

The Star-Independent

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Thursday, November 12, 1914.

NOVEMBER

Calendar for November 1914 showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 30.

MOON'S PHASES—

Full Moon, 2nd; Last Quarter, 10th; New Moon, 17th; First Quarter, 24th.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Harrisburg and vicinity: Fair to night. Friday partly cloudy. Not much change in temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair to night, colder in northeast portion. Friday partly cloudy. Light westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG Highest, 64; lowest, 33; 8 a. m., 35; 8 p. m., 46.

CASH MAY DO MORE THAN ARMS

The situation in Vera Cruz, as reflected in yesterday's press dispatches, is such that it seems altogether likely the United States troops will soon be withdrawn from the Mexican seaport and the Carranza and Villa parties will be left to fight it out between them who shall gain the upper hand in the control of the turbulent republic to the south of us.

Of course anything fraught with the uncertainties of the Mexican situation is likely to undergo a radical change overnight, but as things stood yesterday it looks as though Carranza's guarantees to the American government to fulfill all demands of the United States and to meet all conditions imposed by this government, together with the belief that similar satisfactory guarantees will come from Gutierrez, the new provisional president who was set up by the Villa party which just now is literally at swords' points with the Carranza crowd, will in a short time remove the causes that brought about the American occupation of Vera Cruz and permit the removal of the American troops.

Such guarantees as have been made by one faction and seem about to be made by the other of the two parties which between them now dominate the affairs of Mexico, amount in effect to compliance with the demands of the United States which the Huerta party failed to meet, and they open to the United States an avenue through which this country can with dignity get out of the Mexican mess, at least temporarily, so far as maintaining an armed force in the republic is concerned.

Of course it is the generally accepted belief that the real motive of the United States, when she sent troops to Mexican soil, was that such action would contribute to the restoration of peace there. It is a regrettable fact that this has not been accomplished, but even at that there is no indication that a prolongation of the stay of the United States troops in Vera Cruz can put an end to civil strife which now is being carried on between different factions than those at war at the time occupation was effected.

Unfortunately United States has failed to restore peace through sending troops to Mexico. That fact must be admitted, but it doesn't call for the continued occupation of Vera Cruz, for such occupation no longer holds out any promise of restoring peace. The present Mexican factions, having complied or being about to comply with this nation's demands, must be left to "fight it out" between them, at least until there is some further justification for this country to interfere with an armed force or in some other way in the interest of peace.

It might be added in passing that if the Villa folks do what seems likely and give the same guarantees that the Carranza crowd have given, there need be little fear that either faction will fail to live up to its guarantees to this country. The United States is withholding millions of dollars collected in the form of customs duties during the occupation of Vera Cruz. This money the Washington government will not pay over until either the Carranza or the Villa party demonstrates that it is capable of setting up a stable and orderly government. The withholding of this fund puts it practically in the form of a bonus that will go to that faction that succeeds in demonstrating its ability to rule Mexico to the satisfaction of the United States.

And, who knows? Perhaps the holding aloft of such a cash prize may do more to restore peace in Mexico than all the soldiers United States could send to that country. Perhaps the Almighty Dollar will appeal more to the factional leaders and be

a stronger inducement for them to get together than any other influence could be. We do not believe that the leader of a revolution in Mexico is any more immune to the lure of the all powerful dollar than is the average human being.

LET AMERICA DICTATE THE FASHIONS!

A resolution was yesterday adopted by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in session in Springfield, declaring that the acceptance of Parisian styles discourages American creative genius and is a discrimination against the manufacturers of the United States. Action of this sort is significant because it shows that women are beginning to see that they too long have been silly devotees of foreign fashions, and it shows that they are beginning to realize that their patronage, their good will and their money belong within the confines of their own United States.

American women, many of them, have lost their heads over foreign fashions. They have accepted dictates of Parisian dressmakers, not because the styles have been highly artistic and becoming, but because the American women were unfortunately born subjects of the czars of fashion abroad and have paid homage to the foreign sovereigns of style ever since imported ideas first clothed them in their cradles.

Not only have American women discouraged creative genius in their own country, but they have hurt home industries by clothing themselves largely with the products of mills and factories across the sea. The Illinois women confess that they have done so, are sorry and are going to try to do better in the future. Their good example should be followed by all American women who love their country.

The time is coming when our women will be proud of the label "Made in America," and will display it as ostentatiously as they have been in the habit of displaying foreign trade-marks. The war is bringing it about, inevitably. Yet the slogan which recently appeared, "Made in America isn't enough; trade in America, that's the stuff" must have more consideration to bring about the desired result more quickly.

If the manufacturers of this country are to seize the present opportunities, give work to the unemployed and cause the smoke of industry, not of battle, to rise in volumes from this peaceful land, to the fullest extent possible, they must have the support of all patriotic Americans, and a great part of this support must come from those American women who have formerly done so much of their buying abroad.

Perhaps some articles of American manufacture are really inferior to foreign goods. Perhaps the women have gone abroad to spend their millions because American manufacturers could not meet all their wants. If this is so it has been the women's own fault. They have given home genius and home industries insufficient encouragement.

Why should American designers worry their brains over new styles when the women go to Paris for their fashions? Why, indeed, should American manufacturers expend large sums on their plants in order to produce high quality products when the women turn their backs and get their wardrobes in Europe? Let American dollars be spent here in America, and Americans will produce the goods.

Asquith says the war may end sooner than some people think. Certainly it will not end sooner than all people hope.

The British Parliament is planning to raise another \$500,000,000 for war expenses. Well, that may last a month or two.

At least two former mayors are in the race for the non-partisan nomination to run for that office next Fall. It is a long way to the September primaries but the people are always ready to talk politics.

Charles H. S. Robinson, of Roxbury, Mass., who ran for Congress, has filed an "expense account" showing that he "received nothing, promised nothing, expended nothing." He did not have to add that he "got nothing."

Perhaps those alleged forgers who came to Harrisburg to operate because they thought it was a "jay town," have a greater respect for Colonel Hutchison and his sleuths now that they have been placed under bail of \$2,000 each.

TOLD IN LIGHTER VEIN

THE RELATIONSHIP

Tommy's mother had married again, and though Tommy didn't in the least object to his new father, he was somewhat puzzled as to their relationship. "Mamma," he said, "is this man my step-papa?" "Yes, dear, he is your step-papa." "Well, mamma," pursued thoughtful Thomas, "you call me your little lad, don't you?" "Yes, dearie, you are mamma's little lad." "Then, mamma," concluded Thomas, "I suppose I must be my step-papa's little step-ladder."—Exchange.

THE GALLERY'S COMMENT

All went well with the melodrama until the middle of the thirteenth act, when the hero sought the center of the stage, and in a flood of pink limelight, asked, pathetically: "How is it that this man persists in making such foul charges, and yet always escapes the just penalty?" Like lightning there came a reply in a hoarse voice from the gallery. "F'raps 'e's a pal o' the referee's, 'Enry!" it said.—Exchange.

WHAT HE WANTED

Sportsman (assisting jockey, who has been knocked out)—"Stand back, please! A little more art! And hurry up with that brandy!" Faint Voice From Patient—"Never mind 'bout the air!"—Exchange.

THAT'S RIGHT, TOO

"I have some astonishing news for you, Maria," said Brown. "In addition to the war, England is on the eve of a great strike, in which thousands upon thousands of hands will be involved." "What a dreadful thing!" ejaculated his unsuspecting victim. "When is it to take place?" "This very night, my dear," answered Brown, gravely. "At midnight thousands of clock hands will point to the hour, and it will strike 12."—London Answers.

Tongue-End Topics

The Rev. R. J. Burdette Dying

From Los Angeles comes the information that the Rev. Robert J. Burdette, newspaperman, humorist and preacher, is dying at his home in Pasadena. This will be sad news for hundreds of admirers and warm friends of the genial and sunny little man who has gone through life providing joy and pleasure to thousands, and whose entire life was devoted to making other people happy. In all of his ups and downs on this old mundane sphere he has been always the same bright ray of sunshine. It is not generally known but Burdette is a native Pennsylvanian, born in Fayette county, and when a lad he went with his parents to Iowa. He is now 76 years old. When the Civil war broke out Burdette managed to enlist in the Union army after many tribulations, his size being against him. He finally managed to get mustered in and he was a good soldier clear up to the close of the war. After the war he was a reporter on the Burlington "Hawkeye," published by Frank Hatton, afterward Postmaster General, and he began the publication of a column of wit and humor, being contemporary with the "Detroit Free Press" man, the Danbury "Newsman," Max Adler, of the Philadelphia "Bulletin," Goldsmith, of the New York "Herald," and others who were the acknowledged newspaper humorists of the late '70's.

The Rise and Fall of the Moustache

Burdette soon became famous, and many requests coming for him to lecture, he finally consented and wrote a funny lecture called "The Rise and Fall of the Moustache" the delivery of which pleased audiences in every city and town in the country. There was a peculiar charm about Burdette's lectures. At one time he would have his audiences convulsed with laughter and a few minutes later, with his wonderful pathos, he would have them crying. He swayed them by the magic of his word-painting to what ever mood he wished. In Harrisburg he was a great favorite, and for half a dozen years Burdette made his appearance here and always to great audiences. Through it all he kept up his newspaper work, contributing poems, sketches, paragraphs, stories, jingles and jests of a most entertaining kind. His most pretentious poem he delivered at a commencement at Dickinson College, Carlisle, "The Song of the Jester," one of the most beautiful poems in the English language.

Burdette Enters Ministry

Some years ago, Burdette's health failing, he went to Los Angeles to reside, and there, entering the ministry, he became the pastor of the Temple Baptist church from 1903 to 1909, during which time he built up a congregation of thousands and established a church in the Pacific City that is still regarded as a wonder in size and influence. He built a home at Pasadena that is one of the show places of that city of wonderfully beautiful homes, and there he is passing his declining days. From time to time there came East in the past few years cheery little messages to old friends, and sunny reminders that he was still scattering sunshine.

Still Sheds Sunshine

Thoughtful to a degree of the happiness of others he was always doing something to bring joy to them. Here

PURE BLOOD MAKES HEALTHY PEOPLE

Hood's Sarsaparilla removes scrofula sores, boils and other eruptions, because it drives out of the blood the humors that cause them. Eruptions cannot be successfully treated with external applications, because these cannot purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes rich, red blood, perfects the digestion, and builds up the whole system. Insist on having Hood's. Get it now. Adv.

EVERY TRIMMED HAT AT REDUCED PRICES ON FRIDAY. ASTRICH'S FRIDAY TRIMMED HAT DAY. EVERY HAT IN THE STORE WILL BE SOLD AT A SPECIAL PRICE ON FRIDAY. If you contemplate the buying of a hat—buy it on Friday and get the benefit of Friday's price. REMEMBER that no matter which hat you select, you buy it at a special price on Friday. Our regular price ticket showing the selling price in plain figures remain on each hat. Specials of the Friday prices are prominently displayed in our Millinery Salesroom and French Room. HOW TO GET THESE FRIDAY PRICES. Select your hat at the price marked on the tag—then get your schedule and buy at your Friday price. DON'T FORGET OUR 1/2-PRICE PLUME SALE.

The Developing of Water on Grazing Lands in U. S. U. S. Department of Agriculture Gives Some Valuable Information on Improvement and Development of Stock Watering Places. Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—How range which ordinarily can not be grazed because of inadequate water facilities can be opened up for stock, is told by the department of agriculture in farmers' bulletin 592, on the development and improvement of stock watering places upon national forests. No stock range can be said to be properly utilized, the department avers, if there is an uneven distribution of water. On some areas the water supply is not sufficient for the number of stock the forage will support. On others the water supply is sufficient, but is not permanent, making it necessary to remove the animals before the season is over. Still other areas are made practically worthless for stock purposes by the absence of water except at rare intervals during winter. Range cattle need from 8 to 10 gallons of water a day, says the department, and sheep from one-half to two gallons, unless there is heavy dew and an abundance of succulent feed. No matter how good the forage on a given area may be, animals must have all the water they need or they will not thrive. Cattle, moreover, should not be required to travel on an average more than two miles to reach water, if they are to be in marketable condition in the fall. The flow from ordinary springs and even from seeps, can be increased by digging them out and curbing the sides with cement, the water being carried in pipes to conveniently situated troughs. Swampy spots can often be made to furnish a water supply by cutting an open channel across the main one, and drawing the spring and surface water to some storage point outside. Streams flowing through deep canyons may be made accessible to stock by constructing trails over which the animals can reach them or by raising the water to the surface of the canyon by mechanical means. When a natural water supply is some distance from the range, small dirt floodwater reservoirs can be constructed almost anywhere to supplement the natural supply. If a low place with a heavy adobe or clay soil is selected in the middle of some open park with sloping hills about it, comparatively little work with plow and scraper will construct a reservoir which, when trampled and puddled by use, will hold enough water for many head of stock for some time. Furrows running diagonally across the slopes will collect the rainfall or melting snow waters and carry them directly to the reservoir for storage. Artificial reservoirs permit the stock to be scattered out over a larger area than ordinarily, and remove the need for them to concentrate at permanent watering places. Where the natural water supply is more than fifty feet below the surface of the ground the best way to reach it, says the department, is by drilling or boring a well and raising the water by means of a windmill or pump. A deep well of from 150 to 200 feet, such as is common in the Texas Panhandle region, complete with windmill, truck, troughs, etc., represents an investment of about \$1,000 and should easily supply between 250 and 500 cattle daily. No well is complete, claims the department, without a reservoir with a capacity large enough to carry the stock dependent upon it over a long calm spell. The cost of a reservoir holding approximately 200,000 gallons of water should not exceed \$100. The best kind of trough for holding water derived from wells and springs, thinks the department, is the ordinary metal one used by stockmen. It is light in weight, will last a long time, and costs little. However, where the materials are readily available and the cost of cement is not prohibitive, the department recommends concrete as better than any other trough material. Work has been done on the national forests to improve the water facilities on the range lands. In all a total of 676 separate water improvement projects have been developed, 329 by the users of the range themselves, 172 through co-operation between the forest service and the users, and 175 by the service alone. Of these 676 improvements, 378 are springs or seeps, 286 are reservoirs or tanks while the rest are wells, trails and the like.

Now Is The Time to Buy That Watch. If you have been thinking about a watch for your own personal use or a gift for mother, father, sister or brother, here is an unusual, timely offering in the world's greatest timepieces. The collection includes such famous makes as Howard, Elgin, Hamilton, Waltham and Illinois watches. We append hereto a list of a few bargains which will serve to give you an idea of the exceptional values offered. Several of these offerings are unredeemed pledges. Gents' 20-year gold-filled Elgin and Waltham 7-jewel watches, open or closed face; 12, 16, 18 sizes, worth \$12.00 to \$15.00. Special at \$6.75. Ladies' O size, same as above, worth \$15.00. Special at \$8.00. 21-jewel Hamilton movements; 16 size, open face, 20-year gold-filled case, worth \$20.00 to \$25.00. Special at \$23.50. 21-jewel Sangamo Illinois movement; 16 size, open face, 20-year gold-filled case, worth \$20.00 to \$25.00. Special at \$23.00. Howard movements in 25-year Crescent or Jax. Boss gold-filled cases; 16 size, open face, worth \$10.00. Special at \$25.00. All other grades at correspondingly low prices. Jacob Tausig's Sons. Reliable Since 1867. 420 Market Street.

PAINTS VIVID PICTURE OF DESERTED GERMAN DOCKS. London, Nov. 12, 3.30 A. M.—The "Daily Mail" prints an American's account of his visit to Bremen and Hamburg, affording a striking picture of the deserted docks at these ports. He says: "In Bremen the hotels are deserted, but the theatres and cafes are full. There is plenty of evidence of unemployment as shops and business houses are closed and the harbor is silent. The docks at Bremer Haven are crowded with shipping, but there is no life there. I was told that transports are there waiting to convey troops to England. "At Hamburg I found the same listlessness, the same dense lines of shipping in port and deserted wharves. The government in subsidizing landlords against the loss of their rents. It is not possible to speak English in public owing to the hatred for England. In the harbor I was shown three huge liners, transformed by a coat of gray paint and the yellow funnels. There is great aircraft activity in Hamburg. I saw eleven sheds, each said to contain a Zeppelin. There are any number of aeroplanes at the air camp, made up of all types. It was reported there that fifty Zeppelins are being built. A lieutenant in the flying corps told me it was absurd to suppose that the Germans would waste their

Quickest, Surest Cough Remedy is Home-Made. Easily Prepared in a Few Minutes. Cheap but Unequaled. Some people are constantly annoyed from one year's end to the other with a persistent bronchial cough, which is wholly unnecessary. Here is a home-made remedy that gets right at the cause and will make you wonder what became of it. Get 2 1/2 ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) from any druggist, pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking it at once. Gradually but surely you will notice the phlegm thin out and then disappear altogether, thus ending a cough that you never thought would end. It also loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals the inflammation in a painful cough with remarkable rapidity. Ordinary coughs are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, winter coughs and bronchial asthma. This Pinex and Sugar Syrup mixture makes a full pint—enough to last a family a long time—at a cost of only 54 cents. Keeps perfectly and tastes pleasant. Easily prepared. Full directions with Pinex. Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiaic, and is famous the world over for its ease, certainty and promptness in overcoming bad coughs, chest and throat colds. Get the genuine. Ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces Pinex," and do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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