

GOV. TENER'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Document is Progressive in Tone and Covers a Wide Range of Sociological and Political Subjects

COATESVILLE IS CONDEMNED

Recommends Legislation for the Creation of Public Service Commission and Protection of Investors—Workingmen's Compensation, Conservation, Rural Credits, a Permanent Board of Public Works Among the Subjects Discussed—Favors Suffrage Amendment.

CHIEF FEATURES OF GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Abolition of Departments of Factory Inspection and Internal Affairs and substitution therefor a Department of Labor and Industry and Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

Continuance of State Board of Charities.

Revocation of the charter of the Borough of Coatesville because of the failure of authorities to convict the recent lynchers.

Submission of woman suffrage to a vote of the people.

Enactment of a strong public utilities commission law and a workingmen's compensation act.

Licensing of social clubs like hotels and preventing these clubs from serving liquor on Sunday.

Non-partisan nomination and election of municipal and county officers and judges.

Passage of constitutional amendment to permit the State to issue \$50,000,000 bonds for State highways.

Liberal appropriations for Department of Health and the school system.

No further amendment to the school code.

Adoption for the second time of the constitutional amendment to permit graded taxation on inheritances.

Reorganization of the Department of Mines.

Stricter food laws to prevent adulteration.

Conservation of water resources.

Submits without comment question of direct election of United States Senators.

Authority for the Banking Commission to take charge of insolvent State institutions, taking the appointment of receivers away from the courts.

Greater regulation of stocks and bonds of utility companies.

Creation of tax board to bring about uniformity in State taxes.

Harrisburg.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania convened its 120th session.

The Senate organized by the election of Dr. Daniel P. Gerberich, of Lebanon County, as President pro tempore. There were two ballots taken, Doctor Gerberich's opponents being Senators McIlhenny, of Philadelphia, and Herbst, of Berks. One important change in the rules was made. It provided for the appointment of standing committees by a committee instead of by the President of the Senate.

Five ballots were taken by the House to choose a Speaker. Representative George E. Alter, of Allegheny County, was named on the fifth ballot. A rule similar to the one adopted by the Senate authorizes a committee to choose the personnel of standing committees. The Progressive faction of the Republican party is in control.

The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds and the House was convened by Chief Clerk Garvin. The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the returns of the election of Senators and of Representatives and the new members in each branch were sworn in.

After the election of the presiding officers a joint committee called upon the Governor to notify him of the organization of the Legislature, and Governor Tener transmitted his biennial message.

The document, which was read at the night sessions of both branches is one of the most forceful presented in years. It contains many unique recommendations and suggestions. In many respects it is radical.

The message is, in part, as follows: I have the honor to submit for your information the following statements as to the financial condition of the Commonwealth, together with such recommendations as, in my judgment, should receive your early and serious consideration.

Cash balance, Nov. 30, 1912.....\$9,781,850.70
Less sinking fund..... 785,510.85
Total general fund..... 8,996,339.85
Net estimated receipts to
Nov. 30, 1913.....27,101,860.00
Net estimated receipts to
Nov. 30, 1914.....27,127,360.00
Estimated receipts Nov. 30,
1914, to June 1, 1915.....13,288,930.00
Total estimated receipts, 76,514,549.85
Less current expenses to
June 1, 1913.....24,298,958.29
Available for appropriation.....52,215,591.54

The comprehensive work of the State Department of Health, under the untiring efforts of the commissioner,

in gathering information and conducting researches to determine the causes of diseases and the best methods for their prevention, as well as its co-operation with the local authorities in promoting the health of all the people of the State, and especially in its campaign against tuberculosis, is commended.

I recommend that the policy of the State in making liberal appropriation for this laudable purpose be continued.

The Governor then urges the early passage of a sane, sound and comprehensive public utilities law.

Recommends submission of a constitutional amendment on the subject of woman suffrage.

Commends the new school code. Strongly recommends the passage of the workingmen's compensation bill, and commends the work of the industrial accidents commission.

Advocates more stringent liquor laws.

Advocates regulation of the sale of stocks and bonds under a law similar in effect to the Kansas "Blue Sky" law, so-called.

Advocates law that will protect communities from such calamities as the Austin dam disaster.

Recommends passage of more stringent pure food laws.

Appropriations for privately conducted charities should be made only after the most rigid investigation.

Advocates graded or progressive inheritance taxes.

The Governor advocates the recall of the charter of Coatesville Borough because of the failure to mete out punishment for the lynching of "Zach" Walker, who was burned by a mob in August, 1911.

On this subject he says:

In the comparatively recent case of Commonwealth vs. Moir, 199 Pa., 541 (1901), our Supreme Court, reaffirming a well-established principle of constitutional law, held that—

"Municipal corporations are agents of the State invested with certain subordinate governmental functions, for reasons of convenience and public policy. They are created, governed and the extent of their powers determined by the Legislature, subject to change, repeal or total abolition, at its will. They have no vested rights in their offices, their charters, their corporate powers, or even their corporate existence."

I believe that this authority of the Legislature should be invoked with respect to the Borough of Coatesville, and that her charter be taken away. Governmental functions were given her as an arm of the State, but she has betrayed the trust reposed in her. Had her officials or her citizens done their duty the Commonwealth would not have been disgraced and her fair name dishonored. People of this borough by fomenting murder and consorting with murderers have not only violated the laws and obstructed the administration of justice but, in my judgment, have forfeited the high privilege of further acting as a governmental agency of the State. I therefore recommend the enactment of appropriate legislation providing for the dissolution of boroughs, to the end that State agencies like the borough of Coatesville, which set the laws at defiance and outrage the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, may be obliterated from among her orderly municipalities.

A recommendation to abolish the Departments of Internal Affairs and Factory Inspection for a Department of Labor and Industry assumes more than ordinary interest at this time because of the summary dismissal of Captain John C. Delaney, Chief Factory Inspector. This recommendation, the effect of which was probably known to Mr. Delaney, may explain, in part, his reason for speaking of the Anderson confession, as well as the inspiration for the Governor's action.

The Governor's reason for advocating the abolition of the Internal Affairs Department is that a Public Utilities Commission that is expected to be created by the Legislature will largely conflict. The several bureaus of the Internal Affairs Department, the Governor said, should be transferred to the Utilities Commission or to the proposed Department of Labor and Industry.

Governor Tener accepts most of the measures proposed by the Republican Legislative Committee, except the abolition of the Board of State Charities. He recommends that the powers and duties of the board be extended, rather than create a system of central control by a department. Appropriations for charitable institutions not under State control should be granted upon the basis of service rendered, and the cost of free hospital days, in connection with free service, should be provided for, he said.

No reference is made to the question of the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

One of his most radical proposals is that urging a law to prevent the dispensing of liquor by social clubs on Sunday. He suggests that such clubs should be required to obtain licenses the same as hotels.

On the subject of amending the liquor laws the message says:

I recommend for your consideration the amendment of our liquor laws in several respects. Because of the widespread abuse of the privilege, and for the well-being of our villages, towns and cities, I believe that an act should be passed forbidding social and other clubs to dispense liquors to their members or others during those days and times when, under existing laws, licensed saloons and hotels are forbidden to sell liquors to their customers. I also believe that such clubs should be required to be licensed. And, to correct another existing evil—

to prevent what amounts, practically, to an indiscriminate sale of liquors by the traveling agents of brewers, distillers and other wholesale dealers directly to consumers—I recommend such further regulation and restriction in the sale of liquors by wholesale as shall forbid the solicitation of orders by any traveling agent of such wholesale dealers from any and all persons except duly licensed retailers.

The creation of a tax board to bring about a greater uniformity in State taxation and end the scandals attached to the tax assessments of the Auditor General's office is another striking recommendation.

The question of woman suffrage, the Governor declared, should be submitted to the vote of the people in the shape of a constitutional amendment. He also advocated the election of judges and municipal and county officers on non-partisan ballots, and made many other recommendations, among them being these:

No change in the school code until it has been fully tested, a commission to investigate and improve the welfare of the State's dependents, passage of a constitutional amendment allowing the State to make the \$50,000,000 bond issue for good roads, enactment of a workman's compensation and other related bills as drawn up by the Industrial Accidents Commission, classification of direct inheritance taxes, so as to permit the laying of graded or progressive taxes; that the Department of Banking take charge of insolvent institutions, so that their affairs can be promptly and economically wound up; stricter regulation of the sale of stocks, bonds or other securities; that the banking laws be extended so as to include all private banks, establishment of an industrial reformatory for young women, adoption of plans for the highest development and conservation of the water resources of the State, annual tax on timber land and timber, establishment of a State fair and the appointment of a commission to study the question of creating a State Board of Public Work.

Attention is called to the fact that, under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress, a commission, to consist of two delegates from each State, will visit Europe during the present year to study systems of rural credits and agricultural finance.

Pennsylvania should be represented in this work; and I recommend that legislation be enacted authorizing the appointment of two delegates to represent the State in the deliberations of the commission and to embody in a report to the General Assembly, with a view to the establishment in this Commonwealth of a sound system of rural credits and agricultural finance.

In my judgment, the penal system of the Commonwealth should be extended so as to provide for the creation and establishment of an industrial and educational reformatory for young women between the ages of fifteen and thirty. We have such an institution—the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon—for young male offenders; but, under existing laws, women must be imprisoned with male criminals in our jails and penitentiaries. Obviously, such joint imprisonment must seriously interfere with, if not entirely defeat, the reformation of such young women, which is the chief object of their incarceration.

The marked increase of interest in agricultural pursuits in the Commonwealth within the past decade is largely the result of an awakening of the people to the fact that the cultivation of the soil is a permanent and dependable source of wealth. In view of the fact that modern and scientific methods of cultivation are now essential, and that the day of "general farming" is passing, no agency should be omitted or neglected which would increase the productive capacity of the soil. The Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College should be liberally supported, and the results of its investigations should be carried direct to the rural communities through every possible channel. The necessity for scientific farm managers has become so urgent that liberal appropriations should be placed at the disposal of the School of Agriculture of the college to train a sufficient number of young men to meet the demand.

While Pennsylvania is eminent among the States of the Union on account of her vast manufacturing and mining industries her agricultural interests are of great importance. Everything should be done toward increasing the productiveness of our farms and improving the quality of our live stock. Among the means of encouraging improved methods, a fair or agricultural exhibition is pre-eminent. Other States have realized this fact, and the State fairs held therein serve to bring together in friendly rivalry the best among their agriculturists. The education thus derived is of incalculable value, not alone to the farmers, but to the dwellers in the large municipalities as well. I, therefore, recommend that you consider the advisability of creating a commission with authority to study the subject and make recommendations with a view of establishing a State fair, to be held annually in a central location, and devised along lines that will conduce to the fostering and enhancement of our agricultural interests.

In conclusion, it is important to remember that too much legislation is frequently worse than not enough, and I earnestly recommend that only such laws be enacted as will, in your judgment, promote the best interests of all the people of the Commonwealth.

JOHN K. TENER.

LIVED WELL AT SMALL COST

Reminiscent Veteran Recalls Cheapness of Provisions in 1820 and for Years Afterward.

Conversation in a restaurant between several diners was on the cost of living. An aged patriarchal looking man broke into the conversation and told some of his experiences:

"If I live until the last day of September I will be ninety-two years old. I might not look it, but it's a fact, all right, for I was born in Philadelphia in 1820. My father was what they called a sheep butcher, and I have known him to come home bragging to mother of having sold his mutton for 6 1/2 cents a pound.

"We used to get the best cuts of beef for a levy a pound. Turnips were begging at 20 cents a bushel. Pork was as cheap as mutton, and fish brought about four cents a pound. Flour was sold by the hundred-weight at about \$1.50.

"We owned our own house, a three-story brick with a big yard. Neighbors renting similar houses paid \$12 a month rent, and thought they were being robbed. Coal could be had for four dollars a ton. Butter of the best variety cost from 12 to 16 cents a pound. Cigars which now cost a dime are no better than the old 'sixers' we paid a cent for, and I have never smoked a five-center that was as good as the old time 'half Spanish,' which we bought two for a cent.

"A laboring man worked for one dollar a day and lived well. The Civil war brought a great change in the cost of living. Prior to the war there was a marked distinction between the rich and the poor. The latter included all classes, but the wealthy were told by the clothes they wore.

"Now, in this age, a \$10-a-week clerk dresses better than the richest men I knew back in the '50's. I have never advocated economy, but I confess there are a great many things that could be dispensed with, both as to clothes, eating and pleasure.

"As long as the people have high tastes, things are going to command high prices. This demand of people booms prices."—Philadelphia Record.

Bobby's Logic.

For days before Christmas Bobby toiled industriously at kindergarten, preparing gifts for various members of the family; a penwiper for father, a calendar for mother and a gilt-paper chain for little sister. The holiday spirit seemed to be rampant in Bobby's small heart as he tied up each little parcel with elaborate care.

On Christmas morning for the first time in weeks, a cloud of gloom suddenly settled upon him.

"Who gave me this, Muddy?" he demanded, pointing at an elegant train of cars. Mother believed in keeping up the sacred myths of childhood, so she responded smilingly: "Why, Santa Claus. Isn't it lovely, darling?" Bobby did not unbend. "An' dis— and dis— and dis?" he repeated inexorably, his chubby finger traveling from one beautiful gift to another. Mother still smiled, a little dazedly. "Santa Claus, darling," she repeated. "That dear old friend of little boys. Wasn't he nice to you, precious?"

Bobby threw back his little head. "Yes," he remarked scornfully. "Santa Claus was nice to me, and next year I shall give him all the presents I worked and worked to make. He's much politer to me than my own family."—Woman Home Companion.

That Old Blue Plate.

In answer to an inquiry concerning old Staffordshire plate, it may be said that the origin of the potteries of Staffordshire, a county in England, is remote, but in the seventeenth century these establishments were improved by the Elers—brothers—from Amsterdam, who introduced salt glazing—although Prime says that glazing with salt was discovered in England about 1680. In the eighteenth century the achievements of Josiah Wedgwood made Staffordshire ware famous. To come down to the plate in question, the Dr. Syntax books were written by William Combs, to carry a series of quaint illustrations by Thomas Rowlandson and published by Ackerman. These books were enormously popular 75 or 100 years ago, and later, and the pictures were reproduced by various potters, which is believed by its owner, S. K. Nagy, to be possibly 100 years old.

He Got in a Scrape.

There was a scraping noise which sounded as though something was stuck in the chimney and was struggling to get free. It woke little Johnny, who scrambled out of bed to investigate. Before his startled eyes Santa Claus presently emerged from the little aperture under the mantel-piece that served to house the gas log.

Something about Santa's appearance struck Johnny as being highly unconventional.

"Why, Santa," he exclaimed. "I thought you had whiskers? Where have they gone to?"

"My son," Santa sadly returned, "I had a close shave getting down through this ding-busted modern contraption that passes as a fireplace at the bottom of a brick-lined worm hole these modern architects call a chimney."

It Takes All Kinds, Etc.

Upgardson—Some men will cut your throat for 75 cents.

Atom—Yes, and some won't. The surgeon that opened my windpipe once and took out a fragment of chicken bone charged me \$75.

Wanted to Compromise.

Mr. Levi is a kind-hearted, conscientious man, an example of what Masterlinck calls "our anxious morality." But he is also German, and spends the pennies hard. He has a hired man who says, "Mr. Levi's queer; he wants me to work all the time he has me hired for."

Mr. Levi also has a young horse that balks. "If you would just let me take a whip to him once!" the hired man expostulated, exasperated and yet dominated by the other's point of view. Mr. Levi looked at him uneasily; stood first on one foot, and then on the other. "Ain't there nothin' else you could be doin'?" he asked, "till he gets ready to start?"

Army Officer Mustn't Umpire. It is found in the army that it will not do to let officers act as umpires in ball games and orders have been issued to forbid it. It seems that the players take advantage of the great American baseball player's right to abuse the umpire, and it is found that it destroys the army discipline, when the umpire is an officer, to have privates call him such names as "mutt," "bone-head," etc.

Quite So. The little boy was greatly alarmed. "It's only a hollow pumpkin," explained his uncle. "And it won't get me!" "No; it's just a pumpkin with a candle in it."

"The idea of being scared by a jack-o-lantern," jeered the boy's father. "Never your mind, kid," said uncle. "Many a prominent statesman has been scared by less."

Spilled Her Secret. "My first husband and I kept our marriage a secret for nearly a year."

"Didn't you find it rather difficult?" "Oh, no, not at all. We could have gone on for a much longer time if the horrible reporters hadn't been snooping around when I applied for my divorce."

Words of the Aviator. "So you took a flyer in the stock market?"

"Yes," answered the regretful-looking man, "and hit an air pocket."

FOR SUMMER HEADACHES. Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—no matter what causes them—whether from the heat, sitting in draughts, feverish conditions, etc. No. 25c and 50c per bottle at medicine stores. Adv.

Proper Rescue. "How did you come out of the tilt you had with the beauty doctor?"

"Well, I managed to save my face."

Dr. Pierce's Peppermint, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

When your hair starts going it doesn't say, "Au revoir." It says "good-bye."

Following Orders.

Doctor (to Mr. J., whose husband is very ill)—Has he had any lucid intervals?

Mrs. J.—"E's 'ad nothink except what you ordered, doctor.—Lippincott's."

Question. "Now a big Chicago firm complains that its girls will not stay single."

"Well, will they stay married?"

And a baby would rather go to sleep than listen to a lullaby.

A HIDDEN DANGER

It is a duty of the kidneys to rid the blood of uric acid, an irritating poison that is constantly forming inside.

When the kidneys fail, uric acid causes rheumatic attacks, headaches, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy or heart disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid—bringing new strength to weak kidneys and relief from backache and urinary ills.

A Kentucky Case. Miss A. G. Packham, nurse, Lakeland, Ky., says: "I had such pain through my kidneys that I slept it seemed as if my back would break. My head ached, specks floated before my eyes and my limbs were swollen. The kidney secretions were badly disordered and caused great discomfort. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first and a short use entirely cured me."

Get Doan's at any Store. 50c a Box. KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS. If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "out of the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, or eye disease, chronic weakness, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, etc., write for my FREE book. It is the most instructive medical book ever written. It tells all about these diseases and the remarkable cures effected by the New French Remedy "THERIAPION" No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It's absolutely FREE. No follow-up attend. Dr. LeClere, Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.

Women Avoid Operations

When a woman suffering from some form of feminine disorder is told that an operation is necessary, it of course frightens her.

The very thought of the hospital operating table and the surgeon's knife strikes terror to her heart, and no wonder. It is quite true that some of these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but thousands of women have avoided the necessity of an operation by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This fact is attested by the grateful letters they write to us after their health has been restored.

These Two Women Prove Our Claim.

Cary, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Cary, Me.

Charlotte, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. If I even lifted a chair it would cause a hemorrhage. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health and am the mother of a nice baby girl. You can use this letter to help other suffering women."—Mrs. ROSA SIMS, 16 WYONA ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman submit to a surgical operation without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs. It has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Restores and beautifies the hair. Prevents hair falling. Cleanses and soothes the scalp. Keeps the hair from becoming dry. Restores the hair to its natural color. Prevents hair falling. No. 1 and No. 2 at druggists.