

# The Star-Independent

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NOVEMBER						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MOON'S PHASES—

Full Moon, 2nd; Last Quarter, 10th;

New Moon, 17th; First Quarter, 24th.

WEATHER FORECASTS



Harrisburg and vicinity: Fair to-night and Tuesday, cooler to-night.

Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair and colder to-night. Tuesday fair, cooler in southeast portion. Moderate north-west winds diminishing.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG

Highest, 78; lowest, 40; 8 a.m., 44; 8 p.m., 57.

WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE FOR KUNKEL

Familiarity breeds contempt for a man whose conduct merits contempt; but familiarity breeds only esteem and admiration for a man of high character; a man who is just and wise; a man of honest purpose; a man who accomplishes things; a man who in high public office meets his responsibilities and discharges his important duties without fear or favor and with justice as his guiding star.

Such a man is Judge George Kunkel, of the Dauphin county court, whom the people of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to-morrow to elevate to the highest bench in the state, where there is a broader field for the exercise of his eminent qualifications as a jurist. His own Harrisburg and Dauphin county neighbors, who are more familiar than any other persons with Judge Kunkel's course of conduct in public and private life, have no contempt for him. They esteem and honor him for the type of man he is and the type of judge he has proved himself to be in the eleven years he has been on the local bench.

The reasons why Judge Kunkel's neighbors are going to try to make it unanimous for him in Dauphin county to-morrow have been explained before in the columns of this newspaper, but a brief recapitulation shows that he has the unanimous backing of the members of the Dauphin county bar. No men are more familiar with this judge's public service than the local lawyers who have pleaded cases before his court. Some of them were counsel to some of the capitol building grafters who were convicted before the bench on which Judge Kunkel sat, and yet there is not one of these lawyers who does not recognize the justice that was administered by Judge Kunkel in these as in other cases that have been argued in his presence and admire and respect him for it.

It has fallen to the lot of Judge Kunkel to preside at the hearings of important election disputes brought here from all parts of the state for adjudication. These contests have been bitterly partisan in their nature yet Judge Kunkel's decisions in all cases have been accepted as wise and just and free from the stamp of political influence, even by those against whose interests they have been made.

The wide experience that Judge Kunkel has gained in passing on these political cases and the state-wide reputation for fairness he has acquired through his decisions in the capitol grafting cases, happily have put the voters in every county of Pennsylvania in possession of knowledge of the high judicial qualities of the man. Newspapers in practically all quarters of the state have endorsed him without qualification, and it is significant that three of the most flattering endorsements have come through the editorial columns of three of the most influential and most independent newspapers in the city of Philadelphia. No stronger proof than this is needed to show that the support his candidacy is receiving from the members of the local bar and voters of all parties in this vicinity is based on no exaggerated idea among his home folk of the caliber of the president judge of this county. That he is a "favorite son" of Dauphin county is only one of the least of the reasons why the home friends of Judge Kunkel are so enthusiastic in their support of him.

But the fight is not won and Judge Kunkel needs the vote of every Pennsylvanian who recognizes his worth on the bench. On the bottom of the first page of the Star-Independent to-day, Mr. Voter, you will find specific instructions how to mark your

ballot so that your vote will be sure to be recorded for Judge Kunkel. Read them carefully and then go to the polls to-morrow and vote to place him where his exceptional qualifications as a jurist will be made available in a wider field of service—to the people of the whole state of Pennsylvania.

GERMANY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Should German naval victories make possible an over-sea invasion of Canada, the Monroe Doctrine, which the United States has consistently upheld, would assuredly be put to a severe test. The German ambassador's declaration that the landing of German troops in Britain's great American domain could not logically be considered a violation of Monroe's famous principle is not unsupportable.

The gist of the Monroe Doctrine is that attempts of any foreign powers to obtain new acquisitions on the American continent shall be prohibited by the United States. The Doctrine, strictly interpreted, would not, perhaps, forbid German troops from invading Canada, and could not prevent a conquest. It would only apply if Germany, in the event of a German occupation of Canada, would seek to hold the territory at the end of the war. In that case, purely suppositional of course, the Doctrine would give the United States authority to interfere with vigorous objections.

The Monroe Doctrine, however, can be interpreted more freely when occasion requires. It could be used as the basis for immediate remonstrance in case Germany proposed to attack Canada, if the United States cared to remonstrate. Former President Taft amplified the Doctrine by declaring that temporary aggression and occupation may easily lead to permanent holding of territory. The present administration, likewise, has deemed it best to interfere in the affairs of Latin-American republics, aiding them in their difficulties so that intrusions from the other hemisphere might not occur and give rise to complications.

Whether the Monroe Doctrine is regarded in the stricter sense, forbidding only permanent acquisition of territory on this hemisphere, or whether it is given the free interpretation prohibiting even temporary occupation of American soil, the fact remains that the Doctrine has not been formally recognized by the Powers. Only in so far as it may have received implied recognition in official German utterances at any time, would it bind Germany to keep out of Canada.

Unofficially, particularly through the voice of its professors, Germany has been hostile to the Monroe Doctrine. Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard, for instance, speaks freely of "the error and folly of the moribund doctrine." Oppenheim, Germany's authority on international law, says:

"The European States, as far as the law of nations is concerned, are absolutely free to acquire territory in America and elsewhere and the same legal rules are valid concerning intervention on the part of European Powers in American affairs as in the affairs of other States."

The closest Germany ever came to an official recognition of binding qualities in the Monroe Doctrine was in 1901 when the European Powers seemed about to enforce the claims of their banks against unfortunate, bankrupt Venezuela. After Great Britain withdrew from the combination, knowing that the move was regarded unfavorably by the United States, the German government notified the United States that it contemplated neither the acquisition nor the permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory. We may readily infer that the Monroe Doctrine prompted Germany thus to explain itself, assuring our government as it did that it meant to regard the sovereignty of the United States on the American continent.

But after all, the question of power of the Monroe Doctrine to prevent invasions of Canadian territory can be argued only on the basis of suppositions,—suppositions which have little chance of becoming realities. Since the superiority of British warships practically eliminates the possibility of a German invasion of British domains on this side of the ocean, the matter of the probable attitude of the United States in such an event is not momentous. It is worthy of discussion at present only because of the interest which attaches to it as an academic question.

Will that "woolly lamb" retain its fleece to-morrow?

It will be a bumper vote crop with a majority of the candidates getting the bumps.

If some candidates do not care to express their feelings to-morrow night, they can send them by parcel post. It may be cheaper.

Even a desire to help a fellow-townsman's candidacy will hardly be strong enough to induce Neighbor Stackpole to vote for Neighbor McCormick.

TOLD IN LIGHTER VÉIN

COMPARATIVE VALUES

"I suppose you had the usual trouble in Europe this summer," said Mrs. De Jinks.

"Yes," said Mrs. Von Slammerton; "chiefly in the matter of getting money, however. Why, would you believe it; Mrs. De Jinks, a letter of credit over there wasn't of any more value than a treaty of neutrality!"—Judge.

TENDER-HEARTED

One day I was in a country store when a sweet little 4-year-old girl came toddling in and bought a nickel's worth of candy. A little kitten rubbed against her leg and purred. She laid her candy down on a box to play with the kitten. When she tired of play she went to get her candy again. But it was gone. Some one had stolen it. Her little face became sad. Something seemed to choke her. Big tears welled up in her eyes and rolled down her cheeks. Poor little thing! I felt so sorry for her that I gave half a stick of it back to her!—Lippincott's.

STRATEGY

General Pau tells of a French non-commissioned officer who was being examined on the subject of tactics.

"Give me an instance of strategy," was the question.

The soldier thought hard, then replied:

"When in battle you run out of ammunition, and don't want the enemy to know it, it is good strategy to keep on firing."—Tit-Bits.

## Tongue-End Topics

### American Jockey's War Experience

Wolford Stewart, a Harrisburg colored man has resided in Germany for the last nine years, recently arrived home and was the guest of his brother, Augustus Stewart, 108 Mary avenue. Wolford Stewart, is a son of the late Henry Stewart, for years coachman in the Wolford family, and went to Europe originally as a jockey with an American string of racers. Being a good musician he organized an orchestra with some Germans in Konigsburg and settled down to stay there. The start of the war, however, compelled the Germans to join the army and Stewart was alone. He was permitted to remain in Germany and as long as he wore a small American flag was not molested, but English-speaking people are regarded with suspicion and Stewart came home with nine others. He tells of some interesting things he saw personally. A butcher in Konigsburg, who was subject to military service, tried to avoid going to war by chopping off the index finger of his right hand. When called upon to serve in the war the story of the mutilated finger came to the notice of the military authorities and the man was promptly taken out and shot. Stewart said he liked to live in Germany, but it is no country for any English-speaking person. He left for Philadelphia on a visit, and does not expect to return to Europe.

### Kunkel and Trexler Meet

Two men who regarded each other with interest met in this city on Saturday. Judge Kunkel, being at an evening gathering, met Judge Trexler, of Lehigh, and the two men had a close conversation for some time. Judge Kunkel is a candidate for Supreme Court Judge, and Judge Trexler is a candidate for Superior Court Judge. Both are confident of election to-morrow. Judge Kunkel has recently been made a member of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, to succeed the late George F. Baer, and Judge Trexler is much interested in Muhlenburg College, in Allentown. The careers of both men on the bench have been to the highest degree creditable.

**Tener Knows Them All**

The six Tener brothers are all good dancers, although you might think their dancing days are over. From the Governor to the eldest of the brothers, they all delight to "trip the light fantastic," and when the six get on the floor with their partners there isn't much room for others—that is, in an ordinary-sized dancing room. All of them manifest the genial traits that are so manifold in the man who is Chief Executive, and they all take an interest in the national game of baseball.

### All Six Tener Brothers

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**Introducing by Samuel Kunkel**

When Mr. McCormick and his guests arrived at the hall, the audience arose and gave them a real old-time, hearty welcome, and the candidates fairly beamed as they walked down the aisle and mounted to the stage. County Chairman Moeslein called the meeting to order and prophesied a Democratic victory on Tuesday. He closed by introducing Samuel Kunkel, treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, as the presiding officer. Mr. Kunkel predicted a Democratic victory on Tuesday, and was frequently interrupted by cheers as he referred to the candidates.

The first candidate to speak was Arthur D. Clark, one of the nominees for Congressman-at-large, who made a plain talk, during which he said he had often wondered what kind of a graveyard the Senate buried his good bills in. He said if he is made Lieutenant Governor he proposes to find out.

Mr. McCormick was next introduced by Mr. Kunkel as "Vance McCormick," and the cheering that greeted the young Harrisburger as he stepped forward lasted for several minutes. Mr. McCormick said in part:

**Mitchell Palmer's Address**

"I feel that it is not necessary for me, here in my home town, to renew to you, my neighbors and friends, the pledges which I have been making in almost every town and hamlet of this great State. You know something of the spirit of sincerity in which I have made them, and you know further that I will keep them.

"I have always been proud of the citizenship of Pennsylvania, proud of her history, and proud of her achievements; but I come back here to Harrisburg, at the close of this campaign, after six almost continuous months of direct contact with the voters of Pennsylvania, more deeply appreciating the possibilities of the State and more earnestly desirous of doing what little I can to help it to realize the ideals for which it was established.

"I realize that what I have promised, if elected, and what I hope to accomplish, is no mean task; but in other fields of effort I have always had the help and co-operation and sympathy of friends and neighbors here in Harrisburg; and I am bold to believe that if I am called to the responsibilities of this great effort, I will also have the same help and co-operation from the thousands of high minded men and women whom it has been my privilege to meet in my trip through the State.

"The cynicism of thought and low standard of conduct which have characterized the administration of our State affairs in recent years are now arrayed, as I see it, against all the better instincts of our people. Do you wonder that, standing here to-night, I have no fear of the result? In such a contest there can be but one outcome. I do not have to tell you, my neighbors, that I have viewed myself simply as an

## GREET M'CORMICK WITH BIG PARADE

### Democrats March as Escort for Candidate Before Mass Meeting Is Held

### CHESTNUT STREET HALL IS CROWDED

### Harrisburg Aspirant for the Governorship Renews Campaign Pledges and Asks for the Support of His Home Folk at the Polls

So far as the noise and bustle of the political campaign in Harrisburg was concerned it came to an end on Saturday evening when the Democrats had their biggest local meeting of the year, attended by 2,500 persons, in the Chestnut street hall. It was a welcome home for Vance G. McCormick, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

In the evening they were guests of Mr. McCormick at his home, Front and Pine streets. It was there that the big Democratic parade found them later in the evening and it acted as an escort to Chestnut street hall.

What interested the Harrisburg people more than anything else was the hearing of Mr. McCormick. He has developed as a campaign orator and his presentation of charges was earnest and forcible.

The parade started from Market Square at 7:30 and was made up of the Central Democratic Club, the West End Democratic Club and delegations from Middletown, Steelton, Mechanicsburg and some of the smaller towns near this city, ununiformed but wearing sashes bearing the names of the candidates. Five bands, including the magnificently uniformed Commonwealth band, which led off, were in the parade, which traversed several of the streets from east to west and acted as escort to the candidates who occupied automobiles. There were at least a thousand men in line.

At the half a great crowd had gathered long before the time set for the meeting. In the audience were a number of women. When the marching clubs arrived every available inch of the remaining space was taken up by the club men, and the galleries were also crowded. Standing room only was to be had and mighty little of that.

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Dr. William T. Ellis, of Swarthmore College, made an appeal for the "re-deemption" of Pennsylvania. "The hour has struck for the awakened manhood of Pennsylvania to strike Penrosehard," shouted Dr. Ellis, and the crowd cheered. He ridiculed Dr. Brumbaugh and rapped Penrose.