

FOREST REPUBLICAN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One Square, one inch, one week... 1 00 One Square, one inch, one month... 3 00 One Square, one inch, 3 months... 5 00 One Square, one inch, one year... 10 00 Two Squares, one year... 15 00 Quarter Column, one year... 30 00 Half Column, one year... 50 00 One Column, one year... 100 00

BOROUGH OFFICERS. Burgess—S. D. Irwin. Justices of the Peace—C. A. Randall, D. W. Clark.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS. Member of Congress—W. J. Hulings. Member of Senate—J. E. Hall. Assembly—A. R. Mehlman, H. P. Hall.

Regular Terms of Court. Third Monday of February. Third Monday of May. Third Monday of September.

Church and Sabbath School. Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m. M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TV-NESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building. CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st Tuesday afternoon of each month at 3 o'clock.

NOTED INVENTOR TAKEN BY DEATH

George Westinghouse Is Victim of Heart Disease

INDUSTRIES NOT AFFECTED

Will Draw and Affairs Arranged So That Confusion Cannot Injure Operation of Different Enterprises.

George Westinghouse, engineer and inventor of the airbrake that has "saved more lives than Napoleon lost in all his battles," died of heart disease in his apartment in the Langham Central Park west, New York city. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

His death had been expected for some days, for his ailment was getting worse. He had been ill for eighteen months, but his mental alertness remained unimpaired to the end.

The remains were laid away in Woodlawn cemetery, New York. Eight veteran employes of the Westinghouse Airbrake company in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., one of them the first employe of Mr. Westinghouse, were pallbearers, and twenty-seven other veterans acted as a guard of honor to the funeral cortege.

The participation of the veteran employes in the funeral service was a deference to the great personal interest always manifested by Mr. Westinghouse in the older employes of his companies.

George Westinghouse was perhaps best known as the inventor of the airbrake which bears his name and revolutionized railroading in this country.

The airbrake which he invented is used throughout the civilized world and in almost every part of the globe are great plants which he founded.

He was born at Central Bridge, N. Y., and received his early education in the common schools. He served in the Civil war. At his death he was the president of nearly thirty corporations.

Some months ago Mr. Westinghouse had prepared and executed a will in which he appointed as his executors his brother, H. H. Westinghouse, Charles A. Terry of New York, a friend of long standing, and W. D. Uptegraff of Pittsburgh, who has had charge of his finances for many years.

The powers granted to these executors are the fullest possible and will enable them to carry on his estate in the manner outlined by him.

His mental alertness and activity remained unimpaired to the end. It is officially stated that his death will not cause any change of policy or operation in connection with any of the Westinghouse industries.

A plan which long ago he had carefully thought out for their continuance and direction goes immediately into effect with the aid of able and experienced lieutenants.

George Westinghouse was the founder of many industrial establishments in this country, in Canada and Europe, which gave employment to about 50,000 people. The capitalization of the companies which he controlled amounted, approximately to \$200,000,000.

Besides inventing and developing the airbrake he made advances in the science of railroad signaling and fathered in this country the development of alternating current system for electric lighting and electric power.

He invented devices for the safety and economically conveying of natural gas over long distances and making it available for industrial purposes.

Owing to his many achievements in mechanics, electricity, steam and gas his name was known the world over and he has had many honorable distinctions conferred upon him for his inventive achievements and in recognition of the services he rendered to the various branches of engineering.

Although he always considered Pittsburgh as his home he spent considerable time in New York and in his residence in Lenox, Mass., and Washington.

Westinghouse Plants Closed. Twenty-five thousand employes of the Westinghouse industries in and near Pittsburgh did not work Saturday. The shops closed out of respect to the memory of the late inventor, whose funeral took place in New York that day.

In addition to the East Pittsburgh shops of the Westinghouse Electric company all the subsidiary plants in the United States were closed. They include the foundries in Allegheny, works in Cleveland, Newark and other New Jersey cities, works in New York and in Bridgeport, Conn. Canadian works also were closed and abroad the observance of the funeral affected plants in London and Manchester, England, in Belgium and in Paris and Havre, France, and in Hanover, Russia, Austria and Italy.

Dry For Fourth Time. Judge William E. Porter refused all applicants for liquor licenses in Lawrence county, Pa., and as a result that county will again be dry for the fourth successive year.

Sixteen Lose; Sixty-eight Get License. The Somerset county (Pa.) liquor license decisions were handed down. Sixteen applications were refused and sixty-eight granted.

TWO REGIMENTS SENT TO BORDER

Force Along Mexican Boundary Will Be Strengthened

INDUSTRIES NOT AFFECTED

Huerta "Recruits" Street Army—Men in Suburbs of Mexico City Are Grabbed, Uniformed. Sent to Front

The Ninth infantry now at Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Logan II Roots, Ark., and the Seventeenth infantry regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga., have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Laredo and Eagle Pass, Tex., to strengthen the Mexican border patrol.

The orders were prepared by Secretary Garrison for the approval of President Wilson. The explanation of the move was that it was desirable to strengthen the border patrol.

On their arrival the total number of troops engaged in patrolling the Mexican border will be about 6,500. In addition there are 12,000 troops concentrated at Galveston and Texas City organized as a division.

Secretary Garrison's official announcement of the detailing of the troops was:

"To allay as far as possible the fears of the people on the border the president took up with me the question of sending some additional troops. I have ordered the Ninth and Seventeenth infantry sent there. They will be stationed at present at Eagle Pass and at Laredo and the troops now at these places will be relieved for more extended border work."

Many Men "Enlist." The federal army is being recruited again and President Huerta is practicing his old conscription tactics.

Hundreds of men were seized in the streets and locked up until they could be provided with uniforms and rifles. They were then pronounced "soldiers" and sent to Cuernavaca, where Zapatistas were reported to be operating.

Huerta also impressed 1,000 men from the Mexico City prison.

TRADE REPORTS CONFLICT

Banks Not Doing So Much, While Steel Bookings Increase. Dunn's Review of Trade says this week:

"Considerable irregularity still characterizes the business situation and statistics of trade movements are conflicting. As measured by bank clearings the volume of transactions continues smaller than a year ago, there being a loss this week of 1.3 per cent, while gross earnings of railroads reporting for February were 7.8 per cent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1913.

"On the other hand, a further substantial reduction occurred in the number of idle freight cars, the gain in unutilized tonnage of the principal rail and steel interest last month surpassed expectations, and there was a decrease in surplus stocks of copper. Current reports from leading centers, however, are lacking in uniformity and indicate that the effects of the recent storms have not entirely disappeared."

"BOILED" TOO MUCH

Ambassador Page Thus Explains His Canal Speech.

Ambassador Walter Hines Page in London received from Secretary of State Bryan notification of the resolution of the United States senate in regard to his speeches on the Panama canal and Monroe doctrine delivered there before the Association of Chambers of Commerce on Wednesday.

The secretary of state requested the ambassador to cable an explanation of the speech and Mr. Page immediately began preparing his reply.

His remarks, the ambassador declared, had been too greatly condensed. When referring to the Panama canal he had said that Great Britain would profit most from the canal because she owned the great bulk of the world's shipping.

CONGRESS

Say Eight-Hour Law Fails. The burdens of the La Follette working women's eight-hour law in the capital already have been shifted to the consumers and employes, several witnesses told the senate labor committee, supporting Senator Kenyon's bill for an investigation of the cost of living here. Wages have been reduced and prices have been raised, the witnesses said.

Bureau of Labor Safety Created. A bill creating a bureau of labor safety in the department of labor passed the house by a unanimous vote. The bill is a composite measure formed of a union of two bills, one introduced by Leader Mann of Illinois and the other by the late Representative Bremner of New Jersey.

Special Pen For Alaska Bill. The pen with which Speaker Champ Clark signed the Alaska railroad bill was made of Alaska gold and was held in an ivory handle made from the tusk of a mastodon that roamed in Alaska more than 50,000 years ago.

EXPRESS FIRM QUILTS BUSINESS

United States Company Hurt by Parcel Post

ITS DISSOLUTION ORDERED

Directors Vote to Liquidate Company's Affairs as Soon as Possible—Severe Slump in Business Suffered by Firm.

Directors of the United States Express company voted to wind up its affairs and have it go out of business. The first direct result of the government's competition and the reduction of 16 per cent in express rates therefore will be to have thrown 10,000 employes of this company out of work by the time its liquidation is completed. There are about 2,000 employes of the company in New York city. Its yearly pay roll is about \$6,000,000.

The precise means to be adopted for realizing on the company's assets were not disclosed, but it is thought likely that a syndicate will be formed to take them over so that they may be disposed of to the best advantage.

There have been various estimates of the company's assets, but persons familiar with their value declare that the return to the shareholders will be between \$90 and \$100 a share. There is considerable real estate of value, as well as costly equipment and outstanding contracts with railroads, which, it is expected, will be transferred to other express companies at a fair profit.

The success of the parcel post and the recent order of the interstate commerce commission, resulting in a 16 per cent reduction in express charges, are held directly responsible for the company's retirement from business after sixty years of continuous operation over some of the leading railroads of the country.

Earnings of the company for the five months of the fiscal year so far reported showed steady declines, with a deficit of \$32,000 for November. Holiday business was fairly large, but earnings continued to dwindle until some of the more influential interests became outspoken for liquidation.

The late Thomas C. Platt and his family for years were the dominant interests in United States express. In fact, their control was so complete that they succeeded in warding off numerous demands and protests on the part of minority interests and for many years practically nothing was known by the public of the affairs of the company, no meeting of the stockholders having been held in fifty years.

The result of the closing up of the express company will be far reaching, according to the belief of Wall street.

99,607 ASK NO LICENSE

Remonstrances Piled Up Against Allegheny County Saloons.

On the last day for filing remonstrances against liquor license applications Attorney William A. Wilson, representing the Ministerial union and the Anti-Saloon league, filed remonstrances against all the wholesalers and retailers in Allegheny county, Pa., asking the court to grant no licenses on the grounds that saloons and the sale of liquor are a menace to the community.

These remonstrances are signed officially by Rev. Dr. George W. Shelton as president of the Ministerial union and Rev. Dr. J. K. McClurkin, chairman of the Anti-Saloon league, and contain the names in separate bundles of 51,697 men and 48,510 women. These names are on slips that were taken from house to house and passed around in churches recently.

SUGGESTS TEST FOR ULSTER

Asquith Would Exclude Unionist Counties From Home Rule.

The British government's plan for the conciliation of the Unionists of Ulster in connection with the Irish home rule bill was laid before the house of commons.

It met with a cool reception from the Unionists.

The terms of Premier Asquith's offer were that a poll should be taken of the parliamentary electors of each county of Ulster to decide whether they should be excluded from the operation of the bill for a period of six years from the first meeting of the new Irish parliament.

Premier Asquith in admitting that all negotiations for a settlement had left the party leaders as far apart as before said the government had adopted the proposed plan as a policy of peace.

JACK DRIVEN FROM SWEDEN

Colored Pugilist Johnson Insults Ladies and Rint Enuses.

Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, has been driven out of Sweden. The big negro caused disgust and anger by his alleged indecent overtures to two ladies and when he appeared at a sparring match there was a riot.

Johnson, Johnson's manager, attempted to calm the people, but was himself threatened with revolvers and knives. Johnson and his manager were compelled to flee. They were followed by a crowd which pelted them with rotten eggs until the police interfered. Half an hour later Johnson was en route to Denmark.

100 LEADING MEN ENDORSE PENROSE

Remarkable Statement Issued by Penna. Protective Union.

Most Prominent Manufacturers in Philadelphia Unite in Stirring Appeal For Re-election of the Senior Senator.

Philadelphia, March 16.—The campaign of United States Senator Boies Penrose received a new impetus today, when the Pennsylvania Protective Union put out a statement in his favor, signed by one hundred of the most representative manufacturers and business men in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

This organization was recently formed and has opened headquarters in the Real Estate Trust building, James Dobson is president; Charles Maguire, former United States ambassador to Germany, is one of the vice presidents. Every name on the list of officers and executive committee stands high in Philadelphia.

Some of the signers were ardent Roosevelt supporters in 1912. Others have been frequently arrayed against the Republican organization in local controversies and even in state campaigns, but all are emphatic in their declaration for the protection of business in all its phases—agricultural, manufacturing and commercial.

Following is the statement in full with the names of the men and firms endorsing it:

In accordance with the spirit of the new state-wide primary law providing for the direct nomination of United States senators we, the undersigned individuals and firms, desire to go on record before the people as to our preference for the nomination and election of the Hon. Boies Penrose to succeed himself and our reasons for that preference.

We regard this as one of the critical periods in American history, perhaps not less so than the epoch which was marked by the birth of the Republican party, the death of slavery and the emancipation of American industry from the baneful influence of world competition, with its tendency to degenerate the wage standards of all peoples to the level of the wage standards of the lowest of the peoples.

The great constructive policy of protection is hanging in the balance. The entering wedge of free trade has already been driven into our economic system by the so-called Underwood tariff law which has compelled all industries, with the exception of a favored few in the Democratic south, to face competition from the cheap labor markets of Europe and Asia previously held at bay by the bulwark of protection.

If we believed that American business could soon or ultimately adjust itself to foreign prices and practices without losing every advantage it now possesses, prudence and self interest would dictate that we should bear with minor evils in the hope of preserving stability of government. But we are convinced that no such adjustment is possible. We feel that the Democratic party has been false and unfair in its treatment of the wage earner. It has endeavored to make him think that the amount of an employer's profits has no legitimate bearing upon his possible outlay for labor. It has assumed with a prospect of poor dividends or no dividend as it has been with a prospect of adequate reward for industrial enterprise and business risk.

A proposition to bring down prices and wages together might be defended upon the ground that the world standards of value in commodities and labor are the natural standards; but a proposition to bring down prices without affecting wages is a preposterous fraud.

Although the Underwood tariff law has been gradually going into effect since Oct. 3, none of the benefits promised as a result of it has materialized. It has disorganized the markets of the manufacturer and has exposed the farmer to virtually unrestricted world competition, lowering the prices he receives for his products without removing a penny from the prices paid by the consumer; afflicting agriculture and all other forms of industry with the uncertainty and doubt and the unwillingness to attempt any line of development which are the first symptoms of general business paralysis.

Believing that a law which does no good must inevitably do harm, we submit to the voters of Pennsylvania—a vast majority of whom have been for more than half a century firm in their adherence to the principles of protection—that it is high time they were rallying to the support of a cause too much and too long obscured by minor issues.

Therefore, the undersigned representatives of manufacturers and business men in this commonwealth, associated together under the name of the Pennsylvania Protective Union, have determined to use our best efforts for the correction of a serious economic mistake before it is too late and to adjure the voters to weigh well the services and worth of our senior senator, the Hon. Boies Penrose, with a view of making a united and vigorous effort to secure his re-election.

Mr. Penrose, although still a comparatively young man, has been a representative of the people for thirty

years. He is the son of a distinguished family which has been prominent in the affairs of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania since the days of William Penn. By birth, education, temperament, environment and practical training, he is pre-eminently the best-fitted man in the commonwealth for the post he now occupies.

An honor graduate of Harvard, he rose instantly in the practice of law and later in the councils of the state legislature at Harrisburg. His election to the United States senate at the age of thirty-six years was a recognition of political ability and natural leadership which seldom comes to men of that age.

During his novitiate as the junior member from this state in the upper branch of congress, his intelligence, his indomitable energy and his remarkable grasp of big national problems, coupled with his still more remarkable understanding of the multitudinous details which enter into those problems, made him the most useful and influential junior member in the senate.

Entering the halls of congress on the same day that William McKinley took possession of the White House, Mr. Penrose was impressed at the very outset of his senatorial career by the necessity of making our industrial protection real and effective.

In the drafting of the Dingley tariff bill which transformed the United States from a commercial slough of despond into the busiest and most prosperous nation on the globe, it was Senator Penrose who looked after the industries of the Keystone State. To his patient investigations and indefatigable energy were largely due those favorable conditions which doubled the factories of Pennsylvania in a single decade, increasing wages and the number of wage earners in like proportion and greatly augmenting our population.

His record is a stirring story of achievement for the people of his state and nation. He has been of estimable service to his vast constituency through his masterly direction of the committee on postoffices and post roads and of the still more important committee on finance, of which he was chairman and is now the ranking Republican member.

Too much cannot be said of the importance of this committee membership. Tariff laws are approved or disapproved in the finance committee. All matters touching the revenues of the country are finally disposed of there.

As chairman of that committee—and in the event of the Republican party's return to power, no other chairman could be elected under the established rules—Senator Penrose would wield for Pennsylvania the decisive influence in every economic question to be submitted to congress.

Such influence is not exercised by senators from comparatively unimportant southern states which early recognized the advantage of retaining in the upper branch able men who might augment ability with the tremendous power of seniority.

If, as has been announced as a settled fact, Senator Oliver should retire at the expiration of his present term, and if that retirement were to be accompanied by the withdrawal of our senior senator, Pennsylvania's voice in the senate would be hushed for years to come. No new Republican, however able, could fight our battles, and no new Democrat, regardless of intellectual qualifications, could break through the barriers of procedure behind which the veteran Democrats of the south are entrenched, even though he were sufficiently in sympathy with Pennsylvania's long-established and oft-reiterated policies to wish to do so.

There is a special fitness in the announcement of Senator Penrose that he will become a candidate before the voters of his party under the provisions of the new popular primary act. This law, revolutionizing our method of choosing United States senators as well as state candidates, was cheerfully acquiesced in by him and is one of many proofs of his undiminished aggressiveness in behalf of good government and of his desire to safeguard the supremacy of the electorate.

His is a record not of words but of deeds; an honest record; a brilliant record; a faithful record; a record for industry; a record for courteous attention to all those who have needed assistance in Washington, whether high or low, rich or poor; a record for constant and easy accessibility to his constituents; a record for sanity; a record for patriotism; a record for the broadest and best statesmanship which has been exemplified by any representative of the commonwealth in half a century.

On behalf of stifled enterprise, throttled industry, halting business and an apprehensive public, we pledge ourselves to the support of Senator Penrose, believing his re-election to be the best possible method of underwriting the continued industrial pre-eminence of Pennsylvania and the future prosperity of her 8,000,000 inhabitants.

(Signed) JAMES DOBSON, John & James Dobson, Inc. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Nathan T. Polwell Bro. & Co., Inc. WM. M. COATES, Coates Bros. JOHN PITCAIRN, C. H. Wheeler Mfg. Co. WM. DISTON, Henry Diston & Sons. ROBERT DORNAN, Dornan Brothers. JUSTUS H. SCHWACKE, William Sellers Co., Inc. GEO. E. BARTOL, Dexter Portland Cement Co.

HOWARD B. FRENCH, Samuel H. French & Co. WILLIAM P. WORTH, Worth Brothers, Co., Coatesville. H. B. ROSENGARTEN, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. THEODORE JUSTICE, C. T. WETHERILL, Geo. D. Wetherill & Co. ERNEST T. TRIGG, Jno. Lucas & Co., Inc. JNO. H. BROMLEY, Jno. Bromley & Sons. THOMAS DEVELON, JR., Thomas Develon's Sons. ROY A. HATFIELD, Hatfield & Hillies. GEO. R. BOWER, Henry Bower Chemical Company. JNO. E. HANFEN, Jno. E. Hanfen & Co. MICHAEL G. PRICE, McNeely & Price. ALFRED E. BURK, Burk Brothers. LOUIS BURK, Thomas Develin Mfg. Co. C. L. ANDERSON, Bristol Patent Leather Co., Bristol. SAMUEL BELL, JR., Quaker City Flour Mills. JOS. R. GRUNDY, Wm. H. Grundy & Co., Bristol. CHARLES J. WEBB, Charles J. Webb & Co. JOS. H. BROMLEY, Quaker Lace Co. LOUIS H. AYRES, William Ayres & Sons. M. H. MASLAND, C. H. Masland & Sons. W. PARK MOORE, Brown Knitting Co. H. H. BOSWORTH, Delaine Mills, Inc. WILSON H. BROWN, Continental Elderdown Co., Inc. THEO. F. MILLER, Stead & Miller Co. WALTER H. ROSSMASSLER, Sauquoit Silk Mfg. Co. GEO. C. HETZEL, Geo. C. Hetzel Co., Chester. HORACE A. BEALE, Parkersburg Iron Co., Parkersburg. H. K. MULFORD, H. K. Mulford Co. FRANK SCHOBLE, Frank Schoble & Co. JNO. FISLER, Yawdell, Jones Co. JAS. H. GAY, Jno. Gay Sons. RICHARD CAMPION, THOS. J. JEFFRIES, Bradford Mills. WM. S. LLOYD, Stratford Knitting Mills. WM. S. HALLOWELL, Harrison Safety Boiler Works. JNO. L. GAUMER CO., E. L. LANGWORTHY, Adams & Westlake Co. GOVERNOUR CALDWALLADER, Creason-Morris Co. CLEMENT R. HOOPES, Hoopes & Townsend Co. ALEXANDER SELLERS, William Sellers & Co., Inc. FREDERICK L. LENNIG, Chas. Lennig Co., Inc. H. DANNENBAUM, National Ammonia Co. of Penna. CHARLES E. PETERSON, Hollinsworth & Peterson. GEO. P. MORGAN, Geo. P. Morgan & Co. GRISWOLD WORSTED CO., Darby. JOS. S. RAMBO, Rambo & Regar, Norristown. H. B. TYSON, Quaker City Mfg. Co., Norristown. CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, Jas. Lee's Co., Bridgeport. J. ELWOOD REGAR, Lee Tire & Rubber Co., Conshohocken. H. C. JONES, H. C. Jones Mfg. Co., Conshohocken. RICHARD MATTISON, Keasby & Mattison, Ambler. WM. F. REARD, JR. Wm. F. Reard & Sons Co. T. W. ANDREWS, Pequea Mills. WILLIS FLEISHER, Shilbourn Mills. E. K. BREAR, Girard Worsted Co. ARTHUR W. GREAVER, Greaves Brothers. CHARLES J. PHILLING, G. & Son. MORRIS W. PHILLIPS, Philadelphia Clay Co. WM. B. RILEY, William B. Riley & Co. C. L. GILLILAND, Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Chester. F. QUITTNER, Roosevelt Worsted Mills. W. K. ROSSKAM, Quaker City Chocolate and Confectionery Co. F. H. GAYLEY, Gayley & Lord Mfg. Co., Chester. ROBERT LEWIS, Robert Lewis & Co. ROBERT MEYER, German-American Hosiery Co. H. C. ABERLE, H. C. Aberle Co. ROBERT BLOOD, John Blood Co. ROBERT PHILLING, Philling & Madeley, Inc. PAUL E. SUTRO, E. Sutro & Son. CYRUS BORGNER, Cyrus Borgner Co. FREDERICK WOLSTENHOLME, Thos. Wolstenholme Sons & Co. W. F. BLAKELBY, Arapaah Mfg. Co., Chester. CHAS. A. TURNER, Chester Lace Mills, Chester. C. A. EARNST, American Process Co., Marcus Hook. E. A. IRVING, Irving & Loper Mfg. Co., Chester. ALFRED WOLSTENHOLME, Wolstenholme & Clark. JOS. FELDENHEIMER, Roxford Knitting Co. ROBERT CRANE, Crane Ice Cream & Baking Co. CHAS. E. CARPENTER, Houshton & Co. EVERETT H. BROWN, Wichter & Sons. HERBERT THOSKING, Shute's Laundry. ELLIS HEY, Richard Hey & Sons. WM. M. SHARPLESS, JR., Wm. & F. W. Sharpless. CHAS. S. SCHELL, Schell & Loring Co. ARTHUR J. FLEMING, Cap'n & Co. M. J. GYNN, Cannon Mills. J. D. C. HENDERSON, J. D. C. Henderson & Co. F. KARSTRAW, E. S. Hyde & Co.