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All communications must be signed, or they will receive no attention whatever.

under the proposed shipping bill will be those to whom son-in-law McAdoo confides the buying of the ships.

Defeat for Wilson.
The Senate's rejection of George Rublee, nominated by President Wilson for the federal trade commission and who has served on the commission ever since its creation, constituted a decided blow to Mr. Wilson's prestige in Congress and strikingly indicates the waning power of the executive. Mr. Wilson exerted every influence to induce the Senate to confirm Mr. Rublee, notwithstanding which fact fourteen Democrats voted against his confirmation.

The Republicans voted almost solidly against the New Hampshire Democrat on the plea of Senator Gallingher that Rublee was personally obnoxious to him, but the Democratic opposition was due to another cause. It was brought out in the executive session that Rublee has always been a champion of that peculiarly obnoxious form of monopoly which would enable the manufacturers of patented and proprietary articles to fix the prices at which they must be sold and the forbid any retailer to cut prices. This form of monopoly has been condemned by the supreme court of the United States, but by a narrow majority. It was further brought out that Mr. Rublee has cooperated with Louis D. Brandeis in framing and attempting to lobby through the Stevens bill, which provides that manufacturers could so fix prices.

Many of the Republicans maintained, moreover, that President Wilson had evaded the law in nominating Rublee, who was a Progressive on a board which the law provided must be bi-partisan. Senator La Follette led the fight for Rublee's confirmation. It was defeated thirty-six to forty-two.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
No Alum—No Phosphate

LILLY DISCUSSES HIS CANDIDACY

Attorney General Attacks State Administration in a Speech Here.

A. A. Lilly, candidate for nomination for governor on the Republican ticket, Friday night at the court house addressed a large crowd of citizens in behalf of his candidacy. Special interest in the meeting was shown by Democrats, who furnished a good deal of the "noise" of the occasion, with nearly all of the Democratic leaders in the county leading the demonstration of approval when the state administration was assailed.

The Telegram Friday asked Mr. Lilly two questions. The attorney general answered one of these questions and "dodged" the other.

The first question was in effect: Will you, if elected governor, enforce the prohibition laws of the state?

Replying to this question Mr. Lilly said that he would, after taking the oath of office, be forced to enforce the law.

The second question was in effect: Will you, if elected governor, make any effort to cause to be repealed any of the prohibition laws now on the statute books?

As was expected, Mr. Lilly did not answer this question. He said that the enactment or repeal of laws is a matter for the legislature, and not the executive. This was not an answer to the Telegram's question.

Mr. Lilly either was in error in

his speech, or the Exponent has been a consistent violator of the law. All articles favoring his candidacy published outside of the editorial columns of the Exponent, have been paid for, Mr. Lilly said. There is a federal law on the statute books requiring that all advertisements resembling news matter be marked "advertisement." None of the articles favoring Mr. Lilly, which have been appearing in the Exponent have been so marked.

Mr. Lilly welcomed the support of Democratic newspapers. He said that the Democratic leaders realized that it was impossible to elect a Democratic governor this year and that he was the favored Republican with them for the post. Republicans over the state have known for sometime that Mr. Lilly was a favorite in Democratic councils.

Mr. Lilly opened his speech by saying that he was not going to abuse anyone. And within five minutes after he made the remark he was heaping vilification on the heads of Governor H. D. Hatfield, other state officials and others.

Mr. Lilly's attack on the governor differed widely from the manner in which the governor made his charges against the attorney general. Mr. Lilly spoke only in generalities; said the governor's private record was very bad and abused the chief executive in many other ways, but not once did he name a specific instance to uphold his charges.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916.

An Evening Echo.

I've never any comfort for beneficent people, because I think they carry their comfort about with them—
GEORGE ELIOT.

"Abbe" Lilly's audience here Friday night was largely Democratic. Some Democrats said it was the best meeting they had had here this campaign. "Abbe" himself kept his compact with Democrats by abusing the state administration and men prominent in the Republican party. The Democrats received him with an open arm. They will not be with him on election day, however, and "Abbe" will then know to his sorrow how little it profits a man to court the enemy and how foolish it is to bite the hand that feeds him.

Council's Action Pleases.
The city council is to be congratulated upon the satisfactory solution of the telephone franchise question which has been hanging fire for the last four or five years. After many months of deliberation the council itself prepared a franchise which was passed by unanimous vote of that body last night, which is believed to be fair to the telephone company and fair to the people of Clarksburg.

While the telephone company did not get the kind of a franchise it asked for, it is believed it will accept the one granted. The controversy over this matter, which has existed for the last few years is believed to be satisfactorily terminated for all concerned. The telephone company has promised to put in an underground system and will begin immediately the expenditure of over \$100,000 in improvements in the city. A consolidation of the Bell and Consolidated telephones, both of which are already owned by the Bell company, will be welcomed by the majority of the citizens, and in a short time the unsightly poles which obstruct the principal streets of the city will be removed.

It is very gratifying to know that this important question has been finally disposed of to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Another "Daniels"
Rear-Admiral Fiske has appealed to the Senate committee on naval affairs to investigate the issue of varacity between himself and Secretary Josephus Daniels. Admiral Fiske, it will be recalled, when instructed to do so by the committee, produced a report on the inefficiency of the navy which he had written for Secretary Daniels. When questioned by the committee, the admiral said he had personally brought the letter to the attention of Mr. Daniels. This was after Daniels had testified that he had never seen the letter. Daniels then impugned Admiral Fiske's veracity.

Those who recall the statements issued by Daniels after the Tampico affair of two years ago, and the completeness with which Mr. Daniels's statements, made at that time in order to defend his own conduct, were disproved, feel that there is no need of an investigation to establish Admiral Fiske's truthfulness, but all are agreed that an investigation should be made. Daniels favors an investigation by a board of naval officers of his own selection, a highly improper proceeding.

The president, in his effort to prevent further exposure of Daniels, is trying to head off an investigation by the Senate committee, hence its reluctance to undertake it. The entire affair recalls Col. George Harvey's declaration that "a Daniels has come in the navy to be popular slang for the shorter and, if conceivable, uglier word."

The Shipping Bill.
The president has exerted sufficient influence with the House to induce it to take up the shipping bill under a special rule which limits debate to five hours. Almost simultaneously with this step, the commissioner of navigation has made a report which covers the crowded condition of American shippers. He says:

"There is scarcely a yard which is not working at capacity and many new contracts are being let."
Assistant Secretary Sweet reports that in the first three months of this year American shippers far exceeded those of England in the output of ships, the American yards having launched 173 merchant vessels with a gross tonnage of 94,454 tons, as against sixty-nine vessels with a gross tonnage of 89,561 tons launched in England.

The condition of the American yards makes it obvious that even if the shipping bill is passed no vessel can be built, under its provisions, in time to be of service during the European war. The alternative, under the bill, will be to buy second-hand ships. These can be obtained only at enormous prices and, as the bill provides that the government must go out of the business within five years, they will have to be sold under normal conditions and at a great sacrifice.

The only persons who will profit

One-Cent Postage.

One-cent letter postage is attracting the attention of Congress, fifty bills calling for the inauguration of a one-cent rate on local delivery letters having been introduced.

Many newspapers throughout the country are warmly advocating the lower rate, and the inauguration of a so-called "zone" system for the transportation of periodical literature of all kinds. At the present time the great bulk of mail being carried distances under second class rates is furnished by the magazine publishers of the large eastern cities. Train load after train load of magazines is sent out to all parts of the country at a cost of one cent a pound, although it has been estimated by postal experts that it costs over eight cents a pound to deliver such literature.

This, it is claimed, is manifestly unfair to the publishers of newspapers in rural territories, who are required to pay the same rate for transportation of their products. It is proposed that it will become part of the readjustment of postage rates when such are made, that a zone system be established so that a certain rate shall be charged for all classes of publication for the first fifty miles, another for fifty to 150 miles, another for 150 to 300 miles, and so up to a haul which would extend across the continent.

In this way the publishers of big magazines would be required to pay the government what it actually costs to transport their product.

Under the present rate the United States mails transport such magazines as Leslie's an average of 1,000 miles at the same rate they would charge a newspaper for the average haul of fifty miles. This means a large subsidy for Leslie's Weekly, amounting to about \$400,000 per annum. Some of the other magazines, having a much larger circulation, benefit to a greater degree. When it is considered that Leslie's Weekly charges over \$1,200 per page per single issue for its advertising space, and that one-half or more of the periodical is taken up with advertising, it hardly seems fair to users of letter postage and to newspaper publishers that they should pay the government a profit of one hundred percent, when none of it is used to defray general expenses of the department, but goes instead to take care of the deficit that is created by the loss incurred in distributing these magazines at one cent a pound, a rate which is almost a franking privilege.

Newspapers which should properly represent the territory in which they are published, and carry the advertisements of the nationally-advertised products in their territories are seldom considered nowadays in the distribution of big advertising appropriations. The money goes rather to huge magazine corporations, which are growing fabulously rich, and which pay only a fraction of the cost to the government for the service furnished them.

The reason one large magazine business is paying profits may be noted in the case of three trade publications controlled by it. The actual value of these publications is about \$200,000, yet, owing to advantages given by the second class rate and the resultant increase in their advertising, they were recently sold for \$1,500,000. It is declared that upon its later valuation they paid a stock dividend of fifty per cent.

When it is realized that the publishers of newspapers in the smaller towns and cities scarcely more than break even and make a living from their publications, is it not fair that the government should collect from these huge corporations the cost of service rendered? This remarkable condition of affairs has been revealed by investigations which have been made by the National One-Cent Letter Postage Association, with headquarters at Cleveland, O. This association is seeking to secure a one-cent letter rate and a readjustment of charges made on the carrying of second class mail which is very largely furnished by the big magazine publishers.

It is pointed out that if a zone system were to be applied the rate on letter postage could be lowered, the advertising placed in the local newspapers where it belongs, and the big magazines required to share some of their fancy profits with the government, which is now carrying their product at a loss estimated at over

LIGHT OCCUPATION.
Running a laundry in the South Sea Islands.

THE DAILY NOVELET
HANDS UP.

A smile will pay.
Make business boom;
For experts say,
You can't sell gloom.

"Mulliger," whispered Mrs. Tawny, "I hear some one moving in the next room. It must be a burglar!"

"Heh?" said Mulliger Tawny sleepily. "Nonsense! there's nothing in this house to attract a burglar."

"I know that as well as you do, you shiftless wretch, but the burglar don't know it!" hissed Mrs. Tawny. "Oh! there's a man with a dark lantern!"

"Let me at him," cried Mulliger Tawny. And in one bound he had the masked burglar by the throat.

"I surrender!" gurgled the house-breaker.

"Take him out to a policeman," cried Mrs. Tawny from under the bed clothes. And, after holding the burglar by the power of his eye as he hastily dressed, Mulliger led him from the room.

Once outside, the burglar tore off his mask and laughed great, round laughs: "O! O! O!" Then he and Mulliger repaired arm in arm to the

DEATH CLAIM
(Continued from page 1.)

ity between these two. Cox assigned Hermann to the city of Cincinnati and Hynicka to Hamilton county outside of Cincinnati. For years the word of these two men in their separate fields was final.

In 1884, during the Blaine-Cleveland campaign, Cox's circle of influence widened. At that time the Republicans declared for protective tariff and the idea appealed to Cincinnati as a rising manufacturing city. Cox was awake to the possibilities, formed the famous "Blaine club," and asked to be allowed to direct the congressional campaign. In this political fight he won, Hamilton county giving Blaine a substantial plurality.

Cox's work in connection with the candidacy of William Howard Taft for the presidency, occasioned surprise among political observers. When the former president was secretary of war, he delivered an address at Akron, O., supporting Myron T. Herrick for governor of Ohio. In this address he took occasion to say that if he voted that year he would cast a straight Republican state ticket, but would not support the Cincinnati city ticket placed on the ballot by the Republican organization.

LIFE'S LITTLE LIES.
"Antique furniture."
LIFE'S LITTLE CURSES.
Hair tonic boosters.

WHOOPING COUGH.
One of the most successful preparations in use for this disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. S. W. McClinton, Blandon Springs, Ala., writes: "Our baby had whooping cough as bad as most any baby could have it. I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it soon got him well." Obtainable everywhere.—Advertisement.

CERTIFICATES
Of Incorporation Are Issued to Three New Concerns in This State.

CHARLESTON, May 20—Certificates of incorporation have been issued by the secretary of state to the following new concerns which will operate under the laws of West Virginia:

The Blue Flame Gas Company, of Hinton; chief works, Malden district, Kanawha county; authorized capital \$50,000. Incorporators: J. U. Craymon, Dr. G. O. Queensberry, Dr. E. C. Staunton, W. S. Charleton and S. J. Graham, all of Hinton.

The Charles E. Lane Company, of Parkersburg, will engage in the timber business in Parkersburg and elsewhere in West Virginia; authorized capital \$50,000. Incorporators: Charles E. Lane, H. C. Schilling, C. T. Hiteshaw, C. A. Krops and George A. Ecker, all of Parkersburg.

The Fairmont Chemical Company.

GOLEMAN DU PONT
For Good Roads, Also Candidate for Nomination for President of the U. S.

West Virginia, once known as the state without a modern road, is fast coming to the front in securing the best types of highways. The last few years has seen bond issues amounting into millions of dollars for building better roads in this state.

When Coleman du Pont, now a candidate for the Republican nomination for president of the United States, first told the farmers of the country that they were spending about 23 cents for every mile they hauled a ton over poor roads and that this cost could be reduced to eight cents a mile on good roads, they were astounded and slow to believe it. But du Pont proved it to them. He put it up to them as a business proposition. And that one statement of his has done more than any other one thing to give impetus to the good roads movement.

Du Pont is one of the foremost business men of the country and, if elected to the presidency, would give this country an administration along business lines. The kind of an administration that about the biggest business in the world should have. The people of this country have about decided that it takes the same high-class sort of business man to run the country's business that it takes to run private enterprises, successfully. Unusual interest attaches to du Pont as he is the first distinctively business man who has been considered seriously for presidential honors for more than half a century. Of the eleven presidents since Lincoln died, not one had the slightest business training.

Du Pont has been everything from a day laborer in the coal mines to head of one of the greatest industrial corporations in the world. He has been a banker, a farmer, a mine operator, and a builder of railroads and has been signally successful in everything he has undertaken. It has been said that if he were president of the United States, he would save the country three hundred millions of dollars through business methods. And he believes that the federal government should extend every possible aid in the building of good local and national highways. West Virginia's delegates to the Chicago Republican convention, in June, could do no better by their state than to cast the state's sixteen votes for Coleman du Pont as the grand old party's standard bearer. He is one man who if nominated, would be certain of election.

MAX VON SCHLEGEL.

AFTER SHAVING PRIMA CURA AS AN ANTISEPTIC

Apply Prima-Cura after shaving and you can laugh at Barber's Itch. Prima-Cura is a staple in most every bath room. It isn't as pleasant tasting as some other antiseptics but it's absolutely sure. There is nothing weak about it. It "takes hold and prevents trouble." "Beyond compare" as a mouth wash to keep the teeth and gums healthy.—Advertisement.

CITY WATER TODAY.

Following is today's test for fever and other germs as made by the Water Board's chemist and bacteriologist at the filtration plant. Also rainfall for twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock today:

Number of bacteria in 1.0 c.c.	Bacillus coli present in 1.0 c.c.	10 c.c.
River water 225	x	x
City water 0	0	0

EXPLANATION.
O. C.—Cubic centimeter, (about a thimbleful). Bacillus coli—Intestinal germ. X—Present. O—Absent. Rainfall

THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK
AND
TRUST COMPANY
Resources over \$1,000,000
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

The Watts-Lamberd Company
Beautiful New Hats
In a Special Sale
\$5
Regular Values, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00

In this collection of beautiful summer hats are Hats of Hemp, Milan, Hair-lace effects, Leghorns, the new shiny straws so highly favored. Many trimmed with gorgeous Ostrich Feather Edges, Roses, Foliage and hand decorations. Plenty of white and light colors, as well as darker models now on sale. A new shipment from several of New Yorks leading shops at less than half the cost to make.

Special Sale of Foulard Silks Tuesday, 49c yd.
SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

After Supper Specials for Tonight

Pure Aluminum Ware, \$1.09 Choice of qt. Kettles, 2 qt. Boiler, Coffee Percolator or Roaster.	45c Floor Brooms 29c A splendid medium-weight broom.	50c BLACK EARTHENWARE TEA POTS 25c
\$1.25 Cedar Oil Mop	15c Pillow Cases, 2 for 25c Size 36x42 inches	ALL SILK RIBBONS 23c Fine all silk Ribbons for hair bows and sashes. Plain and sat-in stripe taffetas and new fancy effects.
\$2.00 Curtain Stretcher	\$2.00 Cut Glass Water Sets	Large size jug and six tumblers.
\$2.50 Curtain Stretcher	7 Rolls Crepe Toilet Paper (50c value)	29c
50c for Set of 3 Stew Pans White enamel, regular price 25c each.	6 Cups and Saucers or 6 Dinner Plates	49c
\$12.50 Set of Dinnerware, for SEAMLESS SHEETS Blue designs and others. New decorations in standard 100-piece sets.	SEAMLESS SHEETS Size 81x90 inches.	69c

BUMGARDNER TO PREACH.
The Rev. H. S. Bumgardner, of Elkins, district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church, will preach in Ash chapel church at Broad Oaks at 8 o'clock Sunday evening.

GOLEMAN DU PONT
For Good Roads, Also Candidate for Nomination for President of the U. S.

For preserving paintings a German has patented a process which consists of enclosing them in tight glass-front cases filled with nitrogen.

(Political Advertisement.)

CERTIFICATES
Of Incorporation Are Issued to Three New Concerns in This State.

THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK
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AND
TRUST COMPANY
Resources over \$1,000,000
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

FINLEY
(Continued from page 1.)

prosecuting attorney, for the past three years and more, urgently request and petition you to become a candidate to succeed yourself, and that you immediately announce your willingness to accept the nomination for said office on the Democratic ticket, so that your many friends may have an opportunity to support you at the June primary and the fall election.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harrison County Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of all such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the thirteenth day of June, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of the bank in the town of Lost Creek and State of West Virginia.
Dated the 18th day of May, 1916.
W. D. NUTTER, Cashier.

Notice to Mail Subscribers

Owing to the increased cost of newsprint and other raw materials used in the Telegram, it is necessary to advance the mail subscription price of the daily issue.

On June 1, 1916, the subscription rate for the Daily Telegram delivered by mail will be advanced from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a year.

Subscriptions at the old rate of \$3.00 a year by mail will be accepted until May 31, 1916, and all who wish to take advantage of the old rate should make remittances promptly.

Clarksburg Telegram Co.
Clarksburg, W. Va.

THERE'S A LESSON

to be found in the lives of those who reached the top. It wasn't "LUCK"! They worked and saved to be ready for every advance in their career.

No one knows what to-morrow may bring.

The trouble is that many never think of to-morrow—live only for to-day. They fail to understand the value of small economies.

If a start would only be made by laying aside a small part of the income, the lesson of economy would soon be learned.

By opening an account with us, you'll soon be a system of foresight that will benefit you, now and later.

THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK
AND
TRUST COMPANY
Resources over \$1,000,000
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.