

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

The Leading Newspaper of Central West Virginia.

Published Every Week-day Evening and Sunday.

CLARKSBURG TELEGRAM COMPANY, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Entered at the postoffice at Clarksburg, W. Va., as second class matter.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TELEPHONE: Editorial Rooms, Business Office, Consolidated, 157-Y (Consolidated), 253-J (Bell).

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Daily, per week, 10c; Daily, per year in advance, 6.00; Sunday, per year in advance, 2.50; Daily and Sunday, per year in advance, 7.50.

By Mail, in advance: Daily, per month, 25c; Daily, per year, 2.50; Sunday, per year, 1.00; Daily and Sunday, per year, 3.50.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: When changing address, please send old as well as new address.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1915.

An Evening Echo. I will look straight out. See things—not try to evade them. Fact shall be fact for ever. And the truth the truth forever. CLOUGH.

Our Mexican "Policy."

The only Mexican since Diaz able to keep order in Mexico City was Huerta. President Wilson declared a sort of personal war on him with the armed forces of the United States.

Mr. Wilson drove Senator Huerta out of Mexico City and is now keeping him out, while permitting the other Mexican revolutionary leaders and plunderers to come and go freely. The export of ammunition to Mexico is permitted, then forbidden, then re-permitted in spasmodic fits and starts.

While keeping Huerta out of Mexico apparently the superstructure of our government's Mexican policy, the foundation thereof seemingly is to keep the American people ignorant of Mexican happenings even when this involves suppression of the reports of the American Red Cross Society.

Future historians will not question Mr. Wilson's sincerity, but when they refer to his Mexican "policy," they probably will not be able to disguise their amazement, says the Chicago Tribune.

A Disappointing Year.

The year 1914 was one of the most disappointing ever experienced by promoters of new enterprises. The incorporations in the eastern cities, with a capital of one million dollars or over, amounted to eight hundred and ninety-five millions; in 1912 these amounted to one and a third billions of dollars. During the month of March, 1912, one hundred and seventy million dollars in new securities representing corporate financing were announced. In March, 1914, this total was one hundred and thirty-three million; and in March of the present year it was fifty-seven millions.

Figures received from a variety of industries throughout the country showing conditions in 1914, indicate that about three million employes in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States were out of work who were engaged in profitable employment on July 1, 1912. If this percentage were applied to other employments, outside of agriculture, the number of unemployed, agriculture excluded, would amount to over six millions.

In the light of such facts and figures, the Democracy of the country will do well to refrain from claiming any credit for the present outlook. The foreign conflict is proving a financial boon to the United States. By a miracle this nation has been spared the full effect of Democratic business policies. Such, however, does not excuse the legislative folly and obstinacy of the Democratic party, nor will it in any way suffice to save it from its own ruin.

Objections to Root Met.

Objections to nominating Elihu Root for president are met by the Washington Star as follows:

The Republicans who are in favor of Mr. Root for leader next year plant themselves on Mr. Roosevelt's appraisal: That he is the best qualified man in the country for public business. Why not call the best qualified man to the most important public office?

But there are Republicans who, while conceding Mr. Root's superior qualifications, fear he would make a weak candidate. They give two reasons: (1) He has been the most eminent of corporation lawyers, and (2) he presided over the Chicago convention which renominated Mr. Taft.

As to the first reason, it may be said that the corporations are not as unpopular now as a few years ago. Publicizing big business while you wait has ceased to be profitable for either the makers or the politicians. Public taste has changed as to that sort of sport. The country has discovered that it needs big corporations in its business, and particularly since the war has opened new fields of enterprise. Buying and selling of industry and their legal advisers will hardly be indulged in to any marked degree next year.

As to the second reason, it may be said that at Chicago in 1912 Mr. Root stood with the New York dele-

gation in favor of Mr. Taft's renomination, and as chairman of the convention, executed the will of that body. He was a Taft man, with the courage of his convictions. And there were others; and some of them are, as Mr. Root is, under discussion in connection with the White House. Mr. Burton, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Mann and Governor Hadley all accepted Mr. Taft at the convention's hands, and supported him at the polls.

There were strong men in both factions at the Chicago meeting. Some strong men left the party to support Mr. Roosevelt as a bolter. The proposed union of the two factions for service next year against Mr. Wilson cannot achieve full purpose if too great stress is laid on what this man or that did three years ago. In a way, and to a degree, bygone must be bygones. The dead must bury its dead. Men, now, must "act in the living present," heart within and party overhead.

This should be the easier for the fact that neither Mr. Taft nor Mr. Roosevelt, over whom the division three years ago occurred, figures in the present presidential speculation about next year. Both are in private life, and likely to remain there. It is no compliment to be using their names for keeping their friends longer apart.

A Blunder That is Costly.

It is easy to credit the report from Washington that there is a growing sentiment among Democrats in favor of restoring at the next session of Congress the tariff on sugar. It is true that the deficit in the revenues for the fiscal year just ended was not so great as had been expected. Nevertheless, in spite of extraordinary means taken to increase the government's income, it was \$35,000,000 less than expenses. The explanation is simple enough. Under the law duties provided by the Underwood-Simmons act, imports did not yield the needed amount of revenues. That fact was made plain both before and after the European war broke out, although friends of low tariff would have the country believe that the struggle abroad was the cause of the deficit. So the administration is confronted with the necessity of devising some plan for obtaining adequate revenues. And naturally the first thought is with reference to sugar. That commodity for many years had been subject to import duties. They used to produce about \$60,000,000 of revenue annually. In old times even Democratic admirers of the tariff imposed a tariff on sugar for two reasons—first, it produced an enormous income, and, second, because the southern growers desired protection for their industry. So even free trade Democrats formerly favored duties on imported sugar, says the San Diego Union.

President Wilson and his associates, however, refused to adhere to the doctrine of their predecessors, and when Congress met in extra session in 1913, it became known that the tariff on sugar was to be materially reduced for the present and indefinitely on the 1st of the year 1916. That plan the president forced through Congress. Naturally he will be loath to undo the action then taken. But the revenue question applies to the future as well as to the present. The deficit of the fiscal year just closed will be repeated during the coming year, unless provision is made for an increased income from some source or sources. A repeal of the present tariff act's sugar schedule offers the easiest way out of the difficulty. This, of course, would be a bitter pill. It would be an explicit confession that Republicans who opposed the Underwood-Simmons law because it would not produce sufficient revenue were right in their contention. But it is useless to deny that which has been proved to the satisfaction of the country. There is nothing left for Democrats but to crawl as gracefully as they may from the pit of their own digging. It will be humiliating, of course, but not so embarrassing as to continue to try to conduct the government without revenues adequate for its expenses.

THE SEARCHLIGHT

Latest News from the Fields of Science, Education and Invention.

LUMBER DRIED BY ELECTRICITY.

French lumbermen have recently discovered a new use for electricity. They use it to season and dry green lumber. It has been found capable of accomplishing in a few days what ordinarily required weeks or months. The timber is piled in layers with electric trolley mats between them. These mats are connected with any available source of power. The mats are sheets of galvanized iron placed between layers of lumber. They are soaked in water before being placed between the layers of lumber.

Timbers of all sizes may be treated in this way, including unpeeled logs, but the piles should not be more than five feet high. Either direct or indirect current may be used, the voltage required ordinarily being about 100. About 150 ampere hours are required to dry thirty-five cubic feet of lumber.

It has been found that the electricity destroys all germs and disease in the timber, thereby lessening its liability to rot, and rendering it more durable than that dried by the sun.

THE DAILY NOVELETTE

NOTHING UNDER THE SUN.

A woman's age is had to find, Unless she is a young'un, To bring a tear there's nothing that, Can beat Bermuda onion.

"Well," said Helen of Troy, "Who let you in?"

"I'm the census taker," explained the man with the note book. "According to the royal decree I am not to be denied admittance anywhere."

"Oh, well, fire away," said the fair Helen languidly. (See Bosworth Fyfe's "Derivations of Modern Slang.")

The census taker proceeded to do his duty, and after the lovely Helen had answered questions concerning her color, weight, disposition and previous condition of servitude, the census taker said, "And—hem—how old do you happen to be at the mo-

ment?"

"Elegant weather we're having," said Helen sweetly.

"Scrumptious. How old did you say?"

"Do you want to see my vaccination?" asked the beautiful creature, and showed it to him high up on her arm.

The charmed and dazzled census taker loosened the neck of his toga and asked weakly, "When were you born, if you don't mind?"

"How's this for an imitation of Valaska Janik?" queried the woman of destiny, and struck a pose the symmetrical charm of which was never equaled on the most exquisitely sculptured vase, and while the dazzled minion of the state was still in a half-conscious trance, she showed him the way out.

The remarkable community there planted is upon an island that seemed to rise from the sea to receive it. Grand Cayman is still rising at the rate of a quarter of an inch a year. Its high point is but twenty feet above sea-level, and it is therefore figured that it was new-born and much smaller when first settled.

The Cayman Islanders are all above six feet, and the best sailor men of their part of the world. They still talk in the English of Shakespeare. There are many families of twenty children. The birth rate is three times the death rate. "You talk of civilization," said one of these men to a visitor, "yet one of our men sailed before the mast to your New York and there was hungry, and no man offered him anything to eat. This could not have happened in Cayman."

Grand Cayman, an island of the Caribbean Sea between Cuba and Jamaica, is a civilized, white man's country without doctors, lawyers or jails. When yellow fever or small-pox is introduced, it dies out of itself, so healthy are the people. When a member of the colony offends the law he is "told to go away" and does so, but few ever offend. There is no litigation, because the members of the colony insist on helping their fellows instead of taking from them.

There is almost no government in Grand Cayman, because none is needed. It is British territory, governed by an assistant commissioner under the administration of the affairs of Jamaica. The taxes are nominal and spent almost entirely upon schools and roads.

The island is fifteen miles long and four wide, having a population of 6,000 people. It is a gem of productivity, and a family may live on the returns from an acre of ground which may be bought for ten dollars. The necessities of life come so easily that there is no desire for wealth and nobody possesses it. The people help each other with their work without pay. There is almost no money on the island. These people speak English. They are descendants of old Cromwel-

ELSIE FERGUSON TO BE BANKER'S BRIDE



Elsie Ferguson.

Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Elsie Ferguson, actress, to Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., vice president of the Harriman National bank of New York. Miss Ferguson, whose age has never been told in print, is probably less than thirty. She began her stage career as a chorus girl. She was dissatisfied with her first husband, and secured a divorce after he had spent a small fortune on her.

ian Roundheads who came to this haven in 1665, and planted a colony of but twenty or thirty people. To them have been added chance comers—shipwrecked Caribs, chance sailors, a party of Seminole Indians brought here from Florida by an American adventurer who sought to establish a kingdom. All have been fused together in a race that is still English, but a bit swarthy from the tropic and the introduction of darker blood.

The original stock was much like that which settled New England. Being planted on a tropical island and isolated for centuries, it developed differently. The Cayman Islanders are still devoutly religious, their principle being helpfulness to one another. There are those who say that the principles of Christianity have been better preserved and practiced there than anywhere else.

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ling races, beginning with five running races Monday afternoon; boys' and girls' live stock judging contest; baby show; dog show; high class horse show and four free attractions of the best vaudeville acts.

Among the star artists in vaudeville who will present their best at the big fair in Wheeling are the Duttons, the Harada Japs, the Flying Monarchs, the Tan Kwal troupe of Manchurians, the six Covens, the nine Peruvians, and Fink's comedy circus of educated mules and dogs. There will be concert music by military bands going all the time, with dancing, for those who enjoy it, in the large pavilion. Extra fine programs for the night show have been arranged.

MR. MOORE DEAD.

Mrs. Charles H. Pike and brother, Carroll Coffman, are at Boonville, Ind., whether they were called by the rather sudden death of their brother-in-law, Robert S. Moore, Thursday. Mr. Moore is survived by Mrs. Moore and a son. She was Mrs. Lillian Coffman, of this city, before her marriage.

HEENAN FINED.

For being drunk and disorderly in the street Saturday evening, Jack Heenan was fined \$6.60 by Mayor C. H. Gordon in police court Sunday morning.

NO ARRESTS SUNDAY.

City police made no arrests Sunday and as a result there was no session of police court Monday morning.

The Watts-Lambert Company August Hour Sales Are Now In Progress Something Doing Every Hour In The Day We will offer special bargains every hour in the day, and the prices will be for the one hour only. Read every item in this ad carefully and plan to take advantage of these August Hour Sales items. Read our advertisement each evening for the following day's sales.

Tuesday, August 3. From 8 to 9. APRON GINGHAM, 6c YARD Best quality—assorted checks. From 9 to 10. ALL LINEN WAISTS \$1.00 See window. Regular prices \$3.98. From 10 to 11. YARD-WIDE MESSALINES, 79c YARD Full line of colors. From 11 to 12. One-third off the price of any Shirt Waist Box or Cedar Chest in Stock. From 4 to 5:30. ONE-THIRD OFF THE PRICE OF ANY "CREX" OR "WAITE" GRASS PORCH RUG IN STOCK This includes all sizes up to 9x12 feet.

Wednesday, August 4. From 8 to 9. 10c INDIA LINON, 7 1/2c YD. Extra quality. 30 inches wide. From 9 to 10. ALL-SILK PETTICOATS, \$1.98 Regular price \$2.98. From 10 to 11. \$1.00 BIRDEYE, 69c BOLT Pure white—27 inches wide. From 11 to 12. One-third off the price of any Lace Net or Scrim Curtains in stock. From 12 to 1. \$9.50 FIBER RUGS, \$5.98 Room size 9x12 feet, wool and linen fiber. Fast colors. From 1 to 2. \$2.25 (8 day) ALARM CLOCKS \$1.59. From 2 to 3. One-third off the price of Any Linen Napkins in Stock. From 3 to 4. \$1.00 ALL-LINEN TABLE DAMASK, 69c YARD 70 inches wide—floral patterns. From 4 to 5:30. \$3.00 AND \$3.50 BOUTON CORSETS, \$2.50 New and Best Summer Models.

INVENTION OF INTEREST BEING SHOWN At the Waldo by Mr. Day in the Shape of An Automatic Copy Indicator. In room 409 in the Waldo hotel, a crowd of stenographers, bookkeepers and others who use the keys of a typewriter to earn their living are gathering daily. The sight is a most unusual one: little girls, pretty girls, buxom lassies, girls just beginning to learn the keyboard of their typewriters and those who have become experts, but the gathering is not all girls. There are business men of every profession and walk of life who must use typewriters or have them used. Men with wrinkles on their foreheads, caused by the mistakes of a careless stenographer or perhaps overworked ones. If you have not been in this crowd of office workers you may be wondering what this gathering and talk is about. If you can spare the time call at room 409 in the Waldo. There you will see a man seated at a typewriter—does not matter what kind of a machine, including the Elliott and Fisher machines, Burroughs adding machine and the Inotype. This man who is demonstrating the machine writes on the typewriter from a difficult manuscript. A little needle-like apparatus glides along the line on the indicator and points directly to the word—the very letter, figure or whatever may be on the sheet. It is impossible to make a mistake. The machine has its own correct music by military bands going all the time, with dancing, for those who enjoy it, in the large pavilion. Extra fine programs for the night show have been arranged. MR. MOORE DEAD. Mrs. Charles H. Pike and brother, Carroll Coffman, are at Boonville, Ind., whether they were called by the rather sudden death of their brother-in-law, Robert S. Moore, Thursday. Mr. Moore is survived by Mrs. Moore and a son. She was Mrs. Lillian Coffman, of this city, before her marriage. HEENAN FINED. For being drunk and disorderly in the street Saturday evening, Jack Heenan was fined \$6.60 by Mayor C. H. Gordon in police court Sunday morning. NO ARRESTS SUNDAY. City police made no arrests Sunday and as a result there was no session of police court Monday morning.

START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH THIS BANK AND WATCH IT GROW All Accounts at This Bank Draw Interest at The Rate of 4 Per Cent. 4 Per Cent THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO. GEORGE L. DUNGAN, Sec. and Treas.