The Star-Independent

(Established in 1876)

Published by
THE STAR PRINTING COMPANY,
Star-Independent Building,
18-20-22 South Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.,
Every Evening Except Sunday

Officers: Benjamin F. Meyers, President. Wm. W. Wallower, Vice-President. Wm. K. Meyers, Secretary and Treasurer. Wm. H. Warner, Business Manager.

Directors: John L. L. Kunk. Wm. K. Meyers. Wm. W. Wallower. 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 & Kentnor 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
Private Branch Exchange, BELL No. 3280
Private Branch Exchange, CUMBERLAND VALLEY No. 245-246

Tuesday, November 24, 1914.

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: Cloudy and warmer to-night and Wednesday. Lowest temperature to-night about freezing.

Eastern Pennsylvania: Cloudy and warmer to-night and Wednesday. Moderate southwest winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG

Highest, 37; lowest, 28; 8 a. m., 28; 8 p. m., 31.

CONGRESSMAN VARE'S OPPORTUNITY

Nobody doubts the sincerity of Governor-elect Brumbaugh. Nobody familiar with the high character and the fine public record of the man doubts that he is perfectly honest in his intention, declared before election and reiterated after election, to carry out his party's campaign pledges. Everybody believes that he meant it when he said he will be an unbossed governor.

Yet it is conceivable that Governor Brumbaugh may find that his hands are tied, at least to some extent, when he sets about carrying out his pledges; that he may find somebody else undertaking to control the Republican majority in the Legislature in a way to make difficult the enactment of those laws that are in the Brumbaugh program.

It is conceivable that Senator Penrose may undertake to dictate the course of legislation and endeavor to control the Republican wing of the Legislature so that it would do the bidding of the machine instead of helping to carry out the Brumbaugh pledges, and in this event the opportunity would present itself to Congressman William S. Vare, of Philadelphia, to swing his influence on the side of progressive legislation and to uphold the new governor's hands. That Congressman Vare may have some such idea in mind is indicated by the following statement attributed to him to-day by a Philadelphia newspaper:

I believe that every pledge made in our State platform ought to be carried out. As far as I am concerned, I shall endeavor to assist in seeing that the pledges made to the people are carried out to the letter.

It is no secret that Congressman Vare has had some differences with Senator Penrose and the other reputed dictators of the destinies of the Republican organization. Vare has a large following in Philadelphia. He can control part of the Republican forces of the Legislature. It was evident even before election that all was not lovely between Vare and Penrose. True, differences were patched up in a way to prevent the factional feeling having any effect on the vote for the Republican state ticket on November 3, but that feeling still exists is evidenced by the fact that the Vare following and the Penrose following from Philadelphia are going to march separately in the parade in this city on the occasion of the inauguration of Dr. Brumbaugh as governor.

There is no positive evidence that Penrose is going to endeavor to run the Legislature to suit himself or to handicap the new Governor in the latter's determination to carry out the Brumbaugh program of progressive legislation, but should Penrose undertake anything of the kind the opportunity would present itself to Congressman Vare to lend his influence in the opposite direction. Congressman Vare could, by swinging that part of the Philadelphia legislative delegation that is friendly to him, unite with those Republican law-makers who are independent of dictators and make it very interesting for any faction of the party which might undertake to upset the plans of the new Governor.

SUPREMACY IN THE FAR EAST

That the supremacy of the Far East, or, as he says, the "hegemony," has gone to Japan, is the statement of John G. Ferguson in "The North American Review." He asserts that Japan has gained prestige among the Asiatic states by having defeated Russia and by now declaring war on Germany.

The countries of the East no doubt take pride in oriental superiority whenever such a comparatively rare thing manifests itself. Between European and Asiatic domination their race prejudices would most likely prompt them to choose the latter. Yet it seems strange that Japan should be so soon designated as the dominant country in the East.

China's attitude toward Japan must be considered. Modern Chinamen, like their honored ancestors, tend to resist too much influence upon them from the outside. They resent alien domination, whether it be through western supremacy or eastern hegemony. Especially do Chinamen withhold any reliance upon the Japanese. If Japan is to be superior in the Far East, China must be correspondingly inferior.

When China shows itself to be more submissive to Japanese leadership than it has yet manifested itself to be, when it becomes dependent upon Japanese brains as it now is upon British finance, then only will the time seem ripe to declare the hegemony of the Far East surrendered by England to Japan.

BRAINS AND PHYSIQUES

If any endorsement has as yet been given to the suggestion of Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University, that higher education be restricted to the physically fit, it has escaped our notice. The idea has been so thoroughly lampooned by the press that other educators perhaps are somewhat backward about coming out definitely and sharing in the ridicule.

What Columbia's esteemed president implied by his proposal was that since large amounts of money are spent on the education of individuals, there ought to be some assurance that these individuals do not spend their lives as invalids, or go into early graves, but that they return more than the value of their education to their communities, in personal service.

Such assurance would be desirable, surely, if it could be given by all college and university students. Yet even to the sturdiest alumni of the best universities accidents may happen and expensive educations go to naught. Educators must take chances on their pupils.

It would seem that the intellects and the morals of new students need to be tested more thoroughly than the physiques, if university admittance requirements are to be raised in any desirable way. A healthy alumnus may waste his education as much as a sick one. He may even do harm with it by applying it to unprincipled uses.

Good brains do not always go with good physiques, any more than do good physiques invariably accompany good brains. If higher institutions of learning see to it, however, that the intellects and the morals of their students upon matriculation, are sound, they can afford to disregard the physiques, save that there should be efforts made to improve weak men by thorough courses in physical instruction.

The Czar has shut off the vodka in Russia. Perhaps the Kaiser will see if he can call a halt on Hofbrau.

The expense accounts of the Republican, Democratic and Washington party state committees will make interesting reading. They must be filed by Wednesday of next week.

President Wilson has left the Mexicans to fight it out. Meantime this government will see that its citizens are not placed at the mercy of Villa and other ambitious leaders.

The state ballot now contains the names of eight parties entitled to separate columns, but another comes to the front—the Personal Liberty Party. At this rate the ballot will soon be of the dimensions of a bed quilt.

Governor-elect Brumbaugh is enjoying the balmy breezes in the South and not giving the least intimation of whom he will select as members of his official family. All guesses are off until the man who has the last say is heard from.

TOLD IN LIGHTER VEIN

YOU KNOW THEM

Dar's always fools to dance an' den cut up lak dey wants ter raise de roof we'n time comes to pay de fiddler.—Atlanta Constitution.

SHE PLAYED SAFE

Maid (knocking in the morning)—"Madam, I've forgotten you wanted to be waked at seven or eight."

Madam—"What time is it now?"

Maid—"Eight."—Lustige Blatter.

WHY HE GREW STRONG

"Nice children you have. Which is this?"

"The seventh."

"He seems the healthiest looking one of the lot."

"Yes, by the time he came along his mother had run out of theories."—Kansas City Journal.

THE IMPORTANT THING

Dancing Master—"You must mind your feet carefully if you want to learn the new dances."

Student—"Never mind the feet, professor; what I want to get is the holds."—Judge.

MATHEMATICS APPLIED TO PIE

"I see Boston girls are taking up culinary matters in the public schools."

"Learning to cut the pie, I suppose, into conic sections."—Judge.

NOT COSTLY TO HER

"Where does Miss DeMar get her complexion?"

"It's a gift. Her sister married a druggist."—Buffalo Express.

A WHITE-FEATHER MAN

Cornelius Vanderbilt on his return from Europe, said at the Yale Club:

"The patriotic fervor of London is intense. Young women, for a while, actually went about the streets handing little white feathers to every stalwart young man who wore civilian dress. That was going a bit too far and it soon ceased. But white feathers, speaking figuratively, are still being handed out in London. Thus, in a West End club the other day, a young nut affixed a cigarette in a 16-inch amber tube, lighted up, looked about him pompously, and began:

"'Now, if I were Sir John French——'

"'If you were Sir John French,' an old retired general interrupted, 'you'd be on the other side of the Channel doing your duty instead of gassing over a Scotch and soda here!'"—Exchange.

Tongue-End Topics

Stress of Stough Campaign

A man who had barely caught a street car going "in town" the other night about 7 o'clock, rushed in and as he took his seat drew a sandwich from his pocket. He began to eat it, and turning to his neighbor said:

"This Stough campaign gets a fellow on the run. I just got home and only had time to grab a sandwich before leaving for the tabernacle. I hate to eat supper on the car, but it's the best I can do."

Many other persons have been making rapid disposition of their suppers in order to reach the scene of Evangelist Stough's activities in time for the evening meetings. Women who attend the afternoon meetings in many instances take lunch with them, and they have only a short time to wait between the close of the afternoon session and the arrival of the choir for the evening performance.

* * *

Stough Shies at Pennies

The revivalist, who is now the center of attraction in this city, has declared his attitude very plainly regarding pennies, or what would be the more correct term, cents. At Sunday afternoon's meeting he actually shied at them. While he was urging liberal contributions from the audience, a trickster in the press box beside the platform rolled a package of twenty-five coppers to the speaker's feet. Picking up the little cylindrical object Dr. Stough examined it carefully and said:

"What's this, a cartridge? I wouldn't be surprised if it had a fuse attached to it."

He handed the package unopened to Treasurer Heffelfinger, and Mr. Heffelfinger, being an experienced banker, at once recognized it as a roll of cents, and opened it without hesitation.

* * *

How Dogs Act Under Fire

Lovers of dogs will be gratified to know that so imposing an organization as The Institute of Zoological Psychology reports that the dogs that accompany the French ambulances are behaving well under fire. The director of this institute testifies:

"All reports are most encouraging. Some of the details of their instructions may be open to question. It is probably bad that they should be taught to bring in the caps and handkerchiefs of wounded soldiers, but our dogs of war are performing noteworthy service and it is a pity that we have not many more of them."

* * *

Dogs Attending the Wounded

The leader of one section of the ambulance dogs says:

"The best dog given to me at first pulled so hard on the leash that he tired me out; he would not always return on the first call, a trick that would be unfortunate under fire; he was terrified even by distant artillery and it appeared as if he would be useless in action. But in a week that dog was valuable beyond words. I have to-day returned with him from recovering wounded soldiers almost in the enemy's trenches with incessant din all around him. To-night just before the ambulances were to return I took him out for one last inspection. In a half hour he found three soldiers who otherwise might have died of exposure. Moreover, he never touched one of them but ran back and forth till I came up to him."

* * *

A School for War Dogs

A writer in "Le Matin" claims that the Germans have 37,000 dogs mostly purchased in France that are now being trained to go with the ambulances. A French society has been formed to train dogs for this work and already many dogs are "at school." The Amical club of Vaugirard has offered its grounds, and many prominent physicians statesmen and savants are encouraging the work.

* * *

Coolie Labor in War Zone

The Russian government intends to transport a large number of Chinese coolies to Moscow and Petrograd, as laborers are scarce in those cities on account of the war. A new cattle market has been opened in the province of Hamkyong and a large exportation of cattle to Russia is taking place. The growing importance of Fusan as a shipping center is evidenced by the decision to build another big dock and ship repairing yard at that port. Formerly all vessels had to be sent to Japan for repairs.

* * *

Ban on Language of Enemies

A patriotic campaign to bar from Germany all foreign names of diseases now designated with Russian, French or English terms has been inaugurated by German medical men. It is urged that Latin or Greek terms be used if no German equivalent exists. A committee is suggested to draw up a list of acceptable German equivalents for the more common terms borrowed from the enemies' tongues.

"Pa, what is an accomplished musician?"

"One who sings songs that nobody can understand."—Detroit Free Press.

IQUITO'S AWFUL MORTALITY

Hookworm Infection Makes People Eat Clay, Candles and Bricks of Their Houses

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Nov. 24.—Dr. George M. Converse, of the United States Public Health Service, has returned to San Francisco after almost three years spent in Iquitos, Peru, whither he went at the request of the Peruvian government to try to ascertain why the inhabitants of Iquitos were dying at the rate of fifty per 1,000 per annum, and why virtually the entire population was always either sick or ailing.

Dr. Converse journey 2,300 miles up the Amazon to reach Iquitos. Yellow fever and hookworm were the diseases that caused most trouble. At least ninety per cent. of the people were suffering from hookworm, said Dr. Converse to-day. He found the city very dirty and immediately instituted a cleaning up. There was no hospital or facilities of any kind afforded by the municipality and the American's work was considerably handicapped. But before he left Dr. Converse had succeeded in reducing the death rate to 21 per 1,000, he said, and had established a well-equipped clinic which, he says, will, at the end of ten years, have succeeded in saving the lives of about 4,000 of the afflicted inhabitants.

"Hookworm infection," said he, "makes the people earth eaters. Clay, candles and even the bricks of their houses are eaten as a consequence of the peculiar appetite engendered by the disease."

Francis X. Bushman—Photoplay—Thursday

TRAFFIC IN PANAMA CANAL

Largest Single Item of Cargo Passing Through Thus Far Has Been Grain for Europe

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The largest single item of cargo passing through the Panama canal thus far has been shipments of grain for Europe from the United States Pacific ports, according to the canal record. In the two months and a half ending November 1 seventeen eastbound vessels passed through the canal, carrying a total of 122,258 tons of grain, consisting of 72,932 tons of barley and 49,326 tons of wheat. Counting 37 bushels of wheat and 46 of barley to the long ton, the cargo amounted to 1,825,062 bushels of wheat and 3,541,857 bushels of barley, a total of 5,179,934 bushels of grain.

The next largest single item of cargo carried through the canal during the same period was nitrates, principally from Chile. This was carried in 14 vessels and amounted to 99,126 tons.

The distance saved by the vessels from the United States by the use of the canal instead of the Magellan route is estimated at 5,550 miles. If the average speed of the vessels be rated at 10 knots, the saving in time at sea per vessel was 23 days. On the basis of a per diem cost of operation at sea of 10 cents per net registered ton, the average saving in cost of operation per vessel was $309 per day, or $7,116. The average tolls paid on 4,050 tons at $1.20 per ton were $4,860. The average net saving per vessel by use of the canal was accordingly $2,256.

DONATIONS FOR POLYCLINIC

Additional Places Designated for Leaving Thanksgiving Gifts

In addition to the places designated in yesterday's Star-Independent, donations for the Polyclinic hospital may be left at the following residences:

Mrs. E. A. Nicodemus, 1437 Derry street, and Mrs. J. A. Warner, 1501 Berryhill street.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Polyclinic hospital is making particular efforts to have its first Thanksgiving donation go far toward meeting the increasing needs of the institution.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION FOR UNCLE SAM EMPLOYES

Total Number of Claims Filed During Five Years Federal Law Has Been in Existence Was 14,963—Claims Paid Over $1,800,000

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—The operations of the law of May 30, 1908, providing compensation for accidents to certain employes of the Federal Government, form the subject of Bulletin No. 155 just published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The report covers the period from August 1, 1908, when the law went into effect, to June 30, 1913, or practically the first five years of its existence. This law was the pioneer general accident compensation law in this country, but since its enactment 24 States have made provision for compensation in some form, all of them, however, on a more liberal basis.

As enacted the law covered artisans and laborers in manufacturing establishments, arsenals, and navy yards, river and harbor and fortification work, and hazardous employment in the Reclamation Service and under the Isthmian Canal Commission. Later it was extended to include all Isthmian Canal Commission employes and persons engaged in hazardous work in the Bureau of Mines, the Lighthouse Service, and the Forestry Service. It is estimated that 95,000 persons are covered by the provisions of the law, somewhat less than one-fourth of the civilian employes of the Federal Government. The act is administered by the Secretary of Labor except as it affects employes of the Isthmian Canal Commission, for whom an act of March 4, 1911, provided that the law should be administered by the chairman of that commission.

The law allows compensation only for accidents sustained in the course of employment without negligence or misconduct, causing disability exceeding 15 days or resulting in death. Compensation is on the basis of full wages, but payment is limited to one year even in cases of death and total permanent disability.

The total number of claims filed during the first five years of the law was 14,963, of which 14,046 were allowed, 911 disallowed, and 6 were still under consideration at the end of that period. Of the cases allowed 437 were for fatal accidents. The total compensation paid for all accidents during the five years amounted to over $1,800,000. Of this more than $732,000 was paid to 6,315 employes of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

In the fiscal year 1912-13 the average compensation reported for 3,320 nonfatal and 56 fatal cases was $106.96 and $661.12, respectively. Of the nonfatal cases 996 were Isthmian Canal Commission employes, who are largely unskilled and are exposed to great hazard, and 2,324 were employes of other departments the two groups receiving an average of $93.64 and $112.66 respectively. Of the fatal cases 11 were Isthmian Canal and 45 other employes, the compensation averaging $410.77 and $722.31, respectively. The failure to recognize permanent partial disability on a different basis from disability from which there is complete recovery results in very inadequate compensation in many cases. Thus, fractures of an arm or leg led to compensation payments of less than $25, the loss of an eye between $25 and $50, and in a case of the loss of a right arm the injured workman received less than $50, while in three cases of the loss of both legs, occurring during the third year, the average compensation was $377.40.

The small amounts of compensation under this act, when compared with compensation under the various State workmen's compensation laws, are due to the fact that under the Federal law compensation payments limited to usual wages must cease when the injured employe is able to resume work, and in any case can not continue beyond 12 months. Under the more recently enacted State laws compensation, usually on the basis of one-half or two-thirds the average wages, is paid in case of temporary disability during disability, or in case of death or permanent disability for a period extending to six years, and in several States to eight years.

RED CROSS ENTERTAINMENT

German Songs by the Harrisburg Mannerchoir Wednesday Evening

An entertainment by the singers of the Harrisburg Mannerchor for the benefit of the Red Cross will be given in their hall, 221 North street, to-morrow evening. The entertainment will begin at 8 p. m.

A fine program of German songs will be rendered. The admission will be twenty-five cents. Everybody invited.

Watch for Happy Hooligan, Friday

$40,000 IN SCRAP YARD

Valuable Copper Plates Stolen From a Freight Car

By Associated Press.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 24.—On November 4, 1913, a freight car containing more than $100,000 worth of Montana copper anode plates appeared in the Northern Pacific railroad yards in Duluth. One day later the car reappeared with $40,000 worth of the plates missing.

To-day the plates were located in the yard of a local scrap iron company and George K. Robertson, aged 30, and Joseph Regali, 26 years old, switchmen for the Northern Pacific, were arrested for theft. The foreman of the scrap company says he bought 32 of the plates from the switchmen for $300 without the knowledge of his employers. The shipment was from the Anaconda Mining Company for Pittsburgh, Pa.

Roast Pig Dinner for Moose

A dinner of roast pig and sauerkraut will follow the entertainment arranged for to-night at 8 o'clock by the entertainment committee of the Harrisburg Lodge Loyal Order of Moose. The evening has been arranged for the benefit of the members of the local lodge at its home, Third and Boas streets.

To See Pictures of Planets

The astronomy department of the Harrisburg Natural History Society will hold its monthly meeting in the Willard school building to-night at 8 o'clock. The sun, moon and planets will be shown to them on one hundred projection pictures.

STORIES OF GREAT INTEREST

Hold Attention of Bible Readers in Much Same Manner as Would Thrilling Novel

It was the hottest day of the harvest. The sun of that eastern land was burning in the fields when the boy of the household sought his father and the reapers in the field.

He no sooner reaches them than he throws his hands to his head and cries aloud:

"My head, my head."

We can imagine the alarm of the father, but he did what many a father has done since his day—relieved himself of the responsibility by saying to his servant: "Carry him to his mother."

It was a sad procession, a white-faced little boy, struck with death, in the arms of the reapers, a sad-faced father following after.

The foregoing is not part of a story "to be continued in our next." It is simply an excerpt from the interesting "helps" in the New Illustrated Bible, which is being distributed by the Star-Independent. These are original articles prepared by eminent scholars of world fame and should be known as educational helps, for they not only take up the history and geography of Bible lands, but also deal with the problem of properly teaching the strange and interesting stories of this great Book of Books.

One need not belong to a religious organization to appreciate the educational merits of the Bible. As an example of good literature it stands alone. It is more widely read and quoted than any other work ever published, and one cannot be said to have completed one's education without having read it.

The New Illustrated Bible is now being distributed by the Star-Independent for one certificate, as explained elsewhere in this issue. Look it up now.

LETTER LIST

Ladies' List—Mrs. Harry Alluman, Mrs. E. Bealby, Mrs. Maybelle Enos, Miss Lillie Eshenour, The Misses Eyster, Mrs. Charley Fry, Miss Mary Giffin, Mrs. Emma Good, Mrs. David Grove, Mrs. E. A. Hamaker, Mrs. Samuel Hayes, Mrs. Mable Jess, Mrs. James S. Lyster, Mrs. Carrie Matthews, Miss Motter, Mrs. John Moseley, Mrs. Mary E. Myers, Miss Julia Ogden, Mrs. Rosie B. Pain, Mrs. Anna Przybylska, Mrs. Mable Roth, Miss Agnes Slesser, Miss Charlotte J. Smith, Mrs. Harry Smith, Miss Lida Smith, Miss Freeda C. Stees, Mrs. M. K. Stinson, Miss Iva B. Straw, Miss Myrtle Stricklin, Mr. Thayer, Mrs. Ervin Wagner, Mrs. Jennie Walton, Miss Verna Washinger, Mrs. Chas. O. Weight, Miss Edna Winger.

Gentlemen's List—Paul Adams, Ira Arthers, H. M. Bair, Alfred Barton, J. F. Blazier (2), Wm. Bordner, H. Bowen, Will Cavanaugh, Ferdinand Cook, Clarence E. Dovell, Samuel N. Engle (2), Leo Fields, Rudolph Gleen, Joseph Hamilton, Ed. Hinner, E. Hoffman, Charles Horton, G. W. Hughes (DL), N. J. Jennings, Elias A. Johnson, Richard Kintloe, Prof. C. E. Lane, R. E. Lee, Edgar D. Lesher, J. F. Manning, W. E. McLaughlin, Chas. Lewis Miller, M. Miller (DL), John Mittenmyer, A. H. Moore (2), C. Moore (DL), F. G. Morse (2), L. A. Myers, W. A. Neiss, Ed. Obertrifter, Elmor Ownan (DL), John Philiph (2), W. W. Pipes, Simeon Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rausch, Rev. John Reed, Mr. Ritchie, France E. Roth, Giovanela Scaramele, Max Schwartz, Elmer Scott, Eddie Simmons, Peter Sites, James Smith, Ellis E. Spangler, Reuben Stair, Harry Steven, W. P. Swope, John M. Wert, L. M. West, Coney Wilson, E. F. Work (2), Alfred Young, Gilbert Zeager.

Firms—Aurora of Light, care of Orpheum; Messrs. Dorris & Lewis, Keno Feature Film Co., National Carpet Co.

Foreign—W. B. Reese, Cristina Rossi, Umbrello Frangesco.

Accidentally Kills Brother

Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 24.—Four-year-old Henry Allegar, son of James Allegar, of near Jonestown, took a revolver from his father's hunting jacket and in playing with it discharged the weapon. The bullet shot off the end of his finger and lodged in the chest of his 15-month-old brother, John, playing on the floor. The baby died early yesterday.