50 \$1.50 Allover Embroidery 98c 25c Swiss "Baby" Embroideries 15c Yd. 50c 18-inch Swiss Flouncings 25c Yd. 50c Corset Cover Embroidery 25c Yd. 25c Sheer White Fabrics for 15c Yd. 15c Pillow Cases, 36x42 inches 2 for 25c

MUST LOOK AFTER FARM PRODUCTS

Development of Cities Depends Largely on Food Supplies from the Country.

[By G. W. Dunderer, secretary Clarksburg Board of Trade.] Why should the Clarksburg Board of Trade be interested in the efforts of the agricultural extension department of the West Virginia University to bring about the organization of an agricultural bureau and the employment of a permanent county agriculturalist here? In the abstract the business of a commercial organization is community development, locating factories etc; but if our efforts are confined to this work alone, and are successful, there will come a time when old and new factories alike will have difficulty in getting sufficient help of the right kind. Along with success in industrial lines have come problems of community development extending beyond the limited confines of our city, and a board of trade, to be the greatest possible good to a city, should undertake other lines of work looking to a general improvement of living conditions. It affords the business men of a town or city means of getting together for their common good; it affords them a means of considering together the vital problems which arise from time to time; it is an agency through which business men may unite and express their views on questions of general interest. All these and many other lines of activity have been handed down by custom and precedent as the proper field for the work of a commercial organization. In general it has not occurred to our business men that in neglecting farming interests that we are neglecting a basic industry, and one in which we have all vitally interested. We have been too long content to play our game within our own city walls. A Bit of History. A glance into the history of the development of our agriculture, and of our towns and cities, must show that this common attitude is wrong. Since the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers farming has been the foundation upon which we have been building our cities and villages, yet with their growth and development, succeeding generations have neglected these foundations. It is not many generations back that farming was the New England cities and towns chiefly depended. As the lure of the great West began to attract the young men from the eastern farms, our crops upon the new virgin soil came into our markets in ever increasing volume.

The New England towns became industrial centers. They took the best and most ambitious boys away from farms to the factories, shops and stores, without any thought as to its future. In later years the same influence was found affecting the farms of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. In another generation we found the same influence at work in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, and today we find it at work in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Today in these wealthy agricultural states of the Union we find great cities entirely dependent upon the trade from the business of farming. These cities are large, thrifty, enterprising and progressive. In fact, they in all respects compare favorably with the industrial cities of New England, New York and Pennsylvania. It then is evident that the farm merits more serious consideration from the city man's point of view.

City Depends on County. The city is dependent upon the county for its development more than we are accustomed to think, and its dependence upon the farm is as great today as it ever was. For many years we have recognized the fact that under the conditions as they have been, the city has had need for its vitality. It upon the country for its vitality. It has been noted many times that the people in the cities who rise to positions of power and responsibility are, as a rule, country born and country bred. On account of the opportunity which it affords, the city has drawn much of the best from the country. In its eagerness to develop its manufacturing stores and allied enterprises, it has gone into the country and taken the workers without much thought as to the ultimate effect. The city has prospered. Those who were left on the farm progressed as best they could. No one in the city, until comparatively recent years, has been giving them any particular attention. So long as the farmer produced enough food, so that there was a cheap supply, the city man was satisfied, but within recent years a radical change has taken place. More and more our people in ever increasing numbers have been moving to the cities. For this and no doubt for many other reasons, the amount of food produced has perhaps tended toward a relatively smaller supply. The cities are now beginning to take notice of this condition. Everywhere there is an awakening interest in agriculture, in the farmer and his work; for now we realize more than ever that he is an important factor in society. Out of this agitation there

has come action on the part of many communities, including eight counties in this state, and it is to be hoped that this movement will receive the hearty endorsement of the citizens of Clarksburg, as well as those actively interested in agriculture throughout the county. Free readings for the blind have been instituted by the Chicago public library. One hundred and fifty women have volunteered to act as readers. REACHING THE SPOT It Has Been Done, So Scores of Clarksburg Citizens Say. To get rid of an aching back, The sharp twinges, The tired-out feelings, You must reach the spot—get at the cause. In many cases 'tis the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills are for Weak Kidneys. Clarksburg citizens testify. M. D. McMillan, 207 Bridge St., Clarksburg, W. Va., says: "For years I was greatly troubled by rheumatic spells. These attacks just about laid me up. There were sharp, shooting pains in my back that made it impossible for me to stoop over. The kidney secretions were scant and at times it seemed as if my kidneys weren't acting at all. A neighbor told me to use Doan's Kidney Pills, and I did. After I took three boxes the pains all went away and my kidneys became normal. I am glad to confirm the endorsements I have given Doan's Kidney Pills before. I think they are the best kidney remedy to be had." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.—Advertisement.

When You Want Your Clothes Cleaned

Call Paugh & Company, because you can depend upon him. Your clothes will be cleaned when they are returned to you. J. H. PAUGH & COMPANY 114 N. THIRD ST. Phones—Con. 387-L; Bell 458-J.

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