To Provide for the Utmost Safety of Patrons and Property is the First Duty of Every Well-Managed Railroad

As a plain, unvarnished business proposition, every thinking person knows that a railroad that wilfully disregards the safety of its patrons and the intelligent fulfillment of its operating and service obligations to the public cannot long

The railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey fully realize the importance of properly manned trains. Were the claims of those who arbitrarily force the railroads, under the Full Crew Laws, to employ men for whom no jobs exist just and warrantable claims, the railroads themselves would be the first to recognize those claims.

Full Crew Laws Costly

Full Crew Laws, however, have been in force in Pennsylvania and New Jersey more than long enough to convince the railroads and the thinking people that their effect has been extremely detrimental to both railroad progress and public interest.

Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission conclusively prove that these Full Crew Laws have worked three grave hardships -i. e.:

1—They actually have increased the number of casualties.

2-They have cost the railroads and thousands of men and women who, directly, or indirectly, as depositors in banks, trust companies, and savings funds, are investors in railroad bonds and stocks, approximately \$2,000,000 a year in wages for extra labor that formerly was more efficiently performed, at less sacrifice of life and property, by smaller but in every way adequate and competent crews.

3-They have deprived the people of a vast amount of improvements that otherwise could have been made with the enormous sums paid in compulsory employment of men not essential to the operation of trains or the safety and welfare of the people.

No Trains Undermanned

The railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey contend that their trains never could be undermanned for the following most excellent business reasons:

First—A freight train of one locomotive at \$25,000, and 75 cars at \$1000 each, would represent an aggregate of \$100,000 in rolling stock. Is it plausible to assume that a railroad company would jeopardize that tremendous capital investment because it felt the employment of an extra brakeman at \$2.75 a day was not an economic expenditure? Would it risk the loss of \$100,000 worth of property to save \$2.75?

Second-The railroads know that, to reach full earning capacity and to get from their equipment and roadway the greatest possible service, all trains must be manned with enough men to enable them to do their work and get through their trips in the least possible time.

Laws' Arbitrary Nature

Why should the public be grossly inconvenienced because of laws unsound in principle and prejudicial to public welfare and safety? For example: Suppose the Lackawanna Limited left New York for Buffalo with four cars. Suppose it arrived at Stroudsburg and there it became necessary to put on a fifth car to accommodate unexpected traffic. Under the Full Crew Laws this could be done only after an extra brakeman had been brought from a division point, or the Stroudsburg passengers would have to suffer the inconvenience of standing in the cars until the train arrived at Scranton. This is but one illustration showing the inconsistent and arbitrary nature of the Full

Co-operative Loyalty Needed

The railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, while making it plain that their efforts to repeal the Full Crew Laws are not directed against their trainmen, point out that the interests of their employes cannot possibly be subserved by policies which are basically and economically unsound; that those interests, in fact, would be best served by a united repudiation of existing laws and co-operative loyalty to the great railroading industry of the United States, upon whose well-being and progress their own advancement and prosperity so largely depend.

The railroads now—as always—intend to man every freight and passenger train to the full requirements of safety and operating efficiency. They intend to do all within their power to expedite traffic and eliminate public inconvenience. They desire to give that absolute safety, efficiency, and service which the people demand and certainly are entitled to.

Why Laws Should Be Repealed

However, to bring their standards up to that desired perfection which modern industrialism requires, the railroads must be relieved of such burdens as the Full Crew Laws. Employment of unnecessary men by compulsion of law foists economic damage upon the people. Such fallacious laws embarrass the affected railroads to a regree that makes it impossible to best serve farming and industrial interests. Restrictive legislation that tends to cripple railroad service, safety, and efficiency by exhausting revenues which should be as plied to fostering the public safety, welfare, and convenience must of necessity ultimately recoil upon the people.

SAMUEL REA, President, Pennsylvania Railroad. DANIEL WILLARD,

President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THEODORE VOORHEES, President, Philadelphia and Reading Railway.

R. L. O'DONNEL, Chairman, Executive Committee, Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THE MASTER KEY

By John Fleming Wilson

tallments of "The Master Key" may now be seen at the leading moving picture theaters. By arrangement made with the Universal Film Manufacturing company it is not only possible to read "The Master Key" in this paper, but also after ward to see moving pictures of our story

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And the idol lay there wrapped in he bundle under his feet. The price

The thought worked in his mind actively. He could not refrain from following it out to its logical conclusion. Why should it be Wilkerson who re-turned with the plans and claimed her? Why should he (Drake) continue to

A moment while they slept and the plans were his; then when Wilkerson unsuspectingly presented the idol and pulled out its eye there would be

It would be George Drake who held the master key to Jean Darnell's avaricious heart.

So he dreamed, open eyed, staring into a future where he played the master and not the slave. And in his waking dream he touched

the bundle and felt beneath the rude covering the hard contours of the

beneath your hand. Slowly he yielded to the temptation.

on the motionless forms of Wilkerson and Dorr, he got the bundle between his knees; then he unlaced the fastenings tremulously. The idol came out under his hand,

and he stared at it, fascinated by its ugliness and the thought of the secret that it held. No wonder that at every sight of it

It held wealth, power, love, happi-He shook it softly. Yes, the plans were still within; he could hear the

natives bowed in abject worship.

rustle of the folded papers.

He peered around the hut, and, finding all asleep, he set the idol on his

the pulled at the eye which he had seen Wilkerson draw out. It came with difficulty. Then he held it up and looked into the dark oritice. There was nothing there.

He was about to throw the idol down in disgust when a glimmer of some-thing bright within the head caught his attention.

He stooped over again and then froze into immobility. The spirit of the vile god was moving within.

The point of light grew into intense brightness. It approached the dark eye socket and glowed therein with

Drake's whole body oozed sweat; his hands clinched unwillingly about the form of the idol. He could not thrust

Then the socket was filled, and the devilish eye bulged outward, phosphorescent, gleaming with wickedness. Drake felt his heart burst in his bosom. Then the snake that had lain so long hid within the hollow of the image struck forth and, having struck, slip-

ped away. "God!" whispered Drake, with thickened tongue, and jammed the moving doubtful for a moment, shook his head eye back into place.

Then he huddled the idol itself into its bundle, laced the throngs with stiffening fingers.
"God!" he whispered again. Then
he fell across the bundle dead, without

sound to waken the sleepers.
It was three hours before the dawn that Harry Wilkerson awoke and look-

ed about him. All the rest were still He rose softly and peered out of the

window. It was very dark outside, and he could see nothing. He turned his gaze within and saw Drake huddled over the tacks apparently sound asleep.

"The fool!" muttered Wilkerson. 'I've got all out of him I want. But I suppose I've got to take him along a

He resolved to be rid of the young man so soon as he was through with Dorr. Then he paused, in deep thought, his ugly brows bent on the unconscious

An instant was sufficient for him to make up his mind. He silently went to work and bound John firmly in his

Then he tried to waken Drake. In shaking him be made sufficient noise to stir the natives, and they sat up and stared, sleepy eyed.

But when Wilkerson raised the swol-len, discolored face and shrank back with a muttered oath, the natives rose as one and thrust him aside from the and pushed through, panic Lime Starvation

Only John's servant remained, kept to his post by the fear of Sir Donald's wrath. But he could not repress a ges-

Ruth to the Rescue. honor of their engagement Sir Donald Faversham gently insisted that Ruth Gallon attend a ball which was to be

given by the British officers. Ruth pleaded to be allowed not to go, but Consul Reynolds and his wife added their urgings to the baronet's, and even the time honored excuse of "nothing to wear" was firmly refused.

Though she said nothing to any one else about her feelings, she really could not refrain from accusing herself of

disloyalty to John Dorr. He was out in the hills risking his life to regain her fortune. Could she dance and take pleasure with a cheer-ful heart when she did not know

whether he was living or dead? However, she went and received the formal congratulations of a great many natty officers and the informal complaints of certain young Americans. Again it ran through his head like a who vowed that she was unpatriotic in call: You have the price of happiness choosing an English husband, and danced with Sir Donald and his friends and smiled and blushed at the compli-Gradually, with eyes constantly fixed | ments and frowned laughingly on the flirts and generally conducted herself as a happy bride to be should.

Faversham was delighted and told her so in many ways. And long after midnight, when Mrs. Reynolds was pre-paring to go home, he took Ruth out under the shadows of the garden trees and would have kissed her. "Don't!" she said simply.

"What is the matter, darling?" he asked tenderly.

She stared out into the darkness and he saw the pallor of her face. "I am sure something has happened to John.'

Faversham frowned. It was too bad that this man should always come be-tween him and his betrothed. But his voice was very gentle as he answered: "That is out of the question. Ach-

met is very faithful, and if anything had happened I should know of it."
Ruth shook her head and insisted that she was sure. The baronet laugh ed at her, but she was not to be put off.

"I know John is in trouble," she said determinedly. "If you won't help me I'll go myself!"

Sir Donald argued as strongly as he could and in vain.

"I'm perfectly sure that John Dorn is in trouble," she repeated. "He's all alone up there among those awful natives and"-

"Achinet is with him," interposed Faversham.

"and some one must go right away and help him," Ruth went on.

"You poor girl!" murmured Mrs. Reynolds. "I know how you feel, but you must get some rest. We'll talk it over later in the morning."
She drew Ruth away toward her

room, with a backward glance of whimsical comfort for the baronet. Faversham watched them go, stood

and departed. 'The consul's wife found Ruth too stubborn to handle by herself, for she

insisted that, as no one else would go. she would set out herself, and to em phasize her assertion began to change from her ball gown into a riding habit. The consul came out in dressing gown and slippers when Ruth, fully clad, emerged from her room, still re-

sisting the importunity of his wife. ments, but Ruth would not listen.

repeated.

"But if he were, which is most un likely, you couldn't help him," Mr. Reynolds said bluntly. "In fact, you merely make matters worse."

When they found her obdurate they

took silent counsel of one another, told ber to wait a moment and vanished. The instant they were gone Ruth slipped out of the house and boldly turned her face toward the hills now black against the unlit sky.
All day she traveled, strangely alone

in a populous country. Many natives she met, but they merely looked cu-riously at the white girl in western riding clothes, and as she avoided vil lages she escaped the notice of any one in authority.

[To Be Continued.]

Causes Tuberculosis

Only John's servant remained, kept to his post by the fear of Sir Donald's wrath. But he could not repress a gesture of 'terror.

"It is the god!" he whispered.
At this John wakened and, finding himself bound, struggled violently, "Not yet!" snarled Wilkerson. "Here's where you stry!"
In the instant Dorr realized his helpiessness. He did not even remonstrate when Wilkerson drove his servant out with curses and bade him begone and fired a shot after him for emphasis. Nor did he speak while Wilkerson histily chose the pack containing the idol, kicking Drake's body out of the way, and left on the run.

Speech was useless. He stared down at Drake's contorted form. Beside it lay colled a lithe serpent. its bright cyes fixed on him, its head weaving to and fro.

Unknowingly Wilkerson had left him not only to famine and thirst, but to sudden death. He bowed bis tend and cried in agony, "Ruth, Ruthf"

Causes Tuberculosis

The Medical Record (New York) of December 18, 1909, contains an article on "The Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Based on the Assumption article can with the Dieteric Cause on the Assumption. "The Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis as preceding the active development of the Disease! who says: "The condition which is recognized as preceding the active development of the Disease! who says: "The condition which is recognized as preceding the active development of the Disease! who says: "The condition which is recognized as preceding the active development of the Disease! who says: "The condition which is recognized as preceding the active development of the Disease! who says: "The condition which is recognized as preceding the active development of the Disease! who says: "The condition which is recognized as preceding the active development of the Disease! who says: "The condition which is recognized as use considered as due to line starvation." Special physiological importance "s" but if the salits appears to be of special physiological importance in the salits appears to be of special physiologica

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STOMACH UPSET? ENDINDIGESTION GAS, SOURNESS--PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

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Anything you eat will be digested;
nothing can ferment or turn into acid,
poison or stomach gas, which causes
Belching, Dizziness, a Feeling of Fullness after Eating, Nausea, Indigestion
(like a lump of lead in stomach).

In five minutes! No stomach misery, Heartburn, Gases or Dyspepsia

You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, or that your food will ferment or sour on your stomach, if you will take Pape's Diapepsin occasionally.

Billiousness, Heartburn, Water Brash, Pain in Stomach and Intestines. Head-aches from stomach are absolutely unknown where Pape's Diapepsin in Stomach and Intestines. Head-aches from stomach are absolutely unknown where Pape's Diapepsin in Stomach and Intestines. Head-aches from stomach are absolutely unknown where Pape's Diapepsin in Stomach and Intestines. Head-aches from stomach are absolutely unknown where Pape's Diapepsin in Stomach and Intestines. Head-aches from stomach are absolutely unknown where Pape's Diapepsin in Stomach and Intestines. Head-aches from stomach are absolutely unknown where Pape's Diapepsin is used. It really does all the work of a healthy stomach. It digests your meals when your stomach, carried in the stomach. Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin is an othing to ferment, sour and upset the stomach. Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin form your stomach, it is eaves an othing to ferment, sour and upset the stomach. Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from your stomach, it is eaves an othing to ferment, sour and upset the stomach. Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from your druggist, then eat discomfort or misery, besides, every particle of impurity and gas.

the stomach.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from your druggist, then eat anything you want without the slightest discomfort or misery, besides, every particle of impurity and gas that is in your stomach and intestines will vanish.

Should you be suffering now from Indigestion or any stomach disorder, you can get relief in five minutes.—Advertisement.

Appropriations Committee Visits Mary Packer Hospital

Sunbury, Pa., Feb. 13.—Yesterday the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives came to Sunbury and went direct to the Mary M. Packer Hospital and from there notified the chairman of the board of trustees that they were here to make an inspection of the institution. General C. M. Clement, T. J. Purdy and J. Simpson Kline, of the board of trustees, went at once to the hospital and escorted the committee, composed of Representatives Schaffer, Hamilton, Lindsey and Dedore, about the building. An inspection was made of the books, showing the financial condition of the hospital, and notes were taken of the fact that there was a deficit of \$1.411 for the year ending May 31 last and an additional shortage of \$687.04 for the seven months ending December 31. oury and went direct to the Mary M.

George Kunkel, Jr., Will Debate For F. and M. in Intercollegiate Meet

George Kunkel, Jr., son of Judge George Kunkel, of this city, will be one of the leaders on the intercollegiate debating team, of Franklin and Marshall College. He is a senior at that institution—Judge Kunkel is an alumnus—and he is one of the strongest speakers that ever represented the Lancaster college.

The other five men selected to represent the college were: C. W. Wotring, Adus Kesspier, and John Hoffenhalt. R. R. Hertzog and John Hoffenhalt. R. R. Hertzog and John Hoffenhalt. The aiternates are: F. A. Sterner and Harty. Hester and Professor De Grange.

The intercollegiate debating contests, which will start March 5, include State, Swarthmore, Dickinson and Franklin and Marshall. Each college is represented by an affirmative team debating abroad, and a negative team debating abroad, and a negative team at home, each consisting of three men.

The question for debate this year is: Resolved, That the Monroe Doctrine sloud be abandoned."

Butter and cream, fresh, ripe fruits, perfect nuts, finest chocolate and cane sugarthere's no skimping in



F. J. Althouse

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