

The Star-Independent

(Established in 1876)

Published by THE STAR PRINTING COMPANY, Star-Independent Building, 59-20-22 South Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa. Every Evening Except Sunday.

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

Delivered by carriers at 5 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, CUMBERLAND VALLEY No. 3280
Private Branch Exchange, No. 245-246

Friday, January 8, 1915.

JANUARY

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
31						

MOON'S PHASES—

Full Moon, 1st, 30th; Last Quarter, 8th;
New Moon, 15th; First Quarter, 23rd.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Harrisburg and vicinity: Fair to-night and Saturday. Slightly colder to-night with lowest temperature about 28 degrees.

Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair to-night, somewhat colder in north and west portions. Saturday fair. Gentle to moderate west winds.



YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG
Highest, 54; lowest, 36; 8 a. m., 46; 8 p. m., 36.

SAFETY FIRST FOR THE MEXICAN NAVY

Dispatches reaching Washington from sorely-tried Mexico announce that the Mexican Navy, or at least a large part of it, has declared itself neutral with respect to the war being waged between the Carranza and Villa factions. It is said further that four gunboats, and that is about half the Mexican Navy, "have retired to a quiet cove off Yucatan to await the result of the war between the factions."

This reported move of the Mexican Navy is the wisest one that we have heard of since the various revolutionary leaders have been shooting things up in the general scramble for the upper hand. Why the deuce should the Navy get mixed up in the scraps that are going on among the various land forces? What has the Navy got to gain? Unless the Navy becomes divided against itself it can do very little in the way of fighting anyhow. It is far more discreet for the Navy to do just what it is reported to have done, anchor in a quiet bay and let the land forces pummel each other until one or the other is annihilated.

So long as the land fighting lasts the Navy can just quietly rest on its guns, keep out of range of the bomb-shells and fatten up on hot tamales, chili sauce and the unrestricted wine mess. If the land fighting ever does come to an end all the Navy need do is steam out of that little retreat off Yucatan, remind the leaders of the winning army that it didn't take sides in the scrimmage and proclaim its allegiance to the victors. In that way the Navy officers will keep their heads on their shoulders and be in an altogether better condition than if they were now to take sides with one faction or the other and thus expose themselves to the danger of losing their heads by the guillotine route in event of that faction ultimately losing.

All hail to the Mexican Navy! It has adopted a "safety first" policy which if followed also by the land forces would bring about peace in the distressed republic far more effectively and far more speedily than intervention by the United States and all the Powers of Europe combined.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The annual report of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals read at yesterday's meeting, pointing out that better conditions exist in this city since the organization of the body, is gratifying not so much because it shows that men have been forced to treat animals decently,—for it is a pity that interference is at times necessary,—but rather because it demonstrates that humane persons acting as an organization can by their influence so improve conditions in a community.

The care of horses has been a big part of the work of the local society, and many an old nag would express gratitude if that were possible, for relief that has come to it in its weary life, through the S. P. C. A. The owner of the horse may not feel so grateful for the interference of the officers, but had he done the right thing by his dumb beast in the first place, or even after receiving due warning, he might have avoided all difficulty.

The S. P. C. A. does not consider the feelings of the owners of animals when it goes about fulfilling its purposes and making things lively in aldermen's offices. It considers the animals, and generally it

is the only active champion the poor dumb beasts ever have in this world.

A MAGAZINE'S HUNDRED YEARS

"This country delights more in the acquisition of foreign literature than in a laborious independent exertion of its own intellectual powers," is the remarkable declaration that may be found in an article on American language and literature in an 1815 issue of the "North American Review,"—perhaps not so remarkable at the time it was written, but striking in this year 1915 when we Americans have become rather well satisfied with the literature which has been resulting from the independent exertion of our intellectual powers.

During the last hundred years, which have meant so much for American letters, a force has been steadily operating which has done a great deal to encourage the expansion of the country's dignified literature,—the "North American Review." Born in 1815, this periodical is now observing its centennial. It is the first magazine in the country that has had a centennial to observe. As a power which has exerted an uninterrupted influence on American letters for a hundred years, it has our heartiest congratulations.

The "Review" in its retrospection not only reminds us of some events that were taking place a century ago, but prompts us to disturb the dusty complacency of its early volumes on library shelves, and to go pleasure-seeking among the brownish pages. The issues of 1815 reveal a notice regarding a proposed pilgrimage to the Holy Lands, signed by Gustavus Adolphus, formerly Gustavus IV, king of Sweden; an account of a law suit "had" by Louis Bonaparte, formerly king of Holland, "with his wife;" a notice of the expunging of Napoleon Bonaparte's name by the French Institute; an obituary of Robert Fulton, and numerous other items which make the quest of interest.

Throughout the hundred years of the "Review's" existence its pages have shown history in the forming, yet perhaps at no time with more significance to posterity than now, when the Great War is the prevalent topic. When the magazine files for 1915 are searched a century hence by the idly curious or by the diligently studios, there will doubtless be found much to marvel at and wonder about concerning the conflict of the nations, which may be so absorbing a subject indeed that the nineteenth century files which are of present interest will be undisturbed in their dust of an additional hundred years.

KANSAS STILL UNHAPPY?

Kansas, proverbial kicker, has no right this winter to complain about hard luck. Kansas depositors, as shown by the annual report just issued by the State Banking Commissioner, have \$118,692,455 to their credit in 939 state banks, and this is an increase of \$17,000,000 in a little more than five months.

The swollen condition of the safety deposit vaults of the Kansas banks, it is further explained, is due to the record wheat crops of the last year,—for it will be recalled that Kansas is one of the principal states in the western wheat belt and that wheat-raising is by far the greatest—Kansas industry.

And yet ever-complaining Kansas probably is not happy. Who ever heard of Kansas ever being entirely satisfied? The query, "What is the matter with Kansas?" has been made every year for many years in an effort to account for the perpetually long faces and ever-present grouches of the Kansans.

What if Kansas is \$17,000,000 ahead of the game this winter? Just think of how much richer she would have been had she held onto her record-breaking crop now that the war threatens to make two-dollar wheat a reality!

Still Kansas weeps.

The annual "Spring flood" in the Susquehanna river has arrived a few months in advance of the usual schedule.

Not all the horrors are confined to the European war zone. Take riding in the New York subway, for example!

The Villa "government" in Mexico wants to borrow \$300,000,000. Think of it, when gilt-edged municipal loans are so hard to float!

Still they are planning new skyscrapers for downtown New York. Means larger crowds for the many times overcrowded subway to handle.

Heavy rains are reported to have destroyed practically the whole of the Cuban tobacco crop. This means no Havanas, but there will be no shortage of stogies for the Pittsburgh delegation in the Legislature.

TOLD IN LIGHTER VEIN

ALWAYS TRUTHFUL

"Does your husband ever lie to you?"

"Never."

"How do you know?"

"He tells me that I do not look a day older than I did when he married me, and if he doesn't lie about that, I don't think he would about less important matters."—Houston Post.

WHY FARMING IS EXPENSIVE

"Farm products cost more than they used to."

"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raising and the entomological name of the insect that eats it and the pharmaceutical name of the chemical that will kill it, somebody's got to pay."—Anderson (N. C.) Intelligencer.

MUCH DEPENDS ON THE COTTAGE

"Do you think love in a cottage could be lasting?"

"Oh, yes, if it's the white stone kind of cottages they have at Newport."—Baltimore American.

PROOF OF IT

Motorist—"Have you driven for good people?"

Chauffeur—"Ge! You should have seen the obituaries of some of 'em."—Puck.

HAD TO OUT IT DOWN

Mistress—"Goodness, Bridget, where is our telephone?"

Bridget—"Mrs. Jones sent over, mum, askin' for the use of it, and I sinit it over, but I had the devil's own toime gittin' it off the wall, mum."—Washington Herald.

To-morrow Is Coupon Day

In THE GLOBE'S Greatest Sale of Sales

This Coupon is Worth 50c

To You—
Clip this coupon and bring it to THE GLOBE to-morrow. It will be accepted as 50c toward the purchase of any merchandise amounting to \$10 or over.
This coupon is good only for to-morrow—Saturday, January 9th, 1915.



Saturday is going to be the biggest day in THE GLOBE'S history. In addition to the remarkable bargains offered we intend to share our profits with you—CLIP THE COUPON. Great preparations have been made and a large extra force of salespeople will be on hand to serve you. We want every one to take advantage of the greatest offerings in Men's and Boys' apparel ever brought to your notice.

Note the Wonderful Savings on Men's Suits & Overcoats

\$15 & \$16.50 Suits Are Now	\$10.75	\$15 Balmacaan Overcoats ARE NOW	\$10.75
\$20 & \$22.50 Suits Are Now	\$13.75	\$20 & \$22.50 Overcoats ARE NOW	\$13.75
Suits Worth to \$25 Are Now	\$16.75	\$25 and \$30 Overcoats ARE NOW	\$18.75

The Manhattan Shirt Sale Is Now On

A semi-annual event that means much to every man who is in need of shirts—MANHATTANS are without question the best shirts made. The following schedule of prices prevails:

\$1.50 Manhattan Shirts are....	\$1.15
\$1.65 Manhattan Shirts are....	\$1.25
\$2.00 Manhattan Shirts are....	\$1.38
\$2.50 Manhattan Shirts are....	\$1.88
\$3.50 Manhattan Shirts are....	\$2.65
\$4.00 Manhattan Shirts are....	\$2.85
\$5.00 Manhattan Shirts are....	\$3.55

Bring the Boys to The Globe

To-morrow Is Profit-Sharing Day

Boys' \$5 and \$6.50 Suits and Overcoats Are \$3.85

THE SUITS are handsomely tailored and snappy models—of tan and gray mixed Cheviots, Cassimeres and Blue Serges—sizes to 17 years.

THE OVERCOATS. A large assortment of Scotch Mixtures, Chinchillas, Meltons and Fancy Corduroys; all warmly lined and are snug-fitting—for boys, ages to 10 years.

Boys' \$7.50 & \$8.50 Suits and Balmacaans \$5.85

THESE SUITS are made in the newest models—of elegant Pin Stripes, Blue Serges and nobby mixed fabrics—sizes to 18 years.

BALMACAAN OVERCOATS. These are made of neat Scottish Mixtures in Brown and Gray Checks and Donegal Tweeds—the full swagger style—sizes to 18 years.

CLIP THE COUPON THE GLOBE CLIP THE COUPON

Tongue-End Topics

Ski Soldiers Wear White

Use of the skis in the war in Europe has been developed on a large scale out in the Carpathians and on the hills and dreary plains of Galicia, where thousands of Austro-Hungarian soldiers move about rapidly and noiselessly by use of these devices. Their first duty is scouting, but now and then they are obliged to fight and fight hard. While some of the ski organizations have white uniforms others have to make use of white blankets to render themselves as nearly invisible as they possibly can.

Run Across Russian Scouts

A ski patrol's experience of a night is related by the officer in charge. The patrol had left camp in the evening, and, wrapped in white blankets, the men were speeding through a Carpathian forest late at night when the breaking of twigs cautioned the officer to order them to cover.

"A second later," he said, "I heard an alarm signal given by one of my corporals. I decided to investigate and with three men proceeded in the direction whence the signal had come. Near an ice and snow-covered bramble bush one of the patrol signalled caution and then informed me that near him on the right there was a Russian scouting party."

Have to Lie in the Snow

"There was nothing to be seen, however. Though the moon shone brightly, the tree trunks, snow-covered undergrowth and a shower of powdered silver sent down by the gently moving branches of the trees, hampered the view. So we crept under the brambles and saw to it that the powdered, cold silver entered by our collars. The ensuing wait was none too pleasant. We were measuring the snow with the length of our bodies, which is not the finest pastime I know. Right ahead of me there was an open stretch of snow and I had been watching the filigree thrown upon it by the moon as its beams broke through the branches of the tall beeches and oaks, when a long, black shadow appeared from the right."

Three Fur-Covered Cossacks

"The next instant three Cossacks entered the clearing. Their horses were small and shaggy and white, and the men seemed to hang in the saddles rather than sit in them. They were wrapped in thick furs. The bright moonlight showed they were Asiatics—broad

faces with strong chins, prominent cheekbones and long black beards with the frost clinging to the hair. A sign from me and my men were on their feet—another moment and the Cossacks were off their horses. They were a most surprised lot. Abject terror stood in their eyes and they had difficulty understanding that we were not evil spirits of the forest. The Cossacks had hardly been taken to the rear by one of our men when the vigorous tramp of Russian infantry was heard. Back under the bramble bush we went. Twenty yards away from us the Russians marched past."

Known as the "White Ravens"

"The officer then told how the ski patrol followed the Russians into a village. Later in the night he was able to get in touch with the commander of a German contingent, which occupied a quarry on the other side of the village. Toward morning he also discovered how the Russians, who had taken the village, could be outflanked. With dawn everybody was in his place and fire was opened. The Russians were forced to retreat in disorder, leaving behind many killed and wounded in addition to prisoners.

"We are known as the 'white ravens,'" the officer added.

Feeding the Railroad Cow on Sawdust

The annual report of President H. U. Mudge to the stockholders of the Rock Island railroad contains a chapter entitled, "A Twelve Year Review." This will interest not only the stockholders of the Rock Island system, but of all other railway securities, for it shows that the day is coming, if we keep on as we are now, when only a wealthy government can afford to operate a big railroad. It shows that a railroad in these times is like a cow that everybody wants to milk and nobody is willing to feed.

It has been estimated that the enforced reductions in rates and the steady increases in wages and taxes would reduce the Rock Island's net revenue last year on the basis of the business of 1913 by about \$10,000,000. President Mudge's analysis shows that the operation of these factors on the basis of the 1914 business cut the Rock Island's net revenue over \$16,000,000. This tremendous shrinkage is mainly due to six factors, none of which, let it be observed by critics of our railroads, is subject to the control of the railroad management. These factors are:

1. Arbitrary reductions of rates by State and Federal commissions.
2. Wage increases demanded and enforced by labor unions.
3. Higher costs of all forms of material and supplies.
4. Increased operating expenses made necessary by State laws. Three hundred of these laws affecting the Rock Island system have been enacted

in the last five years, most of which are political creations, devised to make "popularity" for politicians.
5. Increased taxes.
6. Increased cost of capital.
The figures on which the conclusions are based are taken out of the reports required and accepted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and are, therefore, incontrovertible. They furnish abundant food for reflection.—Leslie's Weekly, December 17, 1914.

WHALING INDUSTRY DECLINES

And Periodical Devoted to Its Interests Suspends Publication

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 8.—The decline in the whaling industry reached a point where it is no longer profitable to maintain a periodical devoted to its interests, according to the publishers of the Whaler's Shipping List, who to-day announced that this week's issue would be the last of that weekly journal. When the paper was established in 1843 the number of vessels engaged in the whale fishery was 675, with an aggregate tonnage of 199,174. Of these ships 260 hailed from New

Bedford and its sister port, Fair Haven, and 75 from Nantucket. Three years later the highwater mark in the industry was reached with 680 ships aggregating 233,253 tons. To-day only 32 vessels with a total tonnage of 6,813 are engaged in the search for whales.
In 1851 the whaling fleet brought to this country 428,070 barrels of sperm and whale oil and 5,652,300 pounds of whale bone. In 1914, with the pursuit of whales almost wholly confined to the Atlantic ocean, the oil brought home amounted to but 19,270 barrels. Three vessels brought back from the Arctic 34,000 pounds of whale bone. The highest price for sperm oil, reached during the Civil war was \$2.75 a gallon; last year's product sold at 45 to 48 cents.

MANHATTAN SHIRTS
REDUCED
FORRY'S

DIRECT ROAD

Go to Your 1915 Christmas Happiness by the Way of the Security Trust Company Holiday Savings Club

CLUB STILL OPEN

36 and 38 NORTH THIRD STREET
Near Postoffice