COPELIN CRITICISED FOR TAKING VACATION

[Continued from First Page.]

by trying to drag school board affairs into the question of the conduct of the municipal government.

Ordinance Caused Flurry

The clerkship ordinance that caused the flurry provides for the abolishing of the chief clerk and assistant chief clerkships so far as the city's payroll is concerned. Harrisburg now pays $2,200 for the two jobs. If the clerical help be necessary to Mr. Copelin, then Bowman contends Copelin himself should pay for it.

To support his charge that the city treasurer was the best paid man in the city's service and could well afford to pay the $2,200 from his own pocket, Mr. Bowman submitted a list showing the treasurer's income during the last year. It totaled more than $14,000.

The Mayor said he didn't believe Council should act finally on the measure before Mr. Copelin's side would be heard and this of course is impossible until the treasurer's return.

How Mr. Copelin Serves City

"Would you think it right for you or I, whom the citizens of Harrisburg elected, and of whom the citizens have a right to expect continuous service in its employ," asked Mr. Bowman, "to go away and stay away from the job for two months?"

"Was it two months? I wasn't sure but I didn't think it was so long as that"——

"Yes," tartly returned Mr. Bowman, "and you know it. You wouldn't want such a thing and I don't believe the people of Harrisburg will either. Mr. Copelin's been expected since early in March. For two weeks I have delayed final action on this measure, at the request of the clerks. But Mr. Copelin doesn't put in an appearance."

"Well, I don't know positively but I was told that Mr. Copelin was expected home Sunday, but now I understand he can't reach here by April 1. I can't say that the def"——

"April 1?" cut in Mr. Taylor. "Why the budget must be passed, so it may be effective by the first Monday of April. To wait will make it too late."

"Well, while I won't say that I'm for giving the city treasurer this money," said the Mayor, "I must say that I believe in giving him a chance to speak"——

"Now, Mr. Mayor," smilingly answered Mr. Bowman, "is it not a fact that you'd like to see Copelin get the money?"

Drags in School Board

Then Mr. Gorgas suggested the school board end of the controversy, by asking whether or not the school board itself fixed the compensation for the collection of taxes, or whether the rate was fixed by a statute. His purpose obviously was to raise the question of whether reduction in the rate for collecting school taxes would materially lessen the income of the city treasurer and whether the treasurer's income would not be further decreased should he be required to pay his clerks from his own pocket.

"How do we know," inquired Mr. Gorgas, "the school collection rate will be what you say it is? You will recall that the school board is said to be under the control of a certain gentleman who is much under fire. Now that the collection of taxes has been taken away from him, is it not possible that the school board might reduce the compensation which they have been giving him as tax collector? I should have liked to have heard Mr. Copelin's views on this subject before final action was taken."

"Does any one know," asked Mr. Bowman, "whether or not that the school board means to make a reduction?"

Royal Cautiously "Buts"

"I can't say, but——" Mayor Royal very, very cautiously answered, "but I've been told that the board does mean to reduce the compensation."

Both Commissioners Lynch and Taylor said that while they would have preferred to hear Mr. Copelin's side of the controversy, they did not think it advisable to wait longer if action was to be taken on the budget. And the $14,000 which has been paid out by the city is entirely too big an item not to be considered, they said.

The budget carrying an appropriation of $510,872.47 was passed finally by a four to one vote, Mayor Royal alone voting in the negative. One of the objections he filed was with reference to the appropriation of some $30,000 to safeguard the city financially against probable claims for paving damages for nonassessable property by Front street property owners.

Commissioner Gorgas took the liberal view, however. "I didn't see why," said he, "why I should simply record a negative vote against the entire ordinance because I objected to some of its items."

Council voted unanimously for the passage of the license tax ordinance. The ordinance contains no provision for salary and this will have to be taken care of from the revenues. Council shortly after the beginning of the new fiscal year will take up the question of threshing out the differences as provided by the food inspection ordinance in order that there may be no duplications."

To City Solicitor Seitz was referred the appeal of John Wagner, Hancock and Christian streets, to reopen the assessment on his property. His place was burned down a week ago. Upon the suggestion of Commissioner Lynch, Council decided to serve as a committee to confer with the Pennsy railroad officials relative to the construction of a subway at Division street. Commissioner Lynch said Council should take the step in accordance with the request of the West End Improvement League, the Riverside residents and other organizations in the upper end. These organizations petitioned Council to start the Division street subway ball a-rolling. Council will meet on the call of the chairman.

When Commissioner W. L. Gorgas was asked after yesterday afternoon's council meeting for further details relative to his statement about the possible change in the rate of compensation for collection of school taxes, he intimated that he had heard stories of an "agreement" a year or so ago. When pressed for an explanation in more detail Mr. Gorgas smilingly declined to go into the subject fulther.

Black Hand Workers Fail to Carry Out Threat

Black hand workers at Middletown luckily for themselves did not try to carry out threats last night which they had made against the life of Frank L. Barbusci of that town.

Barbusci is a laborer and by dint of hard work and harder saving he has stored up quite a tidy sum of money. Four days ago he received a dirty piece of paper in the mails on which was scrawled a demand for $400. The demand directed that the money be placed in an old log at the rear of the Atlantic Refining Company's oil tank near the old Middletown planing mill. Barbusci at once notified Herbert E. Lucas, postal inspector, and he with two other officers last evening went to Middletown to wait for the blackhanders. They did not turn up, Inspector Lucas said this morning.

ONE TERM BOGY LOOMS FOR WILSON

[Continued from First Page.]

The fear is expressed that with the President triumphant the complete harmony that obtained up to yesterday is not likely to return in the life of the Wilson administration. In fact Republicans chuckled as they remarked: "Well, the Democrats are up to their old tricks of spilling the beans. It was bound to come sooner or later and here it is."

Right in this connection Democratic critics of the President are beginning to ask about the attitude of Mr. Wilson toward the one term plank in the Baltimore platform.

They point out that Mr. Wilson recommended the repeal bill in spite of the specific indorsement of "free tolls" by the platform upon which he ran as a candidate, and they want to know if he intends similarly to ignore the one term declaration of the Baltimore deliverance.

The Clark adherents express great interest in this proposition. Whatever may be the mental attitude of the Speaker toward the President, **Mr. Clark's followers are hostile to Mr. Wilson and insist that the Speaker will enter the lists for the presidential nomination in 1916. Apparently they are not dismayed by threats of representatives of the administration that Mr. Clark should make his plans for Speaker of the next House before he thinks of the party convention of 1916.**

The House Leadership

All this hostile talk is in striking contrast to conditions that have prevailed heretofore in the Democratic organization. There is another angle to the present state of Democratic unrest. Mr. Underwood is a candidate for the Senate and will retire from the House at the end of this Congress.

Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, was supposed to be selected for the succession, but Mr. Kitchin is also opposed to the President on the tolls question, and accordingly the administration spokesmen are grooming another for the leadership in the next House.

Leader Underwood yesterday declared, among other things, that the sovereignty of the United States over the Canal Zone is at issue in the pending legislation; that the passage of the measure means the surrender by the United States of the right to assert control over its own property.

Mr. Underwood's Queries

"Are we now to yield the sovereign rights of the nation, and for what?" asked Mr. Underwood. "Can any one tell us plainly why we surrender, and what is to be accomplished by it? Are we to yield merely because the sentiment of Europe is against us? When has the sentiment of Europe ever been with us about matters of moment?

"Was Europe with us when we protested against the British government taxing us without granting representation in the Parliament? Did Europe protest against the unlawful seizures and search of vessels in the second decade of the last century?

"When will the time ever come when we can expect to maintain and preserve our rights, political and commercial, with the acquiescent sympathy of European governments?"

These concluding remarks of Mr. Underwood's speech, which directly challenged President Wilson's plea for repeal on the ground of our foreign relations, were greeted with loud applause by the House and galleries.

Referring to the plank in the Democratic platform which declared for the "exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade," Mr. Underwood said:

"There can be no contention as to the meaning of this language. No one can raise the issue that the bill now pending before the House is not in direct conflict with the Democratic platform.

The Party Pledge

"Personally, I believe that the party pledge should be lived up to in good faith by those who claim allegiance to party principles, but as there are many who differ from me in reference to the binding effect of a party platform I will not at this time endeavor to discuss the pending bill from that standpoint."

Un-American Spirit of Surrender

"Our whole difficulty in this matter," said he, "arises from the un-American spirit of surrender that some of our own people have exhibited toward this important question from the very beginning."

Speaker Clark, taking the same view, said: "I do not question your honesty, but **you are making a serious mistake if you adopt this rule,** and I would not be worthy of the commission you have given me as your leader if I did not have the courage to stand here and tell you so."

Palmer "Follows Blindly"

When Congressman Palmer, of Pennsylvania, rose to reply to Underwood on behalf of the administration, he, too, addressed the Democrats exclusively, declaring that the Republicans are the common enemy and that the Democrats must settle this question among themselves.

Mr. Palmer's speech was an elaboration of the remarkable statement he issued the other night, declaring that the House should follow the President blindly, because it does not know why the President has asked for the repeal of the exemption law.

Wilson Has "Own Reasons"

Mr. Palmer repeated that the President has his own reasons for demanding this repeal, reasons which he cannot communicate either to the public or to the legislative branch of the government.

So far as he could, without becoming actually sensational, **Palmer gave the House to understand that unless there is a repeal of the tolls exemption there will be war between the United States and some foreign power. He did not appear to know what power,** but he was apparently very certain that the President would not have said that the repeal must be accomplished unless he had some very grave reasons for such an assertion.

Bryan Servile, Too

Secretary Bryan indicated that he was not only for the bill to repeal the exemption of American coastwise vessels from payment of Panama Canal tolls, but also in favor of the special rule by which debate of the repeal bill has been limited.

Mr. Bryan declined, however, to discuss his reasons for changing the position he took at the Baltimore convention as chairman of the committee which shaped the platform in favor of tolls exemption.

Murdered Teachers' Body Is Discovered in Bushes

Little Falls, N. Y., March 28.—The body of Miss Lydia Beecher, a high scho lteacher of Poland, N. Y., was found in a clump of bushes on the outskirts of that town to-day. She had been murdered with a knife, apparently after having been attacked. The young woman left her boarding-house last night to mail a letter at the village post office. When she did not return, search for her was begun, but it was not until to-day that Henry Fitch, a farmer, driving along the road, sighted the body. Miss Beecher was 21 years old. The authorities took a man in custody to-day as a suspect.

STOCK MARKET SUBJECT TO VARIOUS INFLUENCES

Decided Slump in Railroad Earnings Emphasized by February Statements; Business Backward

New York, March 28. — The stock market was subjected to various depressing influences this week, and speculative sentiment became more pessimistic. The decided slump in railroad earnings, emphasized by February statements, drew further attention to the less favorable position of the carriers. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis cut its dividends and Norfolk Southern stopped payments on the common stock. Extensive economics were ordered by various railroads, Pennsylvania alone reporting it had laid off 15,000 men this year.

General business conditions were still backward. Reports from the steel trade in particular, were pessimistic, and extensive contraction of operations was expected, failing a considerable revial in new business in the next few weeks.

In spite of these bearish influences, movements in stocks were small. The trend was downward, but trading was light and the general level of quotations was altered only slightly by the week's operations. The comparative steadiness of the market was due in large part of the sustaining force of a large short interest.

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New York, March 28.

	Open.	Clos.
Alaska Gold Mines	22	22
Amal. Copper	75⅜	75⅜
American Can	29	28⅞
Am. Ice Securities	30	30
Am. Locomotive	33⅞	33⅞
American Smelting	68¾	68⅞
American Sugar	99½	99½
American T. & T.	122	122
Anaconda	35¾	35½
Atchison	96½	96¼
Baltimore & Ohio	89¾	89½
Bethlehem Steel	40½	40½
Bethlehem Steel pfd	83½	83½
Brooklyn R. T.	92	92
California Petroleum	26½	26½
Canadian Pacific	205½	205½
Central Leather	35	35¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	53	53
C., M. & St. P.	99¼	99⅛
Chino Con. Copper	41½	41¼
Col. F. & I.	32½	32
Consolidated Gas	132½	132½
Corn Products	9¼	9¼
Distilling Securities	18¼	18
Erie	29	29
Great Northern pfd.	126⅛	126¼
Great Nor. Ore subs.	35⅞	35⅞
Illinois Central	110¼	110¼
Interboro-Met.	14¾	14¾
Interboro-Met. pfd.	59½	59½
Lehigh Valley	143¼	143¼
Louisville & Nash.	136¼	136¼
Mex. Petroleum	66⅝	66⅝
Missouri Pacific	24¼	24⅜
New York Central	90	90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	68⅞	69⅜
Norfolk & Western	102⅞	102⅞
Northern Pacific	113	113
Penna. R. R.	110⅜	110⅜
People's Gas & Coke	124½	124⅝
Ray Con. Copper	21¾	21¾
Reading	165¼	165
Rep. Iron & Steel	24½	24
Rock Island pfd	6⅞	6⅞
Southern Pacific	93¾	93¾
Southern Railway	25¼	25⅜
Southern Rwy. pfd.	80½	80½
Tennessee Copper	34¾	34¾
Texas Company	147	147
Union Pacific	158⅛	158
U. S. Rubber	61¼	61¼
U. S. Steel	63⅜	63⅛
U. S. Steel pfd	110	110
Utah Copper	55⅞	55¾
Va. Car Chem	31¼	31
Westinghouse Mfg.	75½	75½
Woolworth	98½	98½

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
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Chicago, Ill., March 28.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Wheat—				
May	93⅛	93⅛	93	93⅛
July	88⅞	88⅞	88½	88⅝
Corn—				
May	68⅜	68⅜	68½	68½
July	69¼	69⅛	68⅞	68⅞
Oats—				
May	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39½
July	40	40	39⅞	39⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE

Philadelphia, March 28. — Wheat — Steady; No. 2, red, export, $1.00@1.01; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, export $1.05½@1.06½.

Corn — Steady; No. 2, yellow, natural, local, 75@75½c; do., kiln dried, local, 76@76½c.

Oats — Steady; No. 2, white, 45@46½c.

Bran — Market lower; winter, per ton, $30.00@30.50; spring, per ton, $30.00@30.50.

Refined Sugars — Market steady; powdered, 4.00c; fine granulated, 3.90c; confectioners' A, 3.80c; Keystone A, 3.65c.

Buter — The market is weak; western, creamery, extras, 26@27c; nearby prints, fancy, 30c.

Eggs — The market is steady; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, $6.15 per case; do., current receipts, free cases, $6.00 per case; western, extras, firsts, free cases, $6.15 per case; do., firsts, free cases, $6.00 per case.

Live Poultry — Steady; fowls, 18½@20c; youn chickens, 15@20c; broiling chickens, 15½@17c; old roosters, 13@14c; ducks, 18@20c; spring ducks, 15@20c; geese, 15@17c; turkeys, 19@20c.

Dressed Poultry — Firm; fowls, western, fancy, heavy, 19c; do., fair to good, 16@18c; do., lightweights, 12@15c; old roosters, 15c; roasting chickens, fancy, 19@20c; broiling chickens, fancy, 24@35c; do., fair, 18@19c; capons, large, 23@25c; do., small, 18@20c; turkeys, fancy, 21@26c; do., fair, 20@23c; ducks, 11@18c; geese, 11@16c.

Potatoes — Steady; New York and Eastern, per bushel, 75@83c; Western, per bushel, 75@83c; Jersey, per basket, 20@50c; Florida, per barrel, $5.00@7.00.

Flour—The market is steady; winter, clear, $3.85@4.10; straights, Pennsylvania, $4.15@4.30; western, $4.25@4.40; patents, $4.50@4.90; Kansas straight, jute sacks, $4.20@4.40; spring firsts, clear, $4.10@4.30; straights, $4.35@4.50; patents, $4.60@4.75.

Hay — The market is steady; timothy, No. 1, large bales, $18.50@19.00; No. 1, medium bales, $18.00@18.50; No. 2, $16.50@17.50; No. 3, $14.00@15.00.

Clover mixed: Light mixed, $17.50@18.00; No. 1, do., $16.50@17.00; No. 2, do., $15.00@16.00

CHICAGO CATTLE
By Associated Press

Chicago, Ill., March 28. — Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; strong. Bulk of sales, $8.50@8.65; light, $8.45@8.70; mixed, $8.35@8.70; heavy, $8.20@8.70; rough, $8.20@8.35; pigs, $7.25@8.60.

Cattle—Receipts, 200; steady. Beeves, $7.00@9.60; Texas steers, $7.25@8.30; stockers and feeders, $5.60@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.50; calves, $6.00@9.00.

Sheep — Receipts, 4,000; steady. Native, $5.15@6.60; yearlings, $6.15@7.35; lambs, native, $7.10@8.15.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT
By Associated Press

New York, March 28. — The statement of the actual condition of Clearing House Banks and Trust Companies for the week shows that they hold $22,337,950 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $3,009,000 from last week.

The statement follows:

Actual Condition

Loans, $2,088,748,000; increase, $3,713,000.

Specie, $397,036,000; decrease, $8,306,000.

Legal-tenders, $75,959,000; increase, $3,502,000.

Net deposits, $1,975,257,000; decrease, $10,282,000.

Circulation, $41,905,000; decrease, $123,000.

Banks' cash reserve in vault, $409,385,000.

Trust Companies' cash reserve in vault, $63,610,000.

Aggregate cash reserve, $472,991,000.

Excess lawful reesrve, $22,337,950; decrease, $3,009,000.

Trust Companies' reserve with Clearing House members carrying 25 per cent. cash reserve, $89,610,000.

TO ADDRESS FRIENDS

Richard J. Cadbury, a professor in Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., will address the Harrisburg Society of Friends to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at 319 North Second street. Samuel Bunting, Jr., of Philadelphia, will be another speaker. While in this city the two speakers will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Heacock, 1412 Naudain street.

BRING BACK WITNESS

Ray Miller, a witness wanted in the case of Elsie Harrington, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 40 South Court street, was arrested yesterday at Newport News, Va. John Murnane, the detective, left last night to bring the girl back. It is probable that Miss Miller will be charged with contempt of court.