

Snow, flurries and colder tonight. Thursday fair.

ESTABLISHED 1861

ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE BY PRIVATE WIRE

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1914.

was the average daily circulation of the Telegram during February, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ARMED GUARDS PARADE STREETS OF PARIS NOW

As Result of the Assassination of An Editor by a French Woman.

POPULACE IS INFLAMED Sensational Newspapers Are Adding to the Excitement and Bitterness.

PARIS, Mar. 18.—The appearance of armed detachments of guards posted at strategic points in Paris today added to the tense excitement aroused among the various political factions by the assassination of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro. At every point, where there was a likelihood of trouble, the police were supported by soldiers.

The office of the Figaro, the Chamber of Deputies, the residence of M. Caillaux and the St. Lazare prison, where Mme. Caillaux has occupied a cell since she killed the editor, all were magnets which attracted the populace today. At each of these points, police were on duty to quell disturbances. In the southern part of the city, in the Latin quarter and in the working class district, where it is only necessary for a turbulent individual to shriek "Death to Caillaux" for him to be joined by dozens of others, the police kept zealous watch. Several times they cleared away noisy groups who however re-assembled as soon as the police had gone.

Mme. Caillaux seems today to have become a popular heroine among all the tumult. Among the crowds of excited people her name is heard constantly. She is talked of as the victim of her love for M. Caillaux and as his instrument in committing the crime, which has robbed the press of a prominent writer and the French cabinet of its leading spirit.

The crowds have adopted as their own the assertion of Deputy Delahaye in the chamber last night that cabinet ministers nowadays send their wives to kill those obstructing their path. The excitement among the populace is worked upon by the many sensational newspapers among the 139 daily publications of Paris. These exaggerate, invent and hint at things and the paper vendors yell the insinuations among the crowds exciting the people still further.

Mme. Caillaux meanwhile sleeps on a narrow iron bedstead in the prison of St. Lazare. Her hitherto remarkably calm attitude was today said to be breaking down under the torture of being always under watchful observation. She is never for a moment left alone. Relays of nuns two or a time sit in the small cells with her whether she is sleeping or awake. Besides the constant companions, prison warders frequently look into the cell through the finely meshed wire partitions in order to see that no breach of the prison regulations is committed. The wardens in the prison talk among themselves of the firmness with which this woman accustomed to luxury endures the restraint.

CRIMINAL COURT

Sentences to Penitentiary, the Jail and the Roads Are Imposed on Many.

In the criminal court Wednesday Joe Frezone pleaded guilty of assault on Fred Boone with a knife. As the plea came under the misdemeanor class, Judge James W. Robinson gave him a jail and road sentence of six months and fined him \$50 and costs. John Ernhot was placed on trial charged with the theft of a medical case and contents belonging to Dr. A. T. Post. Arnhot was found guilty of petit larceny and sentenced to jail and the roads for five months. Ela Shook, found guilty of robbing Justice J. V. Carter of a watch and a pocketbook containing about \$100 in money and valuable papers, was given two and one-half years in the penitentiary at Moundsville. A warrant against Tony Ratta on appeal was dismissed.

MARSH D. CANNON

Diamond Ring in Campaign for Subscriptions to St. Mary's High School.

Marsh D. Cannon will wear a fine diamond ring as the result of winning a six weeks' campaign for subscriptions to the building fund of St. Mary's High school, which closed at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening. Mr. Cannon's opponent was Vincent E. Goeke, who made a very close race for the prize offered. Mr. Cannon obtained during the campaign \$2,451.75, while Mr. Goeke succeeded in soliciting \$2,050. Much interest was taken in the contest and friends of each contestant assisted him in his work.

ARMY DISAPPEARS.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Mar. 18.—The unemployed band that has camped in Yolo county for the last ten days after being ousted from Sacramento, finally disappeared today when the remaining seventy-five men packed up and departed.

TOO INDIFFERENT TO CHILD'S RIGHTS

Are Southerners Asserts North Carolinian at the Child Labor Conference.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 18.—What should be done with the children at home was the subject of discussion at the concluding sessions today of the tenth annual child labor conference here. Speakers emphasized the necessity of educational work among parents to teach them the kind of work best suited to their children. Speaking of southern conditions, W. H. Swift, of Greensboro, N. C., said that "southerners are not indifferent to the rights of childhood but we have allowed ourselves to be deluded because our manufacturers said things were alright and we have respect for the opinion of men of influence and wealth."

"We southerners," he said, "are not indifferent to the rights of childhood; perhaps we are victims of an accumulation of facts and circumstances over which we have not had control. As successors to the civilization of fifty years ago, we still feel ha here is a difference in children, that the poor child was born to toil and should be set at it early. Our people have always been kind and charitable but they have never been just. The children of the poor have been allowed to work because we have known or thought little of absolute human rights. Furthermore, we do not properly understand the laws of community progress or know what we are doing. We have no reliable data because there have been no investigations. Until recently we have received any suggestion that we needed to learn."

"We have allowed ourselves to be deluded because our manufacturers have said things were alright and we have respect for men of influence and wealth. If we have cried out against the bad rich, it has been because in our opinions, most of the bad rich live next to Wall street. To appoint an inspector for our own mill villages would be a reflection upon the word and character of good men. "But above all, the reason child labor continues is that the manufacturer wants the child in his mill. Since he considers child labor of such vital importance that he is willing to go to the legislature to fight for the right to work a child, you need not be surprised that we still permit a large percentage of our children to be taken from school and placed at work, and that on any work day in the cotton mills, week in and week out, hundreds of girls in short dresses may be found years ago, we still feel that there is a

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NO BODIES

Are Found Today in the Ruins of the St. Louis Seed Company's Building.

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 18.—No bodies were found today in the ruins of the St. Louis Seed Company's building, which was crushed yesterday by a falling wall of the burned Missouri Athletic Club. The bodies of three men were found and twelve persons were hurt by the falling wall. It was reported that a woman also had been killed but rescuers decided today this was untrue.

LEADERS OF PARTIES HOLD CONFERENCE

To Decide, if Possible, on a Line of Action for the Fall Election.

PARKERSBURG, Mar. 18.—Republican and Progressive leaders assembled here this afternoon to decide, if possible, on a line of action that both can follow in the congressional election next November. There are five congressmen, one from each district, and one congressman at large to be elected. Among the Republican leaders who arrived today are Governor Hatfield, Republican State Chairman J. Sherrard, former Governor W. M. O. Dawson, Attorney General A. A. Lilly, Congressman at Large Howard Sutherland and Congressman S. E. Avis, of Charleston. S. A. Scott, member of the state Progressive committee, and a few other party leaders arrived last night. The meeting was scheduled for 2 p. m.

OPEN SATURDAY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Seaton will open her hair dressing parlors in room 911 of the Union National Bank building, Saturday, March 21. Her parlors were destroyed by the recent fire in the Union Bank building.

HUGILL REMOVED.

Robert Hugill was removed from the Kessler hospital to the Cunningham Flats today.

PISTOL

Is Alleged to Have Been Carried By Joe Abbat and He is in Jail.

Within half an hour after a warrant was sworn out against him, charging violation of the Johnson anti-weapon statute, Joe Abbat, an Italian, was on his way to the road gang to serve a sentence of ten months imposed by Justice William E. Starcher in addition to a fine of \$150. If the fine is not paid he will have to work it out on the roads.

Abbat told the justice that he had been in Clarksburg three months, that he had not worked and that he was not going to work in the future. Justice Starcher begged to differ with him on the last point and when the trial was over Abbat was about ready to agree with the justice that he will work in the future, for at least ten months.

It is alleged that Abbat had a gun and a knife in a Baltimore street saloon last night and threatened to shoot up the place. Police Officer L. L. White was called in and took Abbat to the police station. When arrested Abbat did not have the gun on his person, but it is said that there are a number of witnesses who saw him have the gun in the saloon. The warrant against him was sworn out by an employee of the saloon.

FEDERAL TROOPS

Leave Mexico City for North to Join in a Battle Campaign There.

MEXICO CITY, Mar. 18.—A column of 1,500 federal troops, commanded by General Moore, left today for the North to join in the campaign against the rebels at Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, Tex. The column took with it a large equipment including ten armored automobiles. The federal war office has no confirmation of the reported fighting at Escalon in the state of Chihuahua.

TRAINRIDER.

Who is Sentenced to Roads is Also Accused of Stealing a Watch.

David Gibson, a young man without visible means of support, is serving a sentence of ten days on the county roads for riding a train Tuesday evening in the local railroad yards. He also has a fine of \$5 and costs to pay or to work out. Justice T. G. Nicewarner imposed the sentence Wednesday.

Gibson is also accused in the same court of stealing a watch, valued at \$23, from H. M. Hall, a railroad brakeman, Monday evening at a lunch car astrous results of the various electrical charge within a few days.

HIGHWAY ON THE HIGHWAYS.

John Highway is serving a sentence of six days on the county highways as a result of being drunk at the local railroad station, for which offense he was arrested by J. A. Campbell, captain of Baltimore and Ohio police. Michael Sanbach paid a fine of \$1 and costs Wednesday in the same court for a like offense.

ASSAULT

On An Aged Man is the Charge Preferred against M. L. Dickson.

GRAFTON, Mar. 18.—The hearing of the contempt cases arising in connection with the strike at Wellsburg court today at Philippi. Charges are filed against a noted persons, there having been ten new cases developed after the first arrests were made. Charles Oxley and Joseph July failed to appear in court in answer to their summons and their bonds were forfeited. Counsel for the defense moved that specific charges be filed against each individual and this was done today. James Oates went on trial this morning charged with maintaining and financing a camp of strikers which the "Pittsburg" Coal Company claims is for the purpose of patrolling and picketing its property and otherwise interfering with its operations and his case is still in progress. No decision has been made by the court on the motion of Attorney Howard that the court order against strikers be removed from the camp including the camp equipment and occupants at once.

SHORT POLICE COURT.

The Wednesday morning session of police court was a short one, there being only one drunk to claim the attention of the court officials. He paid his assessed fine and was dismissed.

Systems Bear a Big Percentage of the Cost of Government in the United States.

The growing spirit of nationalism in this country, which has found latest expression in the advocated public ownership of the telephone and telegraph lines, gives cause for conjecture as to whether or not the American people fully appreciate the development which inevitably result from the pursuit of such a course.

(Estimated conservatively, the wire systems of this country are paying into the public coffers a total of twenty million dollars in taxes annually. Deprive the states and the people of that tax revenue—as would surely follow should the federal government purchase the telephones and the telegraph—and there at once develops the necessity for supplying that revenue from some other source.

As to what that source would be, the people cannot doubt. The states must exist; their revenues must be maintained and when revenue falls short, the public must make up the difference through personal taxation—a thing of distaste to every American citizen.

It is probable that twenty or even ten years ago the people of this country would have given little thought to this phase of the problem. But conditions today are changed. No one believes that should the nation once put its shoulders to the wheel, it could stop with the telephones and the telegraph. Once it had gone into business our government, like that of every country, will feel that it must keep up appearances. Any substantial rate reduction if we may base our conjectures on the experience of every foreign nation which has attempted the operation of great public utilities, would inevitable result in a loss or deficit, one which the people as a whole, not merely the users of the service, would be compelled to shoulder; and this, too, in addition to the loss of tax revenue which the people, through their states, would be compelled to forfeit.

From the wire lines to the railroads is an easy step. No one can say that it would not be taken. Next the steamship lines; next the light, power and water systems; next the telephone itself; and thereafter it is impossible to foresee where the spirit of nationalization would lead the country. No great item when measured by American standards. But every indication is that it is but one of many items that must follow—items the sum total of which can not fail to be sufficient to result in one of two things—either that the states must cease to exist or that their people must pour out from their pockets the hundreds of millions of dollars that the support of the states will necessitate.

Judge Prouty, whose knowledge of the subject is based on many years of conspicuous service as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, correctly reads the signs of the times when he says that there are forces at work which will make government ownership a political issue in the near future. By him is foreseen an attempt at bold usurpation of the power of government which, by denying the railroad proper rate for their services, can result only in the impoverishment of our transportation systems or the furnishing of an unsatisfactory grade of service from which the people of this country can find possibility of relief only in the faint promise of public ownership.

An interesting problem, is it not? The advocates of publicly owned wire systems have suggested a first step. Will the American people take it? For they cannot do so without appreciating the other steps which must lead to a condition entirely foreign to the avowed standards of our great political development.

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W. M. Stealey, of Cumberland, Md., is spending several days in the city visiting his brother, N. G. Stealey.

NEW CASES

Develop in the Contempt Proceedings against Striking Miners and Others.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—The broad charge that President Wilson determined to ask Congress to repeal the Panama canal tolls exemption as a consequence of his recent conference with Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, and that the president's action was the culmination of negotiations with Great Britain for the preservation of the Monroe doctrine threatened by the Mexican situation was made in the Senate today by Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington. He was speaking on his pending resolution calling on the president for full information on the tolls controversy. Senator Jones intimated that a repeal of the tolls exemption was in the price of non-interference in Mexico by other foreign powers. He further declared that "it is reported as one of the conditions that Great Britain will seek reparation on its losses through Confederate bonds issued during the Civil war by a plan sanctioned by this government under which, if successfully applied, the burden of reparation will fall upon the southern states. For that report Senator Jones maintained developments had shown there was a basis.

CONFEDERATE BONDS ARE CUTTING FIGURE

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FIFTY IDLERS

Refuse to Accept the Wages Offered Them by New York Democrats.

FONDA, N. Y., Mar. 18.—Fifty of the seventy unemployed New Yorkers, who came here yesterday as the first installment in Governor Glynn's campaign to place the city's unemployed on farms, were left today in the village engine house. Only twenty of the seventy arrivals accepted offers of employment with farmers although the wages offered were those generally paid to farm hands. The fifty who are idle are dependent on the townspeople for shelter and food. The farmers do not appear enthusiastic over their new help as the men are absolutely ignorant of farm work.

STAFF TO MEET. The members of the Rebekah degree are requested to be in attendance at the Odd Fellows hall at 7:30 tomorrow evening. All other Rebekah members interested in the floor work are requested to attend, for vacancies must be filled. By order of the degree master.

TEDDY UNLIKELY TO SPEAK IN STATE

Announcement That He Will Not Based on Any Word from Him.

[By Charles Brooks Smith.] WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—"Theodore Roosevelt Coming to West Virginia—Will Tour the State from End to End." That was a headline in a number of Democratic newspapers in the Mountain state. Over the same article in other partisan journals the headlines were similar. Careful inquiry of the officials of the Progressive party's national congressional headquarters in this city developed the fact that they did not know anything about the reported colonial planning to invade the Mountain state in the forthcoming campaign. It developed furthermore that the headquarters people did not know anything about what the plans of T. R. for the congressional campaign next fall. What he may do, or may not do, was all a guess with them. It is also a guess with everybody else.

And that is the truth. Nobody knows what part if any Roosevelt is going to play in this year's campaign. He has not told anybody what his plans are, if he has formulated any. Nobody is authorized to speak for him. Nothing will be known for certain until he gets back and takes a survey of the situation. It is just as good a guess as any other that he has not made any definite plans as yet, but will formulate his program after he gets back and has time to size up the politics of the country and press his fingers on the public pulse.

So far as anybody knows it is just as good a guess to make right now that T. R. will not mix overly much in this year's campaign as it is to guess that he will. He has not said anything to lead anybody to think either one way or the other. He has not said, therefore, that he is going to West Virginia and spellbind it "from end to end," any more than he has stated that he is going to take the hustings in any other state. He probably does not know any more about political conditions in West Virginia than the Duke of Swat, and for the present is just about as much concerned.

But there are a good many politicians in West Virginia who wish it were true that the colonel is going to visit their commonwealth, and the Democratic politicians among them make up a very respectable sized crowd, indeed. There are also quite a number of very anxious politicians at Progressive party headquarters at both here and in New York who are just as anxious as the West Virginians to see only the politics of West Virginia but of every other state. In fact and in truth, they would perk up considerably if they knew it for a dead sure thing that Roosevelt is going to take any particularly active and conspicuous part at all in the forthcoming canvass for votes. They have a large hope that he will accompany a very large doubt that he will not. They are doing some tall promising that he will and that everything will be all right, and the third party project is not to be abandoned by him. But they admit privately that they do not know a thing for certain about it. They can not count for certain on his help in West Virginia or in any place else, in fact they do not know that they can count on his help at all.

So do not be misled. Wait until Teddy comes. He will speak for himself. If he has 1916 in mind and disastrous results of the various elections held in widely distant sections of the country since he and Taft and Wilson raced the presidential train in

(Continued on page eight.)

EXPENSE BILL

Of the State of New York in the Thaw Case Runs into Thousands of Dollars.

ALBANY, N. Y., Mar. 18.—The expense bill approved by Attorney General Carmody in connection with the state's efforts to get Harry K. Thaw back to Matteawan, included the following fees to lawyers: William T. Jerome \$25,000; Bernard Jacobs, of Lancaster, N. H., \$5,000; Jacobs, Hall, Couture and Fitz, of Montreal, \$5,000; Hector Ferrett, of Coaticook, \$1,500; Case Casgrain, of Montreal, \$1,000; Jacob N'col, of Sherbrooke, \$900. The fees of Mr. Jerome and Mr. Jacobs cover "not only pay for services rendered, but also any future services in reference to this case."

BEER TAX

Falls Off in Bavaria to Extent of Alarming the Statesmen There.

BERLIN, Mar. 18.—Bavarian statesmen are alarmed over the falling off of revenue from the beer tax. They made repeated demands in parliament for a heavy tax on beer substitutes to encourage the consumption of the real beverage. Government Councillor Speck, the financial expert of the dominant Center party, has prepared a "law against the evils of thinning beer." The receipts from the tax on malt, he points out, have been steadily falling off of late years, owing to the decreasing consumption, but according to Herr Specker and other experts, this stands in no proportion to the temporary falling off in the consumption of beer, but is due rather to the use of less malt per cask. In the originally rich and creamy Bavarian brews, his law it is pointed out, would save the reputation of Munich's famed product, check the growing deficit in the Bavarian budget and help out the Bavarian farmers, who complain of the exceedingly poor market for their barley.

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REPUBLICANS NOMINATE WINNERS AT THE POLLS

And Adopt a Platform Containing Strong Pledges for the Best Public Welfare.

GREAT CROWD ATTENDS Some Close But Friendly Contests in the Selection of the Candidates.

A Republican ticket was named for the coming city election at a harmonious convention held in the court room Tuesday night, attended by a crowd that packed the room to the doors, standing room being at a premium, and hundreds being unable to gain admission to the room. There were three changes from the present incumbents, Patrick H. Shields being nominated for city clerk over G. V. Finly, John M. Flanagan was the nominee for city collector and treasurer over John M. Knox and John H. Owens for assessor instead of W. H. Robbins. All the other present officials were renominated. Nominees Cheered. The gathering was a splendid testimonial to the efficiency of the present regime. The cheering, that at times threatened to "tear the roof off," when candidates were nominated, evinced the confidence of the Republicans of the city in their standard bearers in the coming election. The meeting also demonstrated the great need of a public auditorium in Clarksburg large enough for such mammoth gatherings.

W. G. Osborn, chairman of the city executive committee, called the convention to order and named Ex-Mayor Frank R. Moore temporary chairman and W. L. Geppert temporary secretary.

A resolution was presented providing that the temporary organization be made permanent, that there be no contests over delegates, that the office of business be the same as that used in the official call of the convention, that the basis of representation be ten votes for each ward, that it should require twenty-six votes to nominate and that all committees be dispensed with. The resolution was adopted unanimously. The chairman made a short speech, thanking the committee chairman for the honor conferred upon him, and predicted victory in the coming election.

Resolutions Adopted. Roy E. Parrish introduced the following resolutions and they were read by the secretary: RESOLVED: That the pledge be hereby made to use every possible effort to improve and extend the fighting equipment of the city and to guarantee trained service on the part of firemen. We favor the erection and operation of two or three sub-stations at suitable points in the city at the earliest date possible. We heartily approve the action of the fire committee in sending the chief of the fire department to Cincinnati to receive instruction and training.

RESOLVED: That it is the desire of the people of Clarksburg, to have a rigid and strict enforcement of the prohibition laws of the state, as soon as they shall become effective; and the persons chosen at this convention, if they shall be elected, are instructed to unite with all state and county officers charged with the duties of enforcing the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to work in conjunction with them for a thorough and efficient enforcement of said laws.

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of this convention, that the city of Clarksburg should acquire and own teams and wagons for hauling garbage, and that it should remove all garbage without cost or charge, and the nominees of this convention, if elected are directed to carry this resolution into effect. Upon motion the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The chairman read the official call of the convention and declared nominations to be in order.

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A resolution was presented providing that the temporary organization be made permanent, that there be no contests over delegates, that the office of business be the same as that used in the official call of the convention, that the basis of representation be ten votes for each ward, that it should require twenty-six votes to nominate and that all committees be dispensed with. The resolution was adopted unanimously. The chairman made a short speech, thanking the committee chairman for the honor conferred upon him, and predicted victory in the coming election.

Resolutions Adopted. Roy E. Parrish introduced the following resolutions and they were read by the secretary: RESOLVED: That the pledge be hereby made to use every possible effort to improve and extend the fighting equipment of the city and to guarantee trained service on the part of firemen. We favor the erection and operation of two or three sub-stations at suitable points in the city at the earliest date possible. We heartily approve the action of the fire committee in sending the chief of the fire department to Cincinnati to receive instruction and training.

RESOLVED: That it is the desire of the people of Clarksburg, to have a rigid and strict enforcement of the prohibition laws of the state, as soon as they shall become effective; and the persons chosen at this convention, if they shall be elected, are instructed to unite with all state and county officers charged with the duties of enforcing the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to work in conjunction with them for a thorough and efficient enforcement of said laws.

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of this convention, that the city of Clarksburg should acquire and own teams and wagons for hauling