

## STATE LINE UP IN PREPAREDNESS

Orders Sent Out For All Departments To Aid Nation Meet Streets of War.

### CAN BE OF VAST HELP

One Expert Assured in Veterinarian Marshall, Just Back From French Front—All Camp Roads Will Be Repaired.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 29.—Governor Brumbaugh, who has been in touch with the Federal authorities issued orders lining up Pennsylvania strongly in support of whatever work may be required of it by the national government to put the nation into a full state of preparedness to meet the stress of war.

Briefly outlined, three steps will be taken—the heads of all departments of the State government are asked to put themselves in touch at once with the heads of corresponding departments or bureaus in the Federal Government for the purpose of rendering all assistance possible; secondly, the Governor has begun the making of a complete list of all the experts in any line of work in the State service to be placed at the disposal of Washington; third, the Governor issued orders to rush such changes at Mount Gretna as may be needed to make that camp site one of the most complete and healthful in the country for use as a mobilization and training encampment.

These steps were taken at the request of Federal officials in charge of putting the country on a war footing.

The Governor and Chairman George Wharton Pepper, of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, have been in constant touch with Washington ever since the adoption of the war resolution by Congress, and it was decided that Pennsylvania could be of vast aid by placing her resources of men and materials at once at the disposal of the United States Government through the agency at the various branches of the State Government. The State Health Department, the Highway Department, the Department of Labor and Industry and many others have vast stores of information at their command and know where to lay their hands immediately upon whatever the nation may need that Pennsylvania has to give. Likewise, there are in the service of the Commonwealth scores of skilled engineers of all kinds, specialists in surgery, sanitation, water supply, sewage, nursing, hospitals and the like, who, under the Governor's order, could be ordered into the United States' employ the moment they are needed.

As an example of what the State has to offer along this line may be cited State Veterinarian C. J. Marshall, who is just home from a visit to the French front, where he made a study of transportation and the use of the horse and mule for army purposes.

It is the purpose of Governor Brumbaugh to have the State Highway Department begin at once the reconstruction of all roads in and about the Mount Gretna camp site, which were badly cut up by heavy traffic last summer, and the Health Department and the State Water Supply Commission will be intrusted with the responsibility of enlarging the sewage and water systems.

### \$1,000,000 School Saving.

A saving of more than \$1,000,000 to the State in the proposed school appropriation for the next two years by eliminating teachers' institutes, reducing the number of normal schools and shortening the courses of such schools retained, is suggested by Professor J. A. Cooper, former principal of the State Normal School at Edinboro, in letters to the chairman of the Senate and House Appropriations Committee.

The proposed school appropriation for the next two years totals \$18,000,000. In touching on the question of reasonable economy and efficiency in the administration of State government and of the necessity of levying additional taxes to meet necessary expenditures, Professor Cooper asks the legislators: "Why don't you save money where the saving will do good?"

He attacks Superintendent Nathan C. Schaeffer, of the Department of Public Instruction, for the retention of teachers' institutes, which he declares have long since become obsolete, and are so recognized in advanced States. Most of the teachers, he points out, would shun institutes if attendance were voluntary, but their presence is forced and a fine is the penalty for absence.

### Offer Land for Crops.

Thousands of acres of land along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Chicago to the Atlantic coast that for at least another year will not be used for railroad purposes will be filled this season. Notices have been posted by the company telling the men desiring to get the use of a section to make application to the nearest division superintendent. The parceling of the land will be made under the supervision of Elisha Lee, general manager, and Thomas W. Hulmes, real estate manager.

## PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Out of 55 applicants at the recruiting office in Halleton in a week 29 have passed the test.

Railroad detectives were rushed to Mainville to investigate an alleged attempt to dynamite the half-million-dollar railroad bridge there.

Intensive military training was inaugurated at Washington and Jefferson College with the athletic field as a drill ground.

Two men have been arrested on suspicion of starting a fire at Newville, which destroyed 11 dwellings causing a loss of \$40,000.

Boy Scouts and high school students did excellent work in helping fire wardens to extinguish a fire on the Bald Eagle Mountains, south of Williamsport.

Burgess J. Fred J. Hummel has vetoed as too moderate an ordinance imposing a tax on the Valley Railroad Company for operating cars through Wormsleyburg.

The State Health Department will arm the 80 stream inspectors in its employ and instruct them to shoot to kill any persons found tampering with water supplies.

It was said at the Governor's office that the number of requests received for guards to protect munitions and other plants had greatly increased since the Edystone explosion.

Anville voters rejected the proposed \$75,000 new high school loan.

Abolition of the study of German has been requested by Northumberland high school students.

Forest fires on Broad Mountain, Shendoan, have ruined hopes of a huckleberry crop this season.

York poor directors have been offered 40 sites for a new almshouse, within seven miles from York.

Marriage licenses at the rate of 19 a day are being issued in Northumberland county.

Five additional soldiers have been placed on guard at the Mahanoy City and Tamaqua tunnels.

Miss Mamie Reilly, one of Shendoan's wealthiest young women, has enlisted as a Red Cross nurse.

License Court Judges at Pittsburgh ordered saloonkeepers to prohibit discussion of the war in bars.

The 7000 men at the collieries of the G. B. Markle Company turned out at a big flag-raising at the Joddo. George Fitch, of West Grove, has been a section foreman on the Baltimore Central Railroad for 31 years.

Application for 20,000 trees, to be planted on the Altoona watersheds at Kittanning Point, has been made by members of the Blair County Game, Fish and Forestry Association. The association has arranged to establish a forest nursery.

Birdsboro is surveying streets to rebuild them at a cost of \$30,000.

A five-day campaign will be conducted to raise \$30,000 for the Phoenixville Hospital.

Elks in Pottstown placed an order for an 80-foot flagpole to be erected in the yard of their handsome home.

Owing to lack of help, Mt. Penn received but one bid for its street paving, at \$12,000, offered by J. B. Trexler.

A number of amateur wireless operators in Pottstown closed their radio stations by order of the United States Government.

Three hundred Greek residents of Reading have endorsed President Wilson's action in declaring a state of war against Germany.

The Hotel Montgomery, Norristown, more than a century old, has been sold by Oliver Beff to Alexander Crockett, for \$125,000, who conducts King-of-Prussia Inn.

The gas well—said to be the third largest ever struck in the Greensburg field—which was brought in on the J. B. Harkness farm, near Adara, is spouting 50,000,000 cubic feet a day. The tools were all blown out and the pressure was so high, workmen were unable to cap the flow. State police have been detailed to guard the well.

Gambling houses which moved from Harrisburg to the Cumberland side of the Susquehanna have been closed by threats of raids.

Examinations for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the army are to be held at State College within the next few weeks.

Twelve hundred young frogs supplied by the State hatchery at Union City, were distributed in ponds and creeks of the Hazleton region.

A patriotic club has been formed at Lewistown to maintain a 40 by 24 flag on a 100-foot pole on the highest point of the ridge, adjacent to town.

R. E. Logan, of Carlisle, a Dickinson graduate, has been made Normal instructor at the Carson Long Institute, New Bloomfield, which is erecting a new gymnasium and sewage disposal plant.

Scores of aliens are rushing to the Luzerne County Court at Wilkes-Barre and the Federal Court at Scranton to be naturalized.

Allegheny county remonstrants ask Court to suspend all liquor licenses during the war.

Eighteen men have enrolled with Company G, Carlisle, and 20 have joined the machine gun company, headquarters of which are at Lemoyne.

After two years' production of shells for Russia, the Jeanesville Iron Works will do great things for Uncle Sam's army and navy soon.

Frank Bevan, who recently resigned as foreman of the Department of Public Works of Scranton, has been made "foreman of mine-cave repair work" of the D. L. & W. coal department

## NEED NO SYNDICATE

GIVE PEOPLE CHANCE TO PURCHASE THE WAR BONDS.

Suggestion Made by New York Newspaper Seems a Good One, in View of the Success That Was Achieved in 1896.

It is proper that the Federal Reserve Bank managers should consult bankers, as experts, regarding the probable terms of war-bond issues in this country; but there will of course be no thought of marketing the nation's securities through banker syndicates, or otherwise than by direct offer to the people.

Since public opinion, in January, 1896, broke up the bond syndicate and compelled a public offering which was six times oversubscribed at seven points above previous syndicate purchases, there has been no occasion to adopt other procedure. Merely to replenish the treasury and stop an "endless chain" of gold withdrawals, nearly \$900,000,000 was then subscribed. Who knows how great a sum the American people, far richer grown in twenty years, would now pour forth to meet a need much more urgent?

The dollar is the weapon of the man at home; his chance to "do his bit." In fairness to all, the interest rate should be made too low to appeal merely to cupidity, say 3½ per cent, if the sum sought is large; the bonds should be made available in small denominations to fit the slenderest purse; and the sale should be made to the people themselves. It will be their war. Let them finance it.—New York World.

### Training Days as of Old.

Based on sound principles, Senator Chamberlain's bill for compulsory military training is a compromise between the views of extreme militarists and thick-and-thin upholders of the volunteer system. It does not provide for conscription, but it will exact six months of military service from 500,000 young men each year. It is reasonable in all its provisions and is thoroughly in accord with American laws and practice from the foundation of the republic.

Training for national defense is not, as many people suppose, a new idea in America. For many years after independence was won, the mustering and drilling of the militia was carried on with considerable regularity, particularly in the older states. It was then understood by everybody that all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five were subject to call. Not until after the Civil war were the "trainings" wholly abandoned.

Military science today requires an improvement upon the old slipshod methods. The modern citizen soldier must know many things besides the use of a gun. Mr. Chamberlain's bill meets the problem with the minimum of financial cost and personal sacrifice.

### Legislation is Needed.

The times, both at home and abroad, are at present manifestly unfavorable for the gathering and sorting of trade statistics with a view of shaping customs legislation. But the situation is such as respects revenue and certain branches of manufactures that congress is urged and expected to take up the subject as soon as possible, and at least indicate what may be its views as affected by the war and the multiform and wide-spread business dislocations the war has caused and will cause in the future.

### Old Standards Gone.

Developments of the last thirty months and more particularly the last few weeks have quickened the nation's conscience on the necessity for facing its military duty courageously. Old standards have been toppled over. Fond hopes have been crushed. Ideals need strengthening and an entirely new preparedness era has dawned.—Harrisburg Patriot.

### Sound Patriotism.

Military service is in the interest of all citizens of the nation. It is unjust that a few citizens should have to bear alone the hardships, the responsibilities, the wearisome routine of police duty, which benefits not only themselves but their neighbors. The neighbors must do their share or they play the parasite on those who do theirs.—Detroit Journal.

### Nation Behind the Guns.

The American nation may not have a trained army, but it has every other material thing with which to wage a vast war. No country, not even Germany in 1914, ever went into a conflict backed by such a stupendous productive capacity as the United States possesses today. This fact arises like a blinding sun out of the general gloom of unpreparedness in a strictly military sense, and should give the American people courage, confidence and determination.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Moribund Republicans.

The Republican party looks to the past. Partisanship and the habits of mind of an outlived period bind and fetter the representatives of Republican thought. Nowhere in Republican ranks is there discussion of the new issues that confront the country. Since the convention in Chicago there has been no meeting of the party, and in that convention the lines of the old, invisible government were so lightly drawn that there was no discussion of new issues, no attempt to face the future and the issues it brings.

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## THE MARKETS

**NEW YORK.**—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2, hard, \$2.36½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$2.46½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$2.40 f o b New York. Corn—Spot strong; No. 2, yellow, \$1.40 c i f New York. Oats—Spot firm; standard, 78c. Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 45@45½; creamery extras (92 score), 44@44½; firas, 42@43½; seconds, 38½@41½. Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 35@35½; fresh gathered, storage packed firas, 34@34½; fresh gathered firas, 33@34; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western henry whites, fine to fancy, 37@38; nearby henry browns, 36@36. Cheese—State, held, specials, 24½@25½; do, average run, 24½@25. Live Poultry—Fowls, 23@26; turkeys, 20@25. Dressed very firm; chickens, 18@24; fowls, 19½@25½; turkeys, 18@34.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$2.15@2.20; No. 2 Southern red, \$2.13@2.18; steamer, No. 2 red, \$2.11@2.16; No. 2 red, \$2.11@2.16; rejected A, \$2.07@2.12; rejected B, \$2.03@2.08. Rye—We quote: No. 2 Western, in export elevator, \$1.73@1.78 per bu; small lots of nearby rye, in bags, quoted at \$1.15@1.35 as to quality. Corn—Car lots, for local trade, as to location. Western, No. 3, yellow, \$1.39@1.40; do, No. 4, yellow, \$1.37@1.38; do, do, No. 4, yellow, \$1.35@1.36; Southern, No. 3, yellow, \$1.38@1.39. Oats—No. 2 white, 75½@76; standard, white, 74½@75; No. 3 white, 73½@74; No. 4 white, 72½@73; sample oats, 69½@70½. Butter—Western, fresh, solid-packed creamery, fancy specials, 47c; extras, 45@46; do, extra firas, 43@44; do, firas, 42@42½; do, seconds, 40@41; nearby prints, fancy, 48; do, average, extra, 45@46; do, firas, 42@44; do, seconds, 40@41; special fancy brands of prints were jobbing at 61@54. Eggs—Nearby firas, \$1.05 per standard case; nearby current receipts, \$9.90 per case; Western extra, firas, \$10.05 per case; do, firas, \$9.90 per case; fancy selected, carefully candled eggs were jobbed at 37@38 per dozen. Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, held, 28c; specials, higher; do, fair to good, 27@27½; do, part skims, 14@22. Live Poultry—Fowls, as to quality, 24@25c; exceptional lots, higher, stagg roosters, 18@20; old roosters, 16@17; spring chickens, soft-meated,

24@25c; ducks, as to size and quality, 22@24; pigeons, old, per pair, 28@30; do, do, young, per pair, 20@25.

**BALTIMORE.**—Wheat—Steamer, No. 2 red, spot closed at \$2.06½ and steamer No. 2, red Western, at \$2.10½. Corn—Spot mixed corn, \$1.35 nominal; April, \$1.35 nominal. Oats—Standard white, 75½c; No. 3, white, 74½@75. Rye—Western, \$1.82@1.83; No. 3 do, \$1.79@1.80; No. 4 do, \$1.78@1.79; bag lots, as to quality and condition, \$1.40@1.60. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$18.50; No. 2 do, \$17.50@18; No. 3 do, \$14@16; light clover mixed, \$16.50@17; No. 1 do, do, \$16@16.50; No. 2 do, do, \$13@15; No. 1 clover, \$15.50@16.50; No. 2, \$13@15; No. 3 do, \$8@10. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$14@14.50; No. 2 do, do, \$13@13.50; No. 1 tangled, do, \$10@11; No. 2 do, do, \$9.50@10; No. 1 wheat, \$8.50@9; No. 2 do, \$8@8.50; No. 1 oat, \$9.50; No. 2 do, \$8.50@9. Butter—Creamery, fancy, 45@45½c; do, choice, 43@44; do, good, 40@42; do, prints, 44@46; do, blocks, 43@45; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 30; Ohio rolls, 29; West Virginia rolls, 29; storepacked, 28@29; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 30. Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firas, 31c; Western, do, 31; West Virginia, do, 31; Southern, do, 30. Live Poultry—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 24c; do, do, small to medium, 24; do, do, white leghorns, 23; old roosters, 13@14; winter, 2 lbs and under, 28@30; young, large, smooth and fat, 25@26; poor, rough and stagg, 21@23. Ducks—Young Pekings, 3½ lbs and over, 22@23c; do, do, puddle, do, do, 21@22; do, muscovy, do, do, 21@22; do, smaller, 20. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 35c; old, do, 35c. Guinea fowl, as to size, each, 35@45c. Dressed Hogs—Choice light weights, 16c; do, medium weights, 15@15½; do, heavy weights, 15@15½; do, stags and sows, 12@12½; boars and rough stock, 11½.

**CHICAGO.**—Hogs—Bulk, \$15.35@15.75; light, \$14.65@15.65; mixed, \$15.05@15.75; heavy, \$14.90@15.80; rough, \$14.90@15.05; pigs, \$10.75@14.40. Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9.25@13.15; stockers and feeders, \$7.15@9.90; cows and heifers, \$5.65@10.90; calves, \$9.25@13.75. Sheep—Wethers, \$10.40@12; ewes, \$9@12.30; lambs, \$11.50@15.25.

**KANSAS CITY.**—Hogs—Bulk, \$15.25@15.55; heavy, \$13.50@15.65; packers

and butchers', \$15.25@15.60; light, \$14.95@15.50; pigs, \$12@14.25. Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$12@12.75; dressed beef steers, \$9.50@11.75; Southern steers, \$8.50@11.25; cows, \$6@10.50; heifers, \$8@12.75. Sheep—Lambs, \$12@14.95; yearlings, \$13@13.75; wethers, \$11.50@12.75; ewes, \$10.50@12.50.

**PITTSBURGH.**—Cattle—Choice, \$10.50@11.25; prime, \$11.50@12. Sheep—Prime wethers, \$10@10.50; culls and common, \$4.50@6.50; lambs, \$9@12.75; veal calves, \$15@15.50. Hogs—Prime heavies and mediums, \$15.65@15.75; heavy Yorkers, \$15.25@15.65; light Yorkers, \$13@14.25.

**TOLD IN SHORT ORDER.**

The custom of hand-shaking dates back to Henry II. of England.

A little more than one-fifth of the population of New York State is classed as rural.

Washington had a special fondness for sorrel horses. He rode a fine one at the battle of Trenton.

Plants developing seed should be supplied with plenty of phosphoric acid.

A cubic mile of river water weighs about 4,205,650,000 tons and carries in solution an average of 420,000 tons of solids.

The ordinary motion picture camera takes 16 pictures a second. This means that a considerable portion of the action is not photographed.

Dark-colored soils absorb more heat than light-colored soils, but the dark soils contain so much more humus, as a rule, that they are coolest.

The point of a new soldering iron for electricians can be set at any angle from its handle and is hollow so that solder can be melted within it.

Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians, once the terror of Eastern Washington, has petitioned the legislature for a "bone-dry" law.

With nearly the whole town looking on, Bessie Norton and Joseph Bowling, of Florence, Col., were married recently on top of a smokestack 200 feet high.

Among the many fine gems that the new Austrian Emperor has inherited from the dead Franz Josef is an opal which weighs 17 ounces and is estimated to be worth about \$300,000.