Patriotic Duty Transcends

the Demands of Party

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE A CLARION CALL FOR STATE'S ADVANCEMENT

He Stands Four-square to Pledges for Local Option, Good Roads, Welfare of Workingman and Farmer and the Conservation of Natural Resources.

WARRISBURG, Jan. 19.-Following is ne inaugural measage of Governor Marm 6. Brumbaugh to the people of Penngirania, delivered today on his assumpgen of the office of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth;

reliew Citizens of Pennsylvania; assuming the duties of the office to which you have elected me, I am humbled and steadled by the greatness of the obliration imposed and the abiding conviction that I can do my duty only when aided and guided by the Divine. In His name gid guided by the Sivine. In his name and for his people I enter upon this new field of endeavor. Fortunate, indeed, are we that our Comonwealth is enjoying today the blessings of peace and the inbritance of a worthy record through suc-essive administrations of its public af-firm. To add an additional chapter to deire. To this end I solicit your active e-operation and your unselfan support.

This Commonwealth and the an already honormble record is my earnest from which it grow have a record of antievement so splendld that we may take an honest pride in maintaining its tradidons, in advancing its interests, in pub-paing its virtues, in resenting its ascall-ants and in proclaiming our happy lot that we are Pennsylvanians.

Stands by Personal Pledges

Throughout the campaign I stood aquarely upon my platform pledges, and was elected because the people believed I would use my utmost endoavor to segure legal enactments embodying these declarations. I shall assuredly do so, when 500,700 voters of this Commonwealth eve is a commission they have a right to demand its fulfilment. A voice so potential is a command to the Legislature and the Executive which, if wise, both shall sure-by heel. If we give the people the laws they have demanded and we have prombed we shall perform a distinctly val-uable service to the Commonwealth. If we fall to do this we must bear the con-

I pledge myself to an unselfish service to the whole people of Pennsylvania, and sik your ald and active support both in securing good laws and in enforcing those now on the statute books.

State Overlawed

We have been overnwed. We have gone too far upon the theory that legislation is the cure of our social, economic and political ills. We have netualy made legal criminals when, as a matter of duty, we should have addressed ourselves to the vastly more worthy task of educating our people into an increasing love for liberty. respect for law and devotion to our Amer-kan civilization. We should never make a law that in its operation will work harm to the many and good only to the selfish er potential few. It is the business of pyrenment to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong. We need few solitional laws. We could well afford to tepeal many more than we enact. I trust, therefore, that we may all plan together reduce enactments to a minimum, to reject all laws that do not hold the as-wrance of good to the many, and so to facilitate legislation as to give to the people the few vital enactments they need and deserve. As speedily as may be this we should do, and when this is done the Legislature should adjourn.

For the moral and the economic welfare people we must all stand surely endily. Our laws should be not only regulators of procedure, but educators of the public conscience. Our great assets are not material, but spiritual. A gov-smment that enriches life and widens a people's vision will endure. No other is worthy of the name. If we address surselves anew to this holy experiment we shall easily add unto it all essential material good.

I am not unmindful that the quality of

I urge upon you, gentlemen of the Leg-Mature, the enactment of a county local wealth have a perfect right to decide for themselves whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold in their several counties. This issue is before you. You must meet it, and meet it openly and fairly. I gave solemn assurance to the people that I favored such a law. Your Governor now asks you to foin with him he its enactment. Every consideration of moment favors such procedure. The schools in which both boys and girls may be taught how to earn on the farm and in the home an honest livelihood. An education that does not increase the size of the loaf on the family table is scarcely worth the attention of our people. All education, no matter how liberal and cultural, should be so imparted as to make it usable. The facilities for training teachers should no longer hinge upon this selection of Judges in the several districts should no longer hinge upon the schools of the many of our people for the integrity and faur people for the integrity and faur people for the integrity and faur people and so essential to their welfare. otion law. The people of this Commonan judiciary and has lessened the regard of our people for the integrity and smadty of the final legal guardians of the people's accred rights. It is a dominant live in the public mind. The party that has given this great State its infastrial and educational development has tow the sacred opportunity of giving the last a great moral public. I trust we ate a great moral uplift. I trust we sall not fail the people on this issue. Ispeat I am unequivocally for county

HIGHWAYS

The people who are the producers in asylvania have a perfect right to inupon better transportation facilities, both by land and by water. We add subfinital good to our people when we make sasy to transport a maximum load at asy to transport a maximum load at animum cost from farm and factory in the best markets and market stations. The people would approve a \$50,000, in the people would approve a \$50,000, in lean for roads, the State took over most than 5000 miles of highways. To at the lest session of the Legislane additions were made. We now have a state control 10,200 miles of highways. The loan was not approved. The took were taken over. This was a missian. The current revenues will not topsrly care for these roads. They are similar increasingly unsatisfactory. care for these roads. They are coming increasingly unsatisfactory. It is a largely increased revenues are wided it would be wise to admit this state and begin again upon the road blem. We must have now a road by that will meet reasonable actions and permit of a continuous alment for many years to come. The tolk need, and must have at once, bettransportation facilities.

transportation facilities.
The State should find revenues adequate the construction of a few great highest truth between the great centres of the contract of

High Points in Governor's Inaugural

Following are outstanding points in Governor Brumbaugh's message to the people of Pennsylvania at his installation, which took place at Harrisburg at noon today :

New Laws Urged by Governor Brumbaugh

LOCAL OPTION—Urges Legislature to pass county unit local option law, stating, "People of this Commonwealth have a perfect right to decide whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold" in their communities.

CIVIL SERVICE—Would approve a sane and practical civil service.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—"The resolution passed by the last Legislature who illustrated the communities of the last legislature who illustrated the communities of the last legislature who illustrated the communities of the last legislature who illustrated the la

ture, submitting an amendment to the Constitution providing for woman suffrage, should be re-enacted." suffrage, should be re-enacted."
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—"We must enact a fair and certain workmex's compensation act," with provisions giving adequate com-pensation to the incapacitated, and making for the prevention of accidents.

Policies Advocated by the New Governor

HIGHWAYS—Asserting that the proposed \$50,000,000 loan (unapproved by last election) to develop 10,200 miles of State highways was a mistake, urges new solution of problem, viz: State should construct a few areat high. great highways, routed between great centres of population and maintained by licensed, capable supervisors. Also need State-aided roads, worked out on the county unit plan, the State defraying half the cost. State should

on the county that pass,
purchase all toll roads.

EDUCATION—Agriculture should command greater attention in the schools. Favors creation of many rural high schools. Need greatly enlarged permanent school fund. Continuation schools to which children who toil may resort for specific and practical aid, should be maintained in lustrial centre.

CHARITY—Legislature should know from competent authority the real needs of charitable institutions and agencies. Should follow such knowledge in making appropriations.

CHILD LABOR—Punnsylvania's child labor laws are inadequate and transfer forces.

unsatisfactory. No child under 16 should be allowed to work. He should be in school. No child should be allowed to work who is physically unfit. HOUSING CONDITIONS—Every family should be housed in a house that is private, sanitary, safe and attainable at a reasonable rental. The State should take up this problem.

FARMS—Urges funds appropriated for Department of Agriculture be used to produce bigger crops and not to maintain officeholders. Favors co-ordination of educational and agricultural agencies. CITIES—Big cities should have a fuller degree of self-government. CONSERVATION—A reasonable tax upon our great natural resources, as they flow to our markets is both fair and wise. We should

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The resolution passed by the last Legis-

lature submitting an amendment to the

constitution providing for woman suf-

frage, should be re-enacted and the voters

whether or not women shall vote in

APPROPRIATIONS TO CHARITY

Pennsylvania leads all States in its sup-

port of dependents. Its record should be maintained. But there is neither sense

nor justice in unstudied appropriations to

our many charitable institutions and

agencies. These constitute important and wholly worthy objects of public concern

and support. The Legislature should

the bounty of the State should never exceed the assured income of the State. It should not again occur that the obligation of lessening this bounty should b eplaced

It may be that some wiser and surer method can be devised to ensure these

funds doing the greatest good and reach-ing directly the institutions and agencies whose service is best or most needed. Surely the supervision of the State should

follow absolutely its gifts. The State can afford to be generous only when it is just.

LABOR AND ITS CLAIMS

The people who toll are among the choice assets of our Commonwealth. For their protection, their comfort, their ad-

vancement, their happiness, we are all securely pledged. I shall welcome any laws that promote these essentially wise ends. We must enact a fair and certain

workmen's compensation act. Its provi-sions should secure reasonable compen-sation to those who in their daily toil suffer from accident or disease. It should

Our child labor laws are inadequate and unsatisfactory. No child under is should be allowed to work. He should

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This and other Desirable Styles in Centerneri Kid gloves have been reproduced in our Best Quality Silk at 1.00 and 1.50 per pair, including THE FIELDER, our latest novelty, made military effect, with front gore, fastened at wrist by small band and clasp.

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Attractive novelty gloves for every occasion.

upon the Executive.

capable supervisors, whose duty it should beat safeguard of our liberties, and be to keep them daily in good repair. It money devoted to right education is the is sheer folly to construct a costly road State's best investment. and, unsupervised, allow it to deteriorate

secure more State land and reforest same.

No Politics in Good Roads

These supervisors should be licensed roadkeepers and not political accidents. Unless a man knows how to repair a road and is willing to put his knowledge allowed to determine for themselves to use, he ought never to receive appointnent and pay from the State.

We also need State-aided roads. These may perhaps best be worked out on the county unit plan. The county, with power to collect from each political subdivision Its quota of road taxes, should receive an equal sum from the Commonwealth. The equal sum from the Commonwealth. The money thus secured should be expended pro rata by the county upon the roads of the several townships. The routes should be as far as possible those connecting county seats, and the plans and perhaps all, surely part, of the supervision of construction be approved and supplied by the State. Boads should cost plied by the State. Roads should cost less than in the past. The people should know all the while what is being done and what expense is involved. A good highway is not only a public necessity, but an actually attainable good for our people.

Acquirement of Roads

The State has now many miles of privately owned roads. These are maintained, some well, some badly, by the fees exacted from the users. These should be acquired and made a part of the public road system of the State. It is no credit to us that toll roads, once a plessing, now an irritation, should continue to exist in Pennsylvania.

So vital is this matter and so imminent is the demand that I urge you to reduce your appropriations in other directions as far as possible in order to give the high-ways the largest possible appropriations.

The public service should be as efficient and economical as private service. I believe in and would approve a sane and practical State civil service. payment should be counted among the costs of production. In scope it should not include labor upon the form nor domestic service. Great care should be ex-

EDUCATION

EDUCATION

Linder the school code our schools have made commendable progress. With few details on the law of suggested and which taken and mande on the form of the few commendable progress. With few details on

Vocational Training Valuable

More attention must be given to voca

should rest upon the schools of the many—the great common school so dear to our people and so essential to their welfare.
We need a greatly enlarged permanent school fund. Universal education is the

Politics—Plea for Honesty and Efficiency in Every Department of the Public

be in school. The small sum he earns prior to 16 at the cost of his physical and mental development is a pittance compared with the loss he and the Commonwealth sustain under present law. Such "penny wise" and 'pound foolish" laws are unworthy this great State. When a child is nat at work under law he should be in school. He should never be a licensed loafer on the streets. The hours of toil should be supplemented by hours of study in school. Continuation schools to which our children who toil may resort for practical and specific aid should be maintained in every industrial centre. No child should be allowed to enter upon any form of service who is not certified by competent agents to be physically fit for such service.

Housing a Vital Problem

In this great industrial State it is our In this great industrial State it is our duty to pay definite attention to the housing problem. Every family should be housed in a home that is private, sanitary, safe and attainable at a reasonable rental. I urge your attention to this important problem. We cannot breed good citizens in disgraceful houses. It would be a great pleasure to me and a great blessing to our workmen if this problem were adequately met now.

OUR FARMS

We have not learned how to make the most of our soil. The rewards of our toll most of our soil. The rewards of our toil on the farm are not what they should be. The State should grow more food than it consumes. We ought not to be buyers but sellers of foods. Money should flow to us, not away from us. The departments of the Government charged with the conservation of our soil and the scientific development of our crops have sprung up one at a time as their servscientific development of our crops have sprung up, one at a time, as their services were required and no effort has been made to articulate and co-ordinate these several agencies. There is at least departmental confusion if not actual duplication and conflict of activities. All this means waste in funds and lessened service to the farmer. I hope in this session of the Legislature to have such action taken as will seperate the teachaction taken as will seperate the teaching frem the administrative functions of these agencies and reduce each to an ordered and scientific service. The funds for the advancement of our agricultural interests ought to express themselves much more largely in wheat and corn and potatoes and tess in clerical and other forms of routine service. Let us legislate for the farmer rather than for the officeholder.

MUNICIPAL REGULATION

Our cities have grown more rapidly than our rural districts. Our urban pop-ulation is so complex that it scarcely know from competent authority their real needs and should follow such knowledge in making its appropriations. Moreover, knows how to apply the principles of democracy. These people will learn, even

if they blunder, when they have the fullest responsibility of control placed squarely upon them. They will learn much more slowly, if at all, while the State at long range is the large regulator of their conduct and their corporate life. Our laws ought not to hinder but help these great groups speedly to find themselves in the difficult task of adjusting municipal affairs to individual welfare. nunicipal affairs to individual welfare The State should give these municipalities wider freedom of opportunity to develop as they would, and to place definite responsibility upon them so to regulate their affairs as to make our cities centres of moral upilit and examples of clean, capable administration.

CONSERVATION

Once Pennsylvania was rich in natural resources and unequaled in natural beauty. Much of its wealth has been taken from it. Much yet remains. Its ownership has passed to private and to corporate agencies. They have rights that must be respected. So also have the people of the State a claim upon these great natural assets. In their marketing sreat natural assets. In their marketing the Commonwealth plays an essential part. In the returns the people ought also to share. A reasonable tax upon our great natural resources as they flow to our markets is both fair and wise. Our public lands represent a new and increasingly valuable asset. We should steadilly appulse asset. speedly acquire many more acres and assist nature to reforest the same. The State can well afford to invest part of its income for the welfare of succeeding generations. Indeed, if we love our continuing Commonwealth more than we love our personal gain, we shall assuredly foster our resources, and, whenever pos-

sible, add to them. We fall to sense this obligation aright if we do not remember that our people are our greatest asset. Whatever makes for their good is conservation of the loft-lest kind. That they may be safeguarded in their health, their recreation, their education, their homes, their worship, their property, their regulated freedom, the

CONCLUSION

Pennsylvania has always given home and haven to the people of the civilized world. Here we have had for a quarter of a millennium the most heterogeneous population of any State. There has never been persecution or oppression. In peace, in order, in brotherhood, we have grown into a mighty people, an empire of substantial purposes. Our people are law abiding and liberty loving. They want the right things to prevail. They welcome the unselfish leadership of clean men. They want and must have a clean, capable and conscientious administration of their pub-lic affairs. Those of us that serve should be frankly honest with them. They have a perfect right to know, and they shall know, what this administration stands for and will steadily do.

In the performance of public service let us adopt the finest code of our best citi-zens and put private integrity into public service. Let us all devoutly pray for this great State and by our words and our deeds humbly help our common God to save, to honor, to exalt this splendid Commonwealth He has given into our care and

Civil Service Examination

An examination for an expert wetting and sizing machine operator for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washngton was announced today by the United States Civil Service Commission Applicants must be at least 20 years old. Information about the examination be had from the department at Washington, It is announced.

MAN ONCE A "BUM" TELLS OF DOWNFALL AND RECLAMATION

Remarkable Story of Graduate Physician Who Sounded Depths of Despair and Rose to Self-respect.

The author of this narrative is a grad-uate of three notable medical schools, and is now on his way upward from the depths, where he spent the best years of the prime of his life. He consented to tell the remarkable story of his life for the, good it might do innumerable fellow un-fortunates, who may need but a hint to turn them toward the upward path.

By REGINALD STIELZ, M. D. "Bum? I don't like it, though so far as it goes it's doubtless true enough. It did more to keep my backbone in a jellied condition than any one other element of the hobo's state. A hundred times, I guess, I'd almost got my courage up to the sticking point when that word crumpled me up and I sild down a few more notches.

"Religion has had so part in my fall or rise except as it snabled certain per-sons to realize that an unnourished body cannot retain the soul, be it good or bad. I have no grudge against the Church, but profound admiration and gratitude for the

men who conduct the mission work.

"I was graduated as a physician from a notable university in Baitimore, I did post-graduate work in Philadelphia and New York and then settled in a town of considerable size on the west bank of the Hudson River. I had always been an occasional drinker and suitoved a same of ccasional drinker and enjoyed a game of poker. My third winter in the town I went to the main hotel with a small party to play. It was very cold outside and correspondingly warm inside. We had several drinks in the course of the game. I was called to a surgical case of some gravity. gravity.

"I went from the warm room into the cold and then into the superheated sick-room. I laid out my instruments and was proceeding with the operation when the world disappeared from me. I woke from a stuper in bed in my own room and a fellow practitioner told me the patient had died before another physician could

be procured.

"It was the sad finality of his words, and the same fact in the mien and words of all my associates and friends that drove me to distraction and to the level of a bum, though morally I never fell to the depths of the most of my forced associates. No one but I can realize what it means. I think that I must have rung off from the world, so to speak. I mean that by sheer force of will I dismissed the thoughts of my crime from my brain and took to liquor to stimulate my imagination and rob my surroundings of their squalor.

"I was dropped from the profession.
My friends in the profession could not
afford to give me even a nurse's place. When my money was gone I would slink to the back door of some former friend

and eemd in my old professional sate with a penciled request for monstary side. Most of them were kind enough not to come out to see me. From them I always got help. Others came out to see, and I fied.

"The penalty came daily at the waking moment. Then I went to drink that might think of other things. I became a beach-comber on Staten Island and made a wretched living as a watchman at a settlement of summer bangalows I spent two winters alone in a hut 8 by 8, furnished with a bunk, a chair and a small cook stove. A good friend of my youth, who had tried to get me back to life, sent me small remittances. I los my Job last summer and rode freight trains until I got here. Old associations, I think, pulled me here. I had a vagus idea of soing on to Baltimore, but was turned aside by stumbling into a mission on the fringe of Chinatown.

"The unspeakable condition of the place appealed to my professional sense. I thought that here I had found my level, that I could go no lower, but could do good to thous lower than I.

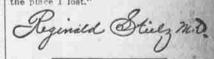
"I offered the missionary my services in return for some cichtee that would dis-

"I offered the missionary my services in return for some clothes that would distinguish me from the other burns, some food and a clean place to sleep. He looked me in the eye, snifted at the odor of liquor on my breath and took me in I half cleans recent him approximately. shall always respect him among men for he never said a word to me about the state of my soul nor my need for salva-

tion. He understood present needs.
"In the nine months that I have been here my patients have numbered several thousands. I have treated and am treat ing hundreds of incurable diseases, have done good to my kind and with every case treated I have felt my self-re spect growing until it is almost normal. It is an inspiring feeling, but I trust that you may never need to experience it.

"There are prospects in sight for me. If I am able to show by two years' actual work as directing nurse in a hospital in a large New Jersey city that I have come back I shall be reinstated in my puries-sion in North Dakota, and shall cease to be a 'bum.' Here is a request from the kind: Look your man over before you call him a bum, you might send him sliding back as many a person has sent me. "Sentiment? Maybe. It's a small thing,

true enough, but the small things help to make up the big ones. I have friends, but no family. My mother and sister died during my absence from the world of re-spectability. My name is as I give it, but it will not be again until I have won back



SUFFRAGISTS TO SELL FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

Funds to Be Raised at the Keystone State Bazaar.

At the meeting of the Farm and Garden Booth Committee of the Keystone State Bazaar, which was held this morning at the home of Miss Sarah Lowrie, 1827 Pine street, final arrangements were made for the handling of the booth, be under the auspices of the Equal Fran-chise Society. Various implements for use in farm and

garden will be sold. The funds which will be raised are to be used for equal suffrage campaign in State and city. Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd offered farm products from her farm at Haverford, and Miss Fanny T. Cochran promised some from her farm at Westtown.

STORE OPENS 8:30 A. M. CLOSES AT 5:30 P. M.

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\$1.25 A Week Pays For a Piano

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OUR holiday sale of Players has been the greatest in our history, and has brought us an unusually large number of Pianos that were taken in exchange. We always like to start the year with everything fresh and new, so that we include all the floor samples-Players that have been used for demonstration and Players and Pianos that have been but very slightly used in other ways.

Every Instrument Is Absosolutely in Perfect Condition

EACH has been thoroughly overhauled in our own factory and is practically as good as new. It's a well-known fact that a good Piano is much better for having been used for several years, so that many of these are really better today than they were when they were brand new.

The Following Is a Partial List of the Very Remarkable Bargains TOU will note how many high-grade instruments are in this list. We quote their former value and our special bargain price. Your

own personal inspection and careful investigation will quickly verify the fact that these are wonderful bargains—an opportunity that no home that's without a Piano can afford to miss.

AMAZING SAVINGS ON UPRIGHT PIANOS \$75 | \$325 Willard \$125 | \$250 Winthrop \$145 | \$350 Kroeger \$165

\$250 Schubert \$75	\$325 Willard\$125	\$250 Winthrop\$145	\$350 Kroeger \$165		
	\$275 Winthrop\$125		\$300 Frances\$165		
\$275 Hunter \$95	\$375 Pease\$125	\$325 Newton\$150	\$300 Harvard\$165		
\$450 Shomacker \$95		\$325 Haynes\$150	\$350 Leonard\$175		
\$250 Willard\$110		\$300 Winthrop\$150	\$350 Edouard Jules \$175		
	\$350 Schubert\$135				
	\$350 Vincent\$145		\$350 Edouard Jules \$175		
\$300 Russell \$125	\$275 Winthrop\$145	\$400 Sohmer\$150	\$400 Story & Clark \$195		
\$350 Everard \$125	\$300 Singer \$145	\$275 Standard\$160	\$400 Lester\$225		
THE CONTRACT OF DESIGNATION OF THE PRINCE					

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS ON PLAYER-PIANUS

	\$500 Winthrop \$295	\$550 Winthrop\$375	\$500 International \$425
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Every one of these pianos and players is fully guaranteed; each is to all intents and purposes practically brand new.

With each piano we give a stool, scarf or rubber cover and instruction book. With each player we give a bench, scarf or rubber cover and twelve reliated for music of your own selection. We keep either instrument in tuns and polish free for a year.

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