

The Star-Independent

(Established in 1876)

Published by THE STAR PRINTING COMPANY, Star-Independent Building, 16-20-22 South Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa., Every Evening Except Sunday

Officers: BENJAMIN F. MYERS, President; WM. W. WALLOWER, Vice-President; WM. K. MYERS, Secretary and Treasurer; WM. W. WALLOWER, Business Manager; V. HUMMEL BERGHAUS, Jr., Editor.

All communications should be addressed to STAR-INDEPENDENT, Business, Editorial, Job Printing or Circulation Department, according to the subject matter.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg as second-class matter. Benjamin & Kenton Company, New York and Chicago Representatives.

New York Office, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Chicago Office, People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue.

Delivered by carriers at 6 cents a week. Mailed to subscribers for Three Dollars a year in advance.

THE STAR-INDEPENDENT

The paper with the largest Home Circulation in Harrisburg and nearby towns.

Circulation Examined by THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN ADVERTISERS.

TELEPHONES: BELL No. 3280, CUMBERLAND VALLEY No. 245-246.



Saturday, October 24, 1914.

OCTOBER

Calendar for October 1914 showing days of the week and dates.

MOON'S PHASES

Full Moon, 4th; Last Quarter, 12th; New Moon, 19th; First Quarter, 25th.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Harrisburg and vicinity: Unsettled weather, probably light rain to night or Sunday. Somewhat cooler Sunday.



YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG: Highest, 62; lowest, 46; 8 a. m., 46; 8 p. m., 57.

BE CAREFUL, MR. BRYAN!

The Baldhead Club of America is going to hold its annual banquet in Winsted, Conn., on Thursday of next week, and William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, has been invited to be the guest of honor.

Whether Mr. Bryan is a member of the club is not made clear in the formal and dignified invitation which announces that "unnumbered domes will reflect back the glare and glimmer of the electric lights and throw upon the ceiling of the banquet hall a hundred and fifty glittering reflections to dance and dazzle in a way that will put your eye out."

Even if Mr. Bryan is not a member of the club he undoubtedly is qualified for membership so far as having an unnumbered dome is concerned; and, we believe, he also is a good enough sport to risk having his eye put out, but there is another thing he must consider.

Whether Mr. Bryan has accepted the invitation was not told in the dispatches printed in the newspapers yesterday, but if he still is holding it under advisement, it might be wise for the distinguished Cabinet member to consider well a few not very carefully concealed hints conveyed between the lines. For instance, to quote further from the dispatch: "Fearing the change of climate may affect baldheads coming from other states and not acclimated to the hair-killing weather here, J. Martin Sauter, who runs the hotel, has appealed for the use of 200 night caps for one night only."

Baldheaded men in Connecticut are not ordinarily given to holding banquets without "night caps" or indeed without other "caps" before the "night caps," and it is rather strongly indicated that the dinner next Thursday will not be lacking in "caps" of one kind or another.

If, therefore, the Secretary of State desires to avoid a dinner that is not to be run strictly along the lines of some of the principles he has frequently advocated with vigor, he will accept a word of timely advice in the kindly spirit in which it is tendered, and ascertain, before accepting that invitation, whether those "night caps" are to be drunk in grape juice.

THE SMALL BOY AND THE FRUIT TREE

The average small boy does not regard fruit on a tree as private property. His conception of an orchard seems to be that it is a place where he can help himself to all the fruit he can get, as long as the nominal owner does not intrude on the scene and discourteously demand his departure.

During the present fruit season there has doubtless been the usual stealing of fruit, providing pleasure for the thieves and annoyance for the owners. The temptation is great and human nature, in its weaker forms, cannot resist it.

Stealing fruit is not true sport in any circumstances. The despoiler of an orchard is a sneak, and no sneak is a good sport. There is an element of chance in attempting to make a haul from an orchard, and this feature has its attractions. True

sport has no place, however, in the invasion of an orchard.

It is strange how a boy's ideas of property values differ. If he has a treasured collection of marbles, for instance, and another boy makes away with one of them by a thievish method, he feels as though he could overturn the world to recover his property and punish the culprit. On the other hand, he may regard merely as sport a juvenile expedition into a farmer's apple orchard or an amateur agriculturist's garden. He is not consistent, to say the least.

Boys are not the only fruit stealers, but are merely the most nearly innocent ones, because they are not aware of the seriousness of the offense which they call fun. Men often go about stealing fruit and vegetables with deliberate intent, knowing very well that they are confiscating property to which they have no legal right just as though they were looting banks.

There are times, to be sure, when farmers have an overabundance of fruit, and when the bounties of nature would only be wasted if they were not taken from the trees. In such cases, fruit can be legitimately obtained for the asking. In Missouri the plan has been suggested of lining the state highways with fruit trees, thus giving fruit-seekers free access to trees not on private property.

The season for straw votes is here. And still they haven't found the Farnsworth Cup! Again the greatest battle of the war is being fought. Perhaps those Zeppelin airships can be appropriately described as "force bags."

Both the parties are parading now, but only one will be marching after November 3.

The voters are going to try to make it unanimous for Judge Kunkel in Dauphin county.

It will be interesting to note how Dr. Stough will be able to make "non-partisan" attacks on politicians.

It remains to be seen whether political "wind bags" which have been heard from in many parts of the State are any more effective than non-political "force bags."

TOLD IN LIGHTER VEIN

THE LAWYER'S WAY

"Before I agree to undertake your defense," said the eminent criminal lawyer, "you will have to tell me the whole truth. Did you embezzle the \$100,000 you are accused of having taken?"

"Yes, sir," replied the accused man. "I'll not attempt to conceal the fact from you. I stole every cent of it."

"How much of it have you still?"

"It's all gone but about a couple of dollars."

"Young man," said the eminent lawyer, buttoning his coat about him and putting on his gloves, "you'd better plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court."

"I'll do it if you say so, sir. What are you going to charge me for the advice?"

"Two dollars."—Kansas City Star.

THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS

Master—"Can a leopard change his spots?"

Freddie—"Yes, sir."

"Now, that's quite wrong. You know that a leopard cannot change his spots."

"Oh, but he can, sir, really."

"Well, tell me how, then?"

"When he's tired of sitting on one spot he can change to another."—Kansas City Star.

GETTING IT DOWN FINE

"The graspiest man I ever knowed," said Uncle Jerry Peebles, "was an old chap named Snoopins. Somebody told him once that when he breathed he took in oxygen and gave out carbon. He spent a whole day tryin' to find out which of them two gases cost the most if you had to buy 'em. He wanted to know whether he was makin' or losin' money when he breathed!"—Exchange.

CHANGEFUL

"You never use slang."

"I dislike the mental effort," replied Miss Cayenne. "A picturesque bit of slang is all right while it lasts. But it goes out of fashion so quickly!"—Exchange.

DEFINITION

"What do you understand by the term 'poetic license'?"

"A pull with a magazine editor."—Exchange.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

"Jack thinks it's foolish for girls to kiss."

"You mean he thinks it's foolish for them to kiss each other."—Boston Record.

DARLING IS PRACTICAL

"Darling, I think of you every moment in the day."

"Law sakes, Tom, give some attention to your work or you'll get fired."—Baltimore American.

JOHNNIE'S OBJECTION

"How is it, Johnnie, that you have such a dislike for me?" said Johnnie's sister's caller. "I have never done anything to deserve it."

"Yes, you have," replied Johnnie. "When you come to see our Cora she always puts the clock back, and it makes me late for school."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

HIS SAND

"Has he plenty of sand, do you think?"

"About enough to build false hopes on."—New York World.

JUST SO HE CAN PASS—THE BALL

Alice—"I hear that the new quarterback on your college team is quite homely."

Dick—"Oh, he'll pass in a crowd; that's all we care."—Boston Transcript.

HOW HE CRACKED THEM

"You should have heard Smith cracking up his wife's biscuits this morning."

"I believe I did hear him. I thought at the time he was chopping wood."—Hartford Times.

DIDN'T REFER TO PRICE

Mrs. Wyse—"I bought a nickel coffee pot to-day."

Mrs. Green—"Mercy! It can't be any good for five cents."—Boston Transcript.

Tongue-End Topics

First Transcontinental Road. Fifty years ago, in the latter part of October, 1864, the first link in a transcontinental railroad was completed, from Sacramento, California, into the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains. T. H. Judah, a civil engineer, after threading the mountains for months and pleading in vain with capitalists to back him met by chance at Sacramento one day four small merchants—Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker. Out of that incidental meeting grew the organization of the Central Pacific railway. Judah died before his project was well under way, but the other four men, with a capital then of only a few thousand dollars and a few inconspicuous associates, succeeded in building to the foothills of the mountains in the fall of '64. By 1867 the Sierras were surmounted largely by the labor of Chinese coolies brought by the shipload from China, and in 1869 the road was joined to the Union Pacific at Promontory Point, Utah. The first transcontinental railroad was then an accomplished fact, and Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins and Crocker built adjoining mansions in the most aristocratic part of San Francisco, shortly to become millionaires many times over.

Nine Railroads Span America. To-day there are nine railroad lines in North America known as transcontinental. The latest is the Grand Trunk Pacific of Canada, known as "The Farthest North Line," which is nearly completed. Without counting the eastern connections, the lines now operating through to the Pacific coast have an aggregate main-line trackage of over 30,000 miles, over which some 200 through passenger trains are constantly in motion. "The Farthest North Line" extends from Halifax on the Atlantic to Prince Rupert, only a few miles below the southern point of Alaska.

Through Snow and Ice. Much of the line is above the 52d degree, and traverses a land locked in snow and ice through long winters. The road has been over ten years in building. Three years were devoted to search for a low summit, the engineers finally falling upon Yellow Head Pass, with an altitude of 3,712 feet, as against 5,631 feet which Judah accepted as practicable in the Sierra Nevada. The original transcontinental line and many other western roads have been practically rebuilt on the mountain divisions in recent years to conform with the present policy of railroad building—avoiding high grades and sharp curves, even at the expense of long tunnels and enormous cuts.

Mr. Fow's Legal Knowledge. John H. Fow, Philadelphia attorney who was in Harrisburg yesterday arguing the nomination case for the Philadelphia Democratic City Committee, was for years a member of the Legislature, representing a Republican district in that city, although he is a Democrat of the deepest dye. Mr. Fow's popularity always pulled him through. He was the admittedly best informed lawyer on constitutional law in the Legislature of his time, and when he opposed a bill on the ground of its unconstitutionality his argument generally prevailed and the bill fell. And that was in a Republican Legislature. Former Governor Pennypacker, when in office, was wont to say that Fow was the best constitutional lawyer in the State, and it was well known that Governor Pennypacker on more than one occasion when he was in doubt concerning the constitutionality of a bill sent to him called in Mr. Fow and was guided by his opinion.

Fow as a "Cut-up". Former Representative Fow was the biggest "cut-up" in the Legislature, and whenever anything particularly funny or noisy was sprung in the House, Fow was sure to be at the back of it. He occupied a seat in the "Bloody Angle," to the left of the Speaker, and it was his custom when routine matters grew dull to arise in his seat and begin an argument on the bill before the House, winding up with "and this would have been the position of our great and illustrious George Washington." This was the signal for some one in the "Bloody Angle" to ask in a loud voice: "Who was George Washington?" and immediately the occupants of the "Angle" would declare very solemnly and vociferously, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," at the same time beating a tattoo on their desks with their fists. It always broke up the monotony of House routine, and when he had accomplished his object Fow sat down, smiling all over his broad face. He has not been active as a legislator for years, but he is still quoted as the most famous noise-maker that ever sat in the Pennsylvania House.

That lady you were with on the car is a smoker, isn't she? Why do you ask such a question? I noticed you helping her to alight."—Boston Transcript.

RHEUMATISM GOES IF HOOD'S IS USED

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TWO ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZES FOR BEST PHOTOS

Photographs of Two Largest Trees in U. S. Wanted by the American Genetic Association—All Cone-bearing Trees Are Excluded

Washington, Oct. 24.—Foresters of the United States are interested in the announcement recently made by the American Genetic Association that two prizes of \$100 each have been offered for two photographs—one of the largest tree of a nut-bearing variety in the United States, and one of the largest broad-leaf tree which does not bear edible seeds. In the first class, for example, are included trees such as chestnut, oak, walnut, butternut and pecan; and in the second, trees such as elm, birch, maple, cottonwood and tulip poplar. No photographs of cone-bearing trees are wanted, since it is definitely known that the California big trees have no rivals among conifers. At a later time the association may take up the same question as between the various kinds of conifers, as pines, spruces, firs, cedars and cypresses.

The purpose of the competition, as stated by the association, is to find out in what regions the native trees attain their largest growth, and under what conditions they thrive best. When these large trees are located and the measurements authenticated, the association hopes that it may be possible to secure seeds, cuttings, or grafting wood from thrifty trees in the region where they grow, to see whether finer specimens may be propagated in other parts of the country. It is hoped in this manner to get some particularly choice strains of native trees established in regions where good specimens are not now found.

The Influence of Heredity. It is assumed by the association that seed from the region where the largest trees grow ought to produce larger and stronger trees than from regions where only small trees are found. By finding out where the large trees are and the planting seeds from them in other locations, the association hopes to demonstrate the practical value to horticulture and forestry of the laws of heredity. Now that reforestation is becoming a pressing problem, the question of seed trees which will produce particularly good offspring is naturally coming to the fore.

Other influences, of course, will have a bearing on the subject, and the results of the investigation may help to settle the question as to whether trees can be acclimated. Even if they can not be, there may be cases where trees in a new environment may make better growth than the best in their native range. This is said to be true of certain of the Australian eucalypts, and of the Monterey pine which does not amount to much in its native location in California but has proved of great value in New Zealand.

The federal forest service has conducted some studies along this line and has discovered, for example, that the Douglas fir of the Rocky Mountains and the Douglas fir of the Pacific Coast, while the same species, have different characteristics and will produce trees like the parent stock, modified somewhat, however, by environment. For example, if the two forms are planted together, during the earlier period of their life at least the Pacific Coast form will make a larger and stronger growth than the Rocky Mountain tree, provided it is not affected by adverse local conditions.

Several other questions, such as the climatic requirements of trees grown in different localities, will, of course, enter into the final solution of the problem. It has been found in Germany, for example, that the Pacific Coast form of Douglas fir is not as hardy as the Rocky Mountain form, which has to endure in its native habitat severe extremes of temperature, and German foresters have been working to discover a strain of Douglas fir which will combine, as far as possible, the hardiness of the Rocky Mountain form and the large size of the Pacific Coast form.

Some authorities go so far as to say that even the ingenuity and perseverance of man are unable to induce trees to change their habits far enough to adopt a country not closely like their native habitat.

This fastidiousness in the habits of trees has its good and its bad sides, they say. It absolutely limits the forester's choice of trees to grow in a given region. But, on the other hand, there is practical certainty of results. If beech or spruce thrives where the average warmth and moisture of the growing season from year to year ranges between certain degrees, then wherever else the same average is found, in the northern hemisphere at least, the forester may plant beech or spruce, whether or not they are already there, with confidence that they will flourish.

The announced purpose of the Genetic Association is to bring about the dissemination of seed or stock of the best specimens, when found, to demonstrate, if possible, the value of heredity in tree growing. The contest for the \$100 photographs is announced to end on July 1, 1915, on which date, says the secretary of the Genetic Association in Washington, the offer will terminate.



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U. OF P. STUDENTS IN CITY TO FORM ORGANIZATION

Harrisburg Extension School Will Have Athletics, Songs, Yells and Pins as Do Men at Parent Institution at Philadelphia

An organization is soon to be formed by the students of the University of Pennsylvania extension school of accounts and finance in this city, the purpose of which will be to promote college spirit and make the boys feel that they are an actual part of the university. The organization will go by the name of Harrisburg Extension Branch of the Wharton School Association. The Wharton school students at Philadelphia have their own athletic and debating teams, and enter into the full spirit of university life. It is believed that an organization in this city, formed along the same plans as those on which Philadelphia's association of Wharton school students is based, will give the Harrisburg students the university spirit which they have not as yet felt.

The local students will meet next week to act on a constitution, and take the first steps to form a class organization. Later there will be committees appointed on athletics, on songs, on yells, on pins, and on everything else that enters largely into university activities. The students in this city are receiving the same instruction as are the Philadelphia students in the Wharton school, and it is intended that they shall have the same interest in the university.

In order that more interest in the Harrisburg extension school may be aroused, teams have been appointed to visit young men who are prospective students of the school. The chief is Harry P. McFadden, captains of the registration teams are as follows: Ira W. Appler, Lemoine; T. J. S. Kisbaugh, Elliott-Fisher Company; Edward F. Keller, Central High school; Reed F. Landis, Halifax; Claud R. Heffelman, New Cumberland; Harry P. McFadden, 108 North Second street; Roy G. Mumma, Hershey; Walter Seiler, Dauphin; Morris Sheaffer, Shiremanstown; Harold S. Yings, Hummelstown; Frederick C. Wilson, Mechanicsburg; C. W. Wolfe, S West High street; Carlisle; Ira L. Gordon, B. & C. Department, Pennsylvania Steel Company; Albert Francis Leeds, Front and Swatara streets, Steelton; Elvin C. Fry, Tenth and Herr streets; F. L. Albert Roelich, 2100 North Sixth street; Jacob S. Baum, 330 Market street; Miss Sarah G. Dimer, 813 Market street; Richard F. Einstein, State Department of Health; George W. Hill, Jr., Technical High school; Mark E. Morgenthal, 19 South Second street; Harry R. Bitner, 219 Market street; J. H. Countryman, Knicker Shoe Store, Middletown.

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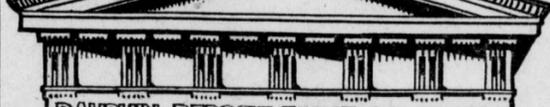
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These companies have already taken advantage of the opportunity to bring the following products to the attention of the industrial and engineering interests represented at the Conference and to the public of this vicinity:

- Aetna Life Insurance Co., accident prevention. Addressograph Co., mailing machinery. American Iron and Steel Mfg. Co., bolts, nuts, etc. Charles Andrews, automobile tire fluid. Alliance Machine Co., cranes, steam hammer, etc. The Bell Telephone Co., public service. Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., safety guards. Bond Foundry and Machine Co., power transmission. W. L. Brubaker & Bros., dies, taps, etc. Builders' Iron Foundry, water meters. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., adding machines. Curtis Publishing Co., welfare work. Crispin Motor Car Co., "Cadillac" automobile. Chamber of Commerce of Harrisburg, civic improvements. Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co., pneumatic tools. Crane Co., sanitary fixtures. Duff Mfg. Co., railway jacks. E. W. Dill, "Hudson" automobile. Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., fire alarm systems. Harrisburg Light, Heat and Power Co., uses of electric power. Hammermill Paper Co., business papers. Henry Gilbert & Son, mill supplies. Hall-Tue Co., vacuum cleaner. Hubbard Co., contractor's tools. Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Co., pipe bends and cylinders. Wm. H. Horstman & Co., fireproof safes and leg protectors. Independent Pneumatic Tool Co., pneumatic tools. Industrial Requirements Co., "Falls" automatic engine stop. Keystone Motor Car Co., "Chalmers" automobile. Keasly & Mattison, asbestos roofing. Meyers Bros., ivory novelties.

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