

The Star-Independent

(Established in 1876)

Published by

THE STAR PRINTING COMPANY,

Star-Independent Building, 99-101 South Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa. Every Evening Except Sunday

Officers: BENJAMIN F. MYERS, President. JOHN L. L. KUHN, Vice-President. WM. W. WALLOWER, Secretary and Treasurer. WM. K. MYERS, Business Manager. WM. H. WARNER, 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 & Kentner Company, New York and Chicago Representatives.

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. 3290 CUMBERLAND VALLEY No. 245-246

Saturday, November 28, 1914.

NOVEMBER

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

MOON'S PHASES

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

WEATHER FORECASTS

Harrisburg and vicinity: Fair this afternoon and to-night. Continued cool with lowest temperature to-night about freezing. Sunday unsettled and warmer, probably rain.



YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG Highest, 57; lowest, 48; 8 a. m., 54; 8 p. m., 48.

WHAT AMERICANS OWE BRITISH

Something of a stir was created in American financial centers by the publication yesterday of the statement made by David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the British House of Commons, that the United States owes Great Britain \$5,000,000,000, with the implication that the inability of Great Britain to collect this debt has tied up British business, caused a financial deadlock and placed a handicap on Great Britain in the matter of meeting the expenses of the war.

Of course it must be assumed that in referring to a \$5,000,000,000 debt of various American individuals or corporations to British subjects, Lloyd-George had in mind chiefly the amount of British capital invested in American securities.

The closing of the American stock exchanges, along with those of the rest of the world, at the start of the European war, of course, prevented British security holders from selling their American holdings and realizing cash on them; but it must be borne in mind that had not the American exchanges closed there would certainly have been a tremendous crash in securities values due to the unloading by the British of their securities at any cash figure they could get for them.

The dumping of \$4,000,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000 of British-held American securities, along with billions of American securities held by investors in other parts of Europe, as would have occurred had the American exchanges not been closed promptly, would have meant tremendous losses not only to Americans but to the foreign holders of American securities as well.

The protection to securities values, given by the action of the American stock exchanges in closing down, was therefore to the benefit of foreign holders of American securities as well as to the benefit of American investors, and so Lloyd-George has no real cause for complaint at the inability of Britishers to liquidate their American holdings, if that was what he was driving at.

THE FORTUNATE FAT PERSONS

Hardly anybody objects to stoutness of body except the fat persons themselves. Most lean persons are strongly in favor of it, and long for it as applying to their own frames, even in moderation. If stout persons would know how most of their thin associates envy them, they might be more appreciative of their corpulence.

An actress, who knows from experience, advises stout persons not to worry, for they cannot help themselves, but rather to smile.

That does not mean "grin and bear it!" Fat persons should smile, not despite their stoutness but because of it. Most of them do one or the other; it is hard sometimes to tell which.

That this fortunate class of persons is in general a class of smilers is a well known fact. They need to beam with their spacious countenances. If they do not do it, nobody else will feel like attempting it. Lean persons do not often break into smiles except as they catch the contagion from their good-natured opposites.

Aside from all these considerations, it is well to call to mind the old German maxim: "Fat gives dignity."

RESUMPTION OF BOND SALES ON 'CHANGE

The determination of the governors of the New York Stock Exchange to reopen to-day that great securities market of the country for the sale of

bonds under same restrictions, for the first time since the Exchange was closed at the outbreak of the European war, may be regarded as a sort of experiment or "feeler" put out to see how the wind is blowing in the great Wall Street financial center.

There undoubtedly has been a revival of confidence among investors since the panicky days when the European hostilities upset the financial world and caused the securities markets of this country generally to close to prevent an unloading of foreign-held stocks and bonds which undoubtedly would have resulted in securities prices going to smash in this country with resultant tremendous losses to American investors.

While, of course, financial conditions have not reached the normal state of before the outbreak of the European war, the decision of the Stock Exchange authorities in reopening the bond department under restrictions designed to provide safeguards against precipitate liquidation from abroad, is in line with the sane and conservative course that has been followed consistently by the Exchange's governors since the war started.

The resumption of systematic dealings in bonds is justified by the course prices of securities have taken in recent private sales in this country and in sales made on the New York Curb market, and it paves the way for the gradual removal of restrictions from trading in other securities and for the consequent revival of great business enterprises dependent upon the floating of loans.

ODD THINGS IN THE WAR

When war is being waged strange things sometimes occur,—things that are queer and inconsistent. These occurrences receive incidental mention in the columns of the newspapers and the magazines, and may of themselves be of little or no import, yet they are interesting.

French and German soldiers recently established a postoffice near their firing lines, we are told in the dispatches, where they exchange mail. The soldiers of the hostile armies gather there, if we may believe reports, and get their newspapers and letters as though they were not engaged the rest of the time in killing one another.

This instance is merely another form of the custom, followed by Union and Confederate soldiers in the Civil War, of meeting at the picket lines and exchanging tobacco, or gathering to get water for their wounded from a common source. This queer practice is on record here in our own state on a tablet at Spangler's Spring, on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

There have been little incongruities and big ones since the opening of hostilities in Europe. The soldiers cannot quite adjust themselves to their changed environments. Consistency in small things cannot well be expected of men who kill the cows in a community to get meat, and let the babies starve for want of milk.

Perhaps it does not matter so much that cash is scarce. They are trading in stick-pins on the New York Curb market.

Beck, the star of Tech High School football team, will be graduated in the Spring, but we predict he will be heard from on some college eleven next Fall.

The new federal reserve bank notes have reached Harrisburg, but they do not buy any more beef and beans than the old greenbacks of the same denominations.

After to-day's football clash between the Army and Navy the sporting "fans" will begin to turn their attention to the Spring training plans of the baseball leagues.

Reports from Petrograd state that 50,000 German soldiers were taken prisoners in Poland in one battle. Perhaps any one who saw the recent state firemen's parade in this city can get some conception of the size of the military operations going on in Europe when he is reminded that an army of 50,000 numbers about five times as many men as marched in that firemen's procession.

TOLD IN LIGHTER VEIN

NEW CONFIDENCE GAME

Edgar Lewis, a moving-picture director, told a story of a confidence man with new ideas. He called the swindler Nat Pierce in telling the story. Mr. Lewis said that he was sitting near a group of rich Westerners in the Waldorf when he heard a page calling "Mr. Nat Pierce, please." The Westerners became interested. One of them said: "That is the name of the clever promoter we met to-day. Let's see who is calling on him."

They stopped the page and took the card. It was that of Senator Elihu Root. "Ha, ha!" they said, "he must be all right. Here is Senator Root's card."

Soon another page came through "Peacock alley," calling, "Mr. Nat Pierce, please!" The Westerners stopped him and looked at the card. It was that of M. Jussendin, the French ambassador. "This is enough!" they chorused and went out to look for Nat Pierce and his glittering opportunity. They found him carelessly shuffling a collection of cards ranging from Governor-elect Whitman's to that of President Poincare of the Republic of France.—New York Sun.

THE WAY TO CUBA

At a dinner reference was made to the good old school days, and Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader in New York, was reminded of an incident along that line. One afternoon Mr. Murphy said the teacher in a public school was hearing the geography class, and after others had answered various questions, she turned to a small lad named Willie.

"Willie," said she, "describe to me the route you would take if you were going to Cuba."

"Yessum," responded the youngster, a little doubtfully. "I would go to New York, and then—and then—"

"Well, Willie," interposed the teacher, as the boy paused, "what would you do then?"

"Why, I would get on a steamer," replied Willie after another moment's thought, "and leave the rest to the captain."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

HIS COURSE JUSTIFIED

Beatley—"Heavens, man! that wasn't a collector you threw out then—he was a customer."

Tongue-End Topics

Pennsylvania Day at 'Frisco

At the next meeting of the Pennsylvania Commission of the Panama-Pacific Exposition it is expected that a day will be set to be known as Pennsylvania Day at the big 'Frisco show. The new state building is going up rapidly and will be ready by February, when the exposition will be finally opened. Pennsylvania Day will probably be observed some time in June, and it is proposed to make it a gala occasion. Thousands of former Pennsylvanians now reside on the Pacific slope, and in states between Chicago and San Francisco, and many of them will be present, while Pennsylvania proper will send a big delegation. Governor Tener, as chairman of the State Commission, will have charge of the ceremonies, and it is expected that Governor Brumbaugh and a number of other high state officials, with the two legislative committees and the presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature, will be present. There will be addresses on that occasion, and it is possible that the old Liberty Bell in the State House in Philadelphia will be shown. The Pennsylvania exhibits will be installed as rapidly as room can be made for them in the various buildings set apart for exhibits at the exposition. The State Building will contain no exhibits, but will be for the accommodation of Pennsylvanians and their friends who visit the show.

1,000 Deer Killed This Year

According to the reports and estimates of Secretary Kalbfus, of the State Game Commission, there have been more than a thousand deer killed in Pennsylvania during the season just closed. State game wardens and officers of sportsmen's associations have been requested to send in reports of game killed, including deer, grouse, quail, rabbits and woodcock, as soon as possible in order that the total may be made up as nearly accurate as can be. Another of the big elk, brought from the Yellowstone Park for breeding purposes more than a year ago, has been found dead near a hunting camp occupied by a sportsmen's club in Clearfield county. The animal was killed with a round ball fired from a shot gun, and the person who killed it was evidently afraid to take the carcass as he left it in the woods. It is supposed that a deer hunter, seeing the elk's horns, mistook it for a deer and fired. The carcass was in such condition that it could not be used, but the head may be saved for mounting. The Game Commission has a report of the arrest of a hunter in Columbia county for killing a deer with a load of shot, which is forbidden by law, as only ball can be used. The hunter was fined.

Killed His Deer First Day

One of the aggravating things about hunting deer in Pennsylvania is "that after a hunter kills his deer he cannot shoot another one. The law is that a hunter can kill but one deer in a season and after he has bagged his one he is barred from participating in the hunt, so far as shooting is concerned. Of course he can go out and hunt, if he wants to, but there isn't any fun in tramping the forests and seeing a big buck deer and letting it get by without taking a shot at it. And yet, if the hunter does this, and kills more than one deer, he is liable to a fine of \$100. A young Philadelphian came up from his city at the beginning of the season this year and went camping with a party of Franklin county hunters in the vicinity of Mont Alto. On the very first day he went out with his trusty rifle he killed a fine buck and that barred him from further participation in the sport. He had to sit around camp during the rest of his vacation and see the other fellows go out to enjoy the chase and in the evening listen to descriptions of the fun they had during the day. He went home on the closing day of the season but he was fortunate. He was the only fellow in the camp to kill a deer.

The Power of Vodka

Much interest was taken in a bottle of vodka, or Russian liquor, that was being shown by a man in a Market street cigar store last night. The owner was just from New York, and had bought the liquor as a curiosity, as he believes, it has never been seen in this vicinity, at least has never been offered for sale by any of the wholesale liquor stores or behind the bars. Vodka is a pure white liquor distilled from stale bread, potatoes, or any other thing that you might think would not form the basis of whiskey, and it is said to be most potent as an intoxicant, albeit its qualities as a thirst-assuager are said to be nil, one drink creating a desire for another one until the man who partakes of it to any great extent is laid out flat. One drink will make a man thirsty, two will make him hellish, three will make him steal his own pocketbook and four will induce him to stone his grandmother. The czar of Russia has forbidden its manufacture and sale in Russia, and as the Russian government held the manufacturing privileges, the czar at one stroke of his pen created a condition of temperance in the home country. Vodka can't be made in this country—at least the kind of vodka that was made in Russia—but a brand of white forty-rod whiskey much resembling it is made, but it lacks the potency of the Russian national beverage.

Sarcasm

"I'm sending this communication to an editor. Would you write him that if it is too long he might cut it down to suit himself."

"Indeed, I should. If you didn't mention it such an idea would never occur to him."—Boston Transcript.

BIG SALES OF PIG IRON FEATURE WEEK'S MARKET

Announcement From Pittsburgh That a Leading Steel Company Will Sell at Present Prices for First Quarter of Next Year

New York, Nov. 28.—"The Iron Age" says sales of pig iron by Buffalo furnaces amounting to 150,000 to 200,000 tons are the chief feature of the iron market in a week that has brought little change in finished steel. A development at Pittsburgh that may become important is the announcement that a leading steel company will sell at present prices for the first quarter of next year and is authorizing its sales managers to meet the market.

It has been found that the better sentiment of the past three weeks has not kept prices from yielding, and it is evident that the policy of important steel producers will now be to sell freely for the first quarter of 1915 at the best prices that can be obtained. This may result, as in the closing weeks of 1911, in a more active market and make December, as is being predicted, the best month for bookings in the final quarter. Prices are now close to the well-remembered level of those of three years ago.

The sales of pig iron at Buffalo in two weeks have been close to 250,000 tons, and by some authorities those of the past week are put as high as 260,000 tons. The American Radiator Company alone took 108,000 tons for delivery in the first half of 1915. There were also two 15,000-ton lots, several of 10,000 tons and a considerable number of 5,000 tons. Most of the buying was for New England and New York State foundries, and \$12 for No. 2 X was generally the basis, though this was not the minimum. Buffalo furnaces are generally sold up far into the first quarter, some well into the second quarter, and asking prices of two interests are now \$13, with \$12.50 as minimum for early delivery. One furnace company will shortly blow in a furnace at Buffalo and one at Detroit.

In other districts Cincinnati, next to Buffalo, has been active in pig iron, sales there of both Northern and Southern iron being the largest in several months. There are indications that the buying by large foundry interests, who were attracted by recent low prices, will broaden into a considerable movement. Sales of Southern iron by the Steel Corporation were 30,000 tons last week, including 16,000 tons of basic to an Ohio river plant. Three lots of 5,000 tons of basic were placed in the Central West by the American Steel Foundries for Alliance and Sharon works, 10,000 tons at \$12.75, delivered, and 5,000 tons at \$12.50 at furnace.

November orders in finished lines have been less than the October average with some producers. The Steel Corporation's bookings, including export business, have averaged about the same as for last month and in the past week have been slightly better. Its pig production is now at 33 per cent of capacity, after having been considerably less early in the month. On the 19th blast furnaces, 74 are idle, the active capacity being 40 per cent of the whole. Since November 1 a number of furnaces have gone out, including one Duquesne, one Ohio and one Central at Cleveland, in the past week.

Published statements as to steel works and rolling mill resumption are misleading. There are alternating stops and starts, the latter being published as the former suppressed. In the industry as a whole it is doubtful if any real gain has been made in employment this month.

Bars, plates and structural shapes show a shade more activity this week. In the Central West the first two have sold at 1.05c, Pittsburgh, in ordinary business. The weakness of steel bars is due in part to the competition of iron bars, a sale of the latter, made at Buffalo, figuring back to .90c at Chicago district mill.

The New York Central's 25,000-ton rail order has been placed with the Lackawanna Steel Company and largely will be rolled before 1915. Some foreign rail business has been done of which details are not given out. Of the 25,000 tons of 60, 70 and 80-pound rails and 5,000 tons of track supplies, Norway, bids will be opened at Christiania on November 27. The length to which cast iron pipe-makers have gone to get winter work is shown in a bid of \$19.60 on 4,000 tons of 60-inch pipe at Boston this week, the next lowest bid being \$20.75. Dayton, Ohio, is in the market for 5,500 tons of 3 to 36-inch pipe.

Our London cable refers to the sale of ferro-manganese abroad at \$62, c. i. f., Baltimore, although \$68 was nominally the market before the British government embargo. No new shipments from England have yet been arranged for, as the result of Washington negotiations. In the case of manganese ore the State Department's efforts released loaded vessels at Indian ports for the Steel Corporation, but there is no promise of further shipments to this country from India.

PURE RICH BLOOD PREVENTS DISEASE

Bad blood is responsible for more ailments than anything else. It causes catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been wonderfully successful in purifying and enriching the blood, removing scrofula and other humors, and building up the whole system. Take it—give it to all the family so as to avoid illness. Get it to-day. Adv.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OFFER

No Time to Lose in Getting Bibles and First Come First Served Will Be Rule

Unknown to them there is now being formed among our readers a "Too Late Club."

While you may not know this, you are sure to be a member in good standing if you don't take immediate advantage of the Star-Independent's offer and get the Bible that everybody is talking about. At the rate at which they are now going they will not last long, so if you want to keep out of the "too-lates" you must act quickly. This is the Bible with the pictures printed in with the type. Each picture

Cut Your Inventory Work in Half



"My inventory took one afternoon this time, instead of a week as formerly. I used a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine."

Make your next inventory on a Burroughs, Mr. Business Man.

We will furnish the machine and show you how to use it, without cost, obligation, or risk.

Write, phone, or wire. We go anywhere to show business men.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

R. W. Dowdell, Sales Mgr., 303 Calder Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

tells a story or illustrates some particular verse in a manner that clearly brings out the point.

Then there are marginal references and educational helps that further explain the text.

Another valuable feature is the self-pronouncing text. All proper names are divided into syllables and plainly marked, so as to enable one to read aloud with absolute certainty of accuracy pronouncing all names of people and places.

It makes no difference how many Bibles you may now have, this one will take the place of all others, for the illustrations make plain the obscure passages and emphasize these great truths. Even if you do not belong to a religious organization, you will appreciate the literary value of this Bible in connection with these eye-teaching pictures.

Don't be among those who are always too late. Clip the certificate from another page of this issue and present it at this office. Act quickly; there is no time to lose.

FINANCE

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS

Bradstreet's Figures for Last Week in Harrisburg and Other Cities

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending November 26, as reported to Bradstreet's Journal, New York, aggregate \$2,175,884,000, again \$2,835,151,000 last week and \$2,723,513,000 in this week last year. Canadian clearings aggregate \$140,718,000, as against \$157,200,000 last week and \$186,954,000 in this week last year. Following are the returns for this week, with percentages of change from this week last year:

Table showing bank clearings for New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, San Francisco, and Baltimore.

Chicago Livestock Market

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; slow. Bulk, 7.40@7.60; light, 7.00@7.55; mixed, 7.25@7.55; heavy, 7.20@7.55; rough, 7.20@7.30; pigs, 5.00@6.00.

Chicago Board of Trade

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Close: Wheat—December, 113; May, 118 3/4.

AMUSEMENTS

PHOTOPLAY TO-DAY THE MAN OF IRON

Two-act Kalem IF I WERE YOUNG AGAIN. Two-act Selig. BELOVED ADVENTURE SERIES, No. 11. Lubin. COUNTLESS SWEDDIE. Essanay.

Next Saturday, December 5th, Miss Alice Joyce in two-act Kalem "Theft of the Crown Jewels"

Miss Joyce wears a \$3,000 Lady Duff Gordon creation and \$1,000,000 in real jewels in this picture.

Advertisement for Dauphin Deposit Trust Company, featuring a building illustration and text: 'New Notes to Customers. We believe in giving our customers money that's fit to handle. In fact this feature of our banking service has won for us popular recognition as the bank that always has a supply of new one and five dollar notes. Even in payrolls we do not give torn bills. This service involves extra work and expense to sort out all the old torn notes and express them to Washington, but the satisfaction it gives our customers justifies it. 213 Market Street. Capital, \$300,000 Surplus, \$300,000. Open for deposits Sat. evening from 6 to 8.'