

WOMEN VOTERS
AID PROHIBITION

New York Town Election Taken as Indication of How They Will Use Influence

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23.—What the State Legislature will do about prohibition is likely to be governed largely by the sentiment among the new women voters of the state. Politicians and legislators are eagerly inquiring how the nearly 2,000,000 additional voters are likely to act, not only on prohibition, but on such questions as municipal ownership, and in fact all questions hitherto regarded by the mass of male voters as radical.

For example, the determination of certain political leaders to force a repeal of the direct primary law at this session has already encountered a snag of opposition from certain leaders in the women's organizations. Students of politics who assume that in the aggregate women will vote as their husbands, brothers or fathers ask them to do, find their theory is wrong. There is a large but yet unknown element among women who will cast a great deal about public questions and will vote as they please.

This was shown in a recent election in Lisie, a small town in Broome County. The town had been evenly divided between the liquor and anti-liquor voters, but at the January election, in which women participated for the first time since they were enfranchised, the town went dry by a overwhelming majority. About one-half of the women entitled to vote took part, and they were practically unanimous in favor of abolishing the liquor traffic.

Under the law, women are not qualified to vote because no registration law has yet been provided by the Legislature. The first woman to cast her vote at Lisie was challenged, but she continued to vote under protest and it is doubtful whether the technicality will be taken into the courts. A bill has been introduced to enable all women voters to register as well as to enroll in political parties, the latter enabling them to take part in the primary election.

In the opinion of Senator William H. Hill, who represents Broome County, the Lisie election is a fair criterion of what is expected to happen throughout New York State, especially in the rural districts.

While the federal prohibition amendment will undoubtedly pass in the assembly, it is not so certain to win in the Senate. The senators, like Senator Hill, who have been active for such legislation for two years, are confident that more than the members hear from the folks at home the more willing they will be to support the amendment and that during the next month there will be little left of the opposition.

New York State will be as dry as Kansas after the women have had a chance at the polls on the question of prohibition, declared Senator Hill. "I look for many New York cities to go that way at the April elections, when they will have their first opportunity to pass on the question of license or no-license."

Governor Whitman, according to his friends, will receive the support of the women temperance voters because of what he has done to promote legislation of that kind. As he was also a strong advocate of votes for women during the recent campaign, it is believed he will be favored by the suffragists.

On the question also if direct primaries or the attempt of some members of the Legislature to restore the old state nomination convention, the Governor is supposed to please a large element of the women voters. Where they have made known their sentiment on the subject, they are very much opposed to any attempt to tamper with the primary law in a reactionary way. That is, they will resist all efforts made to return to what they call the boss system.

Although the state primary day for the nomination of Governor and other state officials is eight months away, William M. Bennett declares publicly that there will be a well-organized opposition to Governor Whitman in the primaries. He said he was in a position to make this announcement definite after visiting both Albany and Washington, and after consultation with party leaders.

LABOR UNION NOTES

Local Union No. 411, Painters and Decorators held its regular weekly meeting Tuesday evening, January 15. Three new members were added to the roll, and new working rules were finally adopted, after the endorsement of the General Executive Board had been received.

Heretofore this craft has been working for common laborers' wages, contrary to the fact that it is the most important one in the building trade, for instance—Who covers up the defects? The marks left on wood and plaster, answer, the Painter and Decorator. Who makes the home sanitary and beautiful? Answer, the Painter and Decorator. So the members of 411 have decided to climb out of the common labor class and ask for 50 cents per hour and an eight-hour day, with a half holiday on Saturday and the regular overtime rates.

Plumbers Union No. 520 held another wide-awake meeting Wednesday, January 16. They adopted a new scale for plumbers and steam fitters of 62 1/2 cents per hour and an eight-hour day, the agreements will be placed in the hands of Business Manager Brooks as soon as they are ratified by the Building Trades Council.

On Thursday evening, January 17, Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 287 held one of the largest meetings for some time despite the fact so many of its members are still working on Government jobs. The amendment to the General Constitution to change the meeting of the General Convention from every two years to every four years was adopted by a vote of seventy-five to two. This change will mean the saving of almost \$100,000 every two years if the organization in general votes in favor of it. The new wage scale and working rules were finally adopted and after they are ratified by the Building Trades Council they will be turned over to the business manager.

H. M. Brooks, business manager of the Building Trades Council, announces that as soon as the new scales and working rules for 1918 are turned over to him, he will present copies to the different contractors for consideration, and would deem it a great favor if the employers would arrange to meet him and the executive board of the above council for the purpose of getting final action. While this city has been far behind some others in the way of wages, it is gradually coming to the front, but will still have to go some to compete with the following as regards carpenters wages: Reading, Pa., 60 cents per hour, forty-four-hour week, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Pa., and Phillipsburg, N. J., 65 cents per hour. Delaware County District, Chester, Media and Chilton Heights, 70 cents per hour; York, Pa., scale in 1917 was 37 cents per hour, ten-hour day, 1918 will be \$4.50 per day and a nine-hour day. The other branches of the building trades are practically within the same line of figures as the above.

The conditions on the various jobs at Philadelphia, Bristol, Pa.; Camden, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., have not improved any as yet, while there is work for hundreds of men, the housing conditions are not what they should be, nor enough of them, so it is advisable for men to stay away at present except in some trades, such as riveters, sheet metal workers, caulkers, and shipwrights, who are needed badly.

Complete details will be furnished on request, or apply at the office, 211 Locust street, 12-1, 4.30, 5.30, 7-9 P. M.

The business manager of the Building Trades Council wishes to call attention to the following: That while there is a large number of our men in the building trades actively working on the Government jobs and quite a number of men from the different unions in the service, and a still greater number subject to the draft, and may be called, the balance are standing ready to do their bit. At the same time we are doing our best to keep our home employer cheerful by keeping up the supply of men, but if they (the

employers) don't soon get on the job, and work with us, we will not be able to guarantee anything, but it may perhaps be that you gentlemen (employers) will follow suit and permit what the Railroad Workers of 1918, the official organ of the American Federation of Railroad Workers, quotes of an article which appeared in the Detroit Tribune to the effect that a millionaire mine owner of New York City and Marquette, Michigan, proposes to bring to America five hundred thousand (500,000) Chinese coolies for agricultural work.

Now, according to this great "patriotic" American, "The agricultural problem of our country would be solved" if the American Government would set aside the present Chinese exclusion act which would give him the opportunity of bringing to our country five hundred thousand Chinese coolies, rent them out as so many horses for \$1.50 or \$2.00 per day, and their food, which amounts to this great "patriotic" mine owner in turn pay his dear slaves 60 or 80 cents per day. The wage of 60 or 80 cents per day (the states) would be a big inducement to the coolies, and after three years they could go back to China with sufficient money to buy a small farm and live happily the rest of their lives. Beautiful ending (live happily the rest of their lives), somewhat like a dream. Assuredly this blind man, who is so confident in solving the agricultural problem in this manner would plunge our Government into problems more difficult to add than this. While it is admitted that America is sending millions of her men to the army and all essential industries are spending up just that much, yet it is not admitted that the supply of labor is not adequate. There is a shortage of labor in some places and a surplus in others.

HOW GERMANY CONTROLS PRESS

By Monopolizing Advertising Kaiser Is Able to Manipulate Newspapers

Paris, Jan. 22.—The writer so well known under the pen name of Lysis has contributed a series of articles to L'Homme Libre containing some very remarkable revelations on the subject of German manipulation of the press in this country.

His first article is headed "Worse than Bolo" and Lysis goes on to make a statement and to explain his meaning. In order to influence the press, he says, one may use newspapers; but besides the enormous cost of this procedure there is also the difficulty of keeping the name of the purchaser secret, while as soon as the name becomes known, it is that of some agent of the newspaper is gone. Germany adopts a much more practical method, and this is to monopolize the advertisements or, in other words, to capture all the ad-advocates of the industry in the hands of one man.

In order to do this the agency begins by giving separate advertisements to the newspapers and then offers to make a contract to take care of the advertising in a way which saves the newspaper all further trouble, while the advertiser pays only one price, and the source of his advertising is not known to the rest of the industry.

This German enterprise exists, he declares, in full force in France, in full force in the rest of the world. In Berlin it is called Haasenstein and Vogler, in Paris its name is the Societe Europeenne de Publicite, and if that seems even more remarkable, there are even more remarkable agencies in London. Haasenstein and Vogler of Berlin is a vast advertising agency which concentrates its entire business of advertisements in its own hands, and if it did this in Germany only, it declares Lysis, for he is not one of those people who object to the Germans arranging their own affairs, but only in so far as it affects the success of his own business.

What Spain Knows About Mr. Trozky

Madrid, Spain, Jan. 23.—The remarkable disclosure is now made that only a little more than a year ago Mr. Trozky, of Russian revolutionary fame, was incarcerated in a Spanish prison, and his case at the time was distinctly anastigmatic. Practically the next thing heard of him, after he was liberated by the Spaniards, was that he was playing a leading part in the business of the revolution, for they had ceased to take any interest in him. The discovery, or remembrance, is now first made by the newspaper El Liberal, which after asking the questions, "Who is Trozky?" and "Who is Trozky?" proceeds to give some answer.

It says: "Since the month of August, 1914, we have been living in the land of fancy, and the most unlikely things are coming to pass. Trozky, the terrible Russian agitator, was imprisoned in Madrid, on November 13, 1916; a year later he is Minister of Foreign Affairs. What Trozky has done, however, in the Russian revolution, which was extensively read.

"From Germany he went on to France and at the beginning of the war was editing a newspaper there called the Nosche Sovia, which, being of an extremely pacifist character, brought about his expulsion. Thence he took refuge in Spain, and established himself at San Sebastian, but not feeling very comfortable here, he moved to Barcelona, Vigo, and finally to Madrid, with the intention of departing from the latter port to America. The police, however, arrested him, and he was transferred to a prison in Madrid. Whilst imprisoned he gave the impression of being a cultivated and intelligent man. He remained in prison four days and was set at liberty."

Council Approves Bond of New City Treasurer

Council in special session this afternoon approved the bond of City Treasurer-elect Clarence E. Weber. Upon taking office, Mr. Weber immediately began preparations for issuing the 18,000 tax statements which have been delayed because of council's failure to fill the office.

LONG SUNDAY SCHOOL RECORDS

Officers and Scholars at West Fairview U. B. Church Faithful Attendants

West Fairview, Pa., Jan. 23.—The annual attendance report of the Sunday school of Grace United Brethren Church for 1917, as read by Secretary W. F. Seidig, shows a good record. The school has a total membership of 240 persons, with an average attendance of eighty-five per cent. of the teachers and officers and seventy-seven per cent. of its scholars. Excellent individual records have been made in the school.

H. D. Musser, aged 89 years, the oldest member of the school, has been treasurer of the school for the past sixteen years and for thirty years prior to that time was his superintendent. He has an average attendance of fifty sessions per year for the past fifty-one years and during the past six years has been absent only one Sunday.

Mrs. Martha Miller has been absent from the school for twenty-seven years, and that on account of the death of her father.

H. W. Neidig, who has been secretary for the school for twenty-seven years, has an average of fifty-one sessions per year during his entire term of office.

George Smith, chorister of the school, was absent but one session in the past twenty years.

Mrs. Charles Bowers was absent one session in seven years during the past nine years, and Miss Ruth Shaffer and Edward Stiles were present every session for eight years.

Miss Dorothy Tenney was absent one session in seven years and Charles Yarnall attended every session for the past three years. Miss Ruth Frank, Miss Mabel Frank and Miss Ruth Wagner attended every session for the past two years.

Those attending the school during the last year in addition to those previously mentioned are: Miss Thelma Fisher, Miss Anabel Boley, Miss Helen Wolpert, Miss Alice Lutz, Arthur Boughter, Robert Hawbecker and William Tenney Jr.

Girls! Try It! Have Thick Wavy Beautiful Hair

Every particle of dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out. Draw a moist cloth through hair and double its beauty at once.

erty on November 13. He then went immediately to Cadiz, and afterward to Barcelona, from whence he took ship for the United States. The Russian revolution took him by surprise and he set out for his own country again. The English stopped him, but the Petrograd Soviet secured his release; and here he is now Foreign Minister, in which capacity he has assumed a very heavy responsibility.

C. E. OFFICERS

Blain, Pa., Jan. 23.—Officers have been elected by the Christian Endeavor society of the Zion Reformed Church as follows: President, David H. Snyder; vice president, Lester M. Kern; recording secretary, Miss Madeline Martin; corresponding secretary, Miss Maudie I. Smith; treasurer, Miss Olive Martin; pianist, Miss Ruth Cook; assistant pianist, Miss Riley M. Smith; chorister, the Rev. E. V. Strasbaugh.

SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

New Bloomfield, Pa., Jan. 23.—William Harper has received a telegram stating that his son, Lieutenant Neil Harper had been accidentally shot and was in a serious condition. Mr. Harper and son, William Harper, of New York, left for Texas where the accident occurred. Lieut. Harper is in the Aviation Corps and had expected to be sent to France.

To Prevent the Grip

Cold, Cough, Sore Throat, and BRONCHITIS. Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.—Advertisement.

Only Serious Defects to Bar Men From Army Service

First Lieutenant Leon H. Martin, of the Medical Reserve Corps, addressed a meeting last night of the medical members of the various selective service boards of Dauphin County. Lieutenant Martin explained the physical defects that will prevent men from taking part in the Great War.

Lieutenant Martin said that absolute exemption is granted to men who have the following physical defects: Flexed fingers, missing trigger fingers, epilepsy, mental diseases, stiffness of the elbow or shoulder, serious hammer toe, or varicose veins.

Lieutenant Martin explained the eye defects that disqualify a man. He said that where eye defects can be cured with glasses, they will not bar the man. Men sent to the medical exemption board from any point in Dauphin county, will have their expenses paid by their exemption board.

SUGAR SUPPLY LOW

The supply of sugar in the city is as low now as it has been at any time during the winter, city grocers say. A full carload of sugar has not come into the city for six days, it is said. Local grocers have been promised shipments of sugar from Philadelphia, but owing to the unsettled railroad conditions, the shipments have not arrived.

Cocoa Oil Fine For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoo contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulled coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonsful will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff, and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulled coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.—Adv.

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

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