

TOTAL 1914 FIRE LOSS \$117,878.17

Chief Kindler's Annual Report Shows Greater Damage Done Than in the Year Before

FALSE ALARMS STILL ANNOY

Thirteen were Turned in During the Year—City Appropriated \$35,825 to Department—Special Bond Issue Covered Cost of New Auto Engines

The fire loss in Harrisburg during 1914 was \$117,878.17, according to the annual report of Fire Chief John C. Kindler, made public to-day. The total during 1913 was \$74,000.

The total insurance on the buildings destroyed or partly destroyed was \$684,325, while the actual loss on buildings, most of which were not entirely destroyed, amounted to \$26,423.70.

The report deals mainly with the actual money loss during the year and the expenses incurred in the department. While the number of fires and the kinds of alarms sent in were included, the report did not go into detail as to the location of the buildings nor the character of the contents destroyed.

The greatest loss in any single month in 1914 was in April when there were but three box alarms and thirteen telephone calls. The building loss was \$11,000 and the loss to contents was \$74,100, according to the Chief's figures.

The property insurance on the buildings partly destroyed was \$87,500 while the contents insurance was \$73,850, or \$1,250 less than the value of the contents destroyed.

The next highest month was February when the property loss totaled \$4,736.95 and the contents loss \$4,600. January was a close third with a property loss of \$4,200 and contents loss of \$4,225.

September was an unusually quiet month in the fire department, the total loss being \$10, while in June the total was but \$70.

The total loss to buildings for the year was \$26,423.70 while the contents loss was \$91,454.47, making the total loss \$117,878.17. The total insurance on the property and contents involved was \$1,182,975.

Despite the fact that a reward of \$100 is provided in the general contingent fund for the arrest and conviction of any person sending in a false alarm, the department responded to thirteen false alarms during the year. In October false alarms were more frequent, than at any other time, four being sent in. Ninety-five box alarms were responded to, January and March leading with fourteen each. There were 137 telephone calls, the greatest number occurring in the month just closed, December.

Aid Given Outside the City The department was called upon four times during the year to render assistance outside the city as follows: In September, to Penbrook, Wolf's bakery, and White Hill, Stouffer's duck farm; October 7, to Lemoyne, Heiges' garage and nearby buildings, and November 9, to Camp Hill, home of Frank Cooper.

The appropriation for the year for the department was \$35,825.43, of which all but \$1,000 was expended. The greatest item was the salaries of the drivers which amounted to \$11,850. This does not include the salary of \$900, of the chief engineer; the salary of the assistant engineer, \$225, or the salary for the tillerman on the Mt. Vernon hook and ladder truck, \$675.

The contingent expenses of the department was \$4,659, of which the purchase of new hose was the greatest single item of expense, amounting to \$2,928. The two new automobiles of the department were purchased out of money obtained from a bond issue, ratified by the electors of the city. The money did not come from the moneys regularly appropriated to the department.

Expenses of the Companies During the year \$1,000 was appropriated for a new boiler for the Paxton steam fire engine. This was not expended but is represented by the \$1,000 remaining of the appropriation. The amounts spent by the various companies in the city follow: Friendship, \$937.50; Hope, \$757.50; Citizens, \$757.50; Washington, \$585; Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder, \$675; Paxton, \$757; Good Will, \$765; Mount Pleasant, \$757; Susquehanna, \$937.50; Reily, \$757; Shamrock, \$757; \$535; All the Hook and Ladder, \$739.50; Camp Curtin, \$300; Royal, \$300.

Wilson Hints at Veto The Associated Press, Washington, Jan. 12.—President Wilson intimated to-day that he will veto the immigration bill because of the literacy test.

SPECIAL RULE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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ty invoked that doctrine in favor of human slavery in other days. "The President, as the leader of his party, when he charges the opposition with not having a new idea in thirty years, should at least find some buffer for everything new that is proposed, besides the doctrine of states sovereignty that surrendered at Appomattox half a century ago."

As Representative Campbell was speaking disorderly on the floor and in the galleries, called forth a rebuke from Senator Clark.

Threatens to Clear Galleries "The gentleman on the floor must preserve order," he said. "The spectators in the gallery are here by the courtesy of the House and it is indecorous for them to talk so loudly that their conversation can be heard on the floor. The Speaker intends to enforce order here to-day. If this disturbance does not stop I will order the galleries cleared."

Progressive party support was voiced by Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania. "There is no reason," he said, "why the woman suffrage problem should be met piecemeal and fractionally. There is no reason why it should be decided in forty-eight different places. It should be decided once and for all here in Washington. The blackguard, the thief, the unconvicted scoundrel of every kind wakes up and casts his ballot, but the American woman must stand aside."

Representative Hobson argued that the resolution did not take any power from the States. Support for the rule but opposition to the submission of the amendment was expressed by Representative Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin.

Representative Murdock, Progressive, of Kansas, supported the resolution. "I am against the American woman dragging her skirts through the mire of partisan politics," he said, "and for that reason I favor woman suffrage as a means of cleaning the mire of party politics."

Representative Hulings, of Pennsylvania, and Lindbergh, of Minnesota, made brief speeches favoring the resolution.

Vote on Rule Not an Indicator The overwhelming vote in favor of the rule was by no means indicative of the sentiment on the resolution itself. Many who voted for the rule to bring the question up for a yes and no vote announced their intention of voting against the resolution itself.

Anti-Suffragists claimed the suffragists would not muster the necessary two-thirds vote; the suffragists did not regret more than that the House would register a majority in favor of the proposition.

The debate on the rule had been spirited, bringing support and opposition from all parties. The real debate, which began at 1 o'clock, with six hours to run, brought out the heavy artillery of both sides, and promised a vote some time after 7 o'clock this evening.

To the applause and cheers of supporters of both sides of the question, packed in opposite galleries, the House plunged into a debate fully as spectacular as that which attended the vote on the prohibition amendment some time ago.

Webb Opposes Amendment Representative Webb, chairman of the Judiciary committee, led off the debate in opposition to the amendment. He believed if the question were voted on by women more than eighty per cent would vote against suffrage.

Debate on the special rule had been concluded by the floor leaders of the Republican and Democratic sides, Representative Mann supporting the amendment and Representative Underwood opposing it.

The rights of the States to control the franchise of the franchise was endorsed in Underwood's speech.

Woman Suffrage Fed, Says Webb "This question," he said, "is the gravest one this body has had to consider. I deny that the exercise of the franchise is a universal right. You do not believe it is a right. Many of those who will vote for this amendment here to-day are from States which would deny this right to other races because they believe it would destroy your civilization."

Mr. Webb charged that woman suffrage was more or less a fad. "Those advocating woman suffrage want something to agitate about and if they should find nothing to agitate about they would be disappointed," said he. "If they can get it they don't want it; if they can't get it they'll carry on agitation for it."

Representative Taylor, of Colorado, supported the amendment, saying the opposition spoke from prejudice and misinformation.

HOBOS ARE NEITHER TRAMPS NOR BUMS; THE DICTIONARY IS WRONG, DECLARES THEIR KING



"JEFF" DAVIS AND HIS COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK RESTAURANT

"Hobo—a professional tramp; one who spends his life travelling from place to place, esp. by stealing rides on trains, and begging for a living."—Webster's Dictionary. "Jeff" Davis, president of the International Itinerant Workers' Union, Hobos of America, and known as the king of his class, says the lexicographer is dead wrong. "I will not rest," he says, "until the dictionaries are changed and the label on a worthy class of men is removed."

born in Cincinnati twenty-nine years ago, is the man who seeks to establish in New York a Hotel de Glink to afford shelter and a base of operations to the honest homeless men now in the metropolis. He pleads for his system that it gives the man out of work a chance to eat and keep himself warm without resorting to begging.

Speed Demons Entered for the Vanderbilt Cup Race Will Be Run Over Novel Course on Exposition Grounds at San Francisco on Washington's Birthday—De Palma Has Twice Won Trophy

The Vanderbilt cup race on Washington's birthday starts the ten months of thrills and of wonderful spectacles in the sport world, scheduled in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The world's most noted speed demons will cut lightning-like turns in and out among the miles of vast exhibit palaces, gardens and pavilions of the thirty-eight participating nations and forty-one States and territories, on the most remarkable and spectacular course ever laid out for such an event.

Most of the entrants, including Barney Oldfield, Earl Cooper, Eddie Rickenbacker, Gil Anderson and a host of other dare-devils will participate in the Vanderbilt race and also in the Grand Prix, which will be run off five days later over the same course. Entries made to date indicate the biggest field of drivers ever seen at a cup race.

Two of the three long projectiles, bearing the brand of Maxwell, will be piloted by Barney Oldfield and "Dare-devil" Carson. The third man has not yet been announced. Rickenbacker will guide one of the two among the Penguas, entered from across the Atlantic, according to a telegram just received from Fred J. Wagner, to Chairman W. L. Hughson, of the exposition's racing committee. The Stutz Company has entered three Stutz racing machines, with the noted drivers, Gil Anderson and Earl Cooper, at the wheel.

Other entries are two Duzenbogs and three Sunbeams. Just how many racers will face the starters has not been announced, although at least one is assured. And this is but the beginning.

For the first time in their history these two international races will be held where hundreds of thousands will be certain to witness every part of the course. While the course is the finest ever laid out, it will have features which will furnish thrills every moment, with the minimum danger of accident. For example, the asphalt roadway throughout the exposition grounds, which is 200 feet wide, will be so divided that one-half of it will be given over to the racers going east and the other half to the speed-demons rushing westward. The division line will be a nine foot barricade of baled straw, burlap and pads, all secured firmly by anchored cables. The driver who strikes into this barrier will run little risk of capsizing. This barricade will be erected all through the center of the Plaza, at the "Hairpin" turn, and at the two right angle turns. One full lap of the course, which utilizes the exposition's mile race track, is a fraction less than four miles.

The big Vanderbilt cup race covers a distance of approximately 300 miles, with the minimum danger of five times around the novel course. The Grand Prix is 100 miles longer. It will cover 100 laps. Barney Oldfield, the first entrant in the race, went over the course last week and pronounced it the finest ever given over to these two races. Excepting the graded dirt track, every foot of it is asphalt.

Horatio Anasagasti, the millionaire commissioner-general from Argentina, and himself an automobile manufacturer, will have a racing entry, which will be his country's first venture into the dissipation, while Ralph de Palma, twice winner of the Vanderbilt cup, declares that he will take part in the race to take away the cup for the third and final time.

Credit Expert Delayed The expert who will establish the retail credit rating bureau for the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce has been delayed in Providence, R. I., where he is engaged in similar work. It is announced by the chamber that the work will be completed in a week after his arrival. The bureau will serve the members of the chamber who give credit for retail sales.

Lineman Injured in 25-foot Fall S. L. Wimer, 49 years old, of Port Royal, a lineman for the Western Union Telegraph Company, fractured his left ankle in a fall of twenty-five feet from a tree in Annuville last evening while aiding in stretching wire. He was taken to the Harrisburg hospital, where the fracture was reduced.

OPTIMISTIC TONE AT BANK MEETINGS

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M. A. Cumber, J. V. V. Reymers, Charles C. Cumber, Edward Bailey and Harry L. Dress. The directors will organize Monday at 11 o'clock.

Railways Cos. Elect Officers Carlisle, Jan. 12.—Officers and directors for the Cumberland Railway and the Carlisle and Mount Holly railways were chosen at a meeting of the stockholders held yesterday. W. H. McCrae, of Newville, is president and the other officers are: Vice president and secretary, E. J. Kitzmiller; treasurer and manager, George Plough; directors, John Graham, W. H. McCrae, D. H. Heller, George Young, W. F. Pascoe, John Hoefel, C. W. Harman, E. J. Kitzmiller and S. M. Kitzmiller.

Traction Co. Boards Re-elected The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harrisburg Traction Company will be held March 2. Formal meetings of the stockholders of the East Harrisburg Passenger Railway Company and the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, both of which are operated by the Harrisburg Traction Company, were held yesterday. All of the old members of the boards of directors were re-elected.

Five Market Co. Directors Chosen At a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Market Company held this morning five directors were elected as follows: D. M. Dull, D. H. Baker, W. M. Hoerner, A. A. Panake and M. G. Potts.

ROADS OBJECT TO DECISION

Anthracite Carries Appeal to Dauphin County Court on Reduction of Freight Rate on Coal

The anthracite coal carrying railroads entering Philadelphia, which were recently ordered by the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission to reduce their freight rate on hard coal forty cents a ton from the mines to Philadelphia, to-day took an appeal from the Commission's decision to the Dauphin county court under the provisions of the act creating the commission.

According to the announcement, the effect of the reduction will be to diminish the net revenues of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by approximately \$1,500,000 a year; the Philadelphia and Reading railway approximately \$2,000,000 and other companies by several hundred thousand dollars.

"The importance to the State of Pennsylvania and to the city of Philadelphia of adequately conserving the revenue of the carriers," the statement says, "demands that immediate action shall be taken to protect their revenue from such a widespread destruction as is involved under this order of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission."

ALLEGED DYNAMITER TAKEN

King Brown Applies to Railroad Policeman for Food and Is Placed Under Arrest

King Brown, 34 years old, the negro suspected of dynamiting the home of his brother-in-law, G. W. Wood, at York, yesterday morning at 12.20 o'clock, was arrested last evening at Lemoyne when he became hungry and applied at the home of a railroad policeman for food. The officer, H. O. Schauer, recognized Brown from the description sent out from York and after feeding the man brought him to police headquarters in this city.

Sergeant Myers and Detectives Meech and Mittel, of the York department, who had been following Brown's trail, arrived at headquarters here a few minutes after the arrival of the railroad policeman and his prisoner. Brown was bundled into the automobile and taken back to York by the York policeman.

Brown, who said he has lived for a month at 433 South street, this city, confessed to dynamiting the York house, according to the police. He said he saw his wife and another man in the house and, being angered because she would not live with him, planted the dynamite, which he had secured from a man near Lemoyne, and touched it off. He said he escaped as far as Lemoyne on a freight train.

KUNKEL ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Judge Criticizes Teaching Methods When Sentencing Young Offenders

Just before sending to the Huntingdon Reformatory four of five boys who confessed to almost a score of robberies in this city, Judge Kunkel last evening dropped a word of criticism regarding the methods of teaching in the Sunday schools. The boys sent to the reformatory are Paul Schubauer, Joseph Osborne, Milton Schreffler and George Dare. Sentence was suspended in the case of Weston Ashenfelder.

The boys all set up an appeal for leniency, among other things saying that they have for years attended Sunday schools regularly. "That's not saying very much," began the Judge, "if you attended Sunday school and broke into other people's homes during the week."

The Court then suggested it may be possible that some boys go to Sunday school because it is a mandatory rule laid down by their parents and that when they do get there possibly they do not become interested or the teaching is confined to a distant subject not dealing with the children's own welfare. "It seems," said Judge Kunkel, "to be regarded as more important to-day to teach the children how far it is from Jerico to Jerusalem, than 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

Breaks Gold Tooth at Profit South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 12.—F. J. Ham, of New York, broke a gold tooth crown on a pearl in a raw oyster at the Royal James Inn here yesterday. Mr. Ham was indignant until a jeweler told him the pearl was worth about \$50. Mr. Ham says he is willing to break some more \$10 gold crowns on \$50 pearls at a profit of \$40 each.

IT PAYS TO USE STAR-INDEPENDENT WANT ADS.

DROP A PART OF FRONT ST. PLAN

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ago and through eminent domain proceedings, undertook to get title to the ground on the west side of Front street, between South street and a point 65 feet north of Liberty street, the City Commissioners passed on first reading to-day a measure introduced by Commissioner Lynch providing for the repeal of the original street opening ordinance.

Taylor's Annual Report Several of the owners of the ground in question had said they are willing to give, free, the ground for park purposes, but if it is to be utilized for street purposes they want the full market value. To take the ground for street purposes, the Commissioners first set, it would cost the City well on to \$50,000 or possibly more.

The annual report of Commissioner Taylor was presented, it being a resume of the work done in the park, playground and fire departments during the last year. After praising the Park Department and pointing to the fact the park area has been steadily growing since 1902, the Commissioner points out the changes made under his administration in 1914.

He refers to the changing of his quarters from the Union Trust Company building to the Calder building on Market square; his new auto, the Essex; the new golf and tennis club house, the new entrance to Reservoir Park at Twenty-first and Market streets; plans for lighting the Twelfth street playground and the Front street park; completion of the fill along the river between Iron avenue and Paxton street; planting of many trees along the river front, in the parks and along City streets; widening and rebuilding of a part of the Cameron Parkway near the almshouse, and plans for the new bridge over Spring creek at Cameron street.

He further sets out that permanent improvements costing \$8,600 were made during the year and paid for out of the park maintenance fund, while additional improvements were made at a cost of \$17,341.20, these being paid for out of the \$100,000 park loan.

Taylor Shows a Balance The Commissioner's departmental surplus at the close of 1914 totaled \$2,127.38, but he to-day offered an ordinance providing for the use of \$1,821 of that money to pay the cost of placing fifteen light standards in Front street park, between Iron avenue and Paxton street, and sixteen additional standards on the Twelfth street playground. This would leave a surplus of \$323.38.

Ordinances passed finally to-day included the measures fixing the salaries of the officers of the police department; the clerk to the Commissioner of Finance, Commissioner Bowman introduced an ordinance providing for the city's paying the paving assessments levied against St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, and the Epworth M. E. church. In the former case the assessment amounted to \$392.27 while in the latter it was \$197.

The ordinance making an appropriation to cover the cost of constructing a new fire house for the Royal Fire Company also was passed finally. By resolution introduced by Commissioner Lynch the Commissioners decided to hold their next weekly meeting on Wednesday, January 20, at 2 o'clock, instead of Tuesday, January 19, the date of the inauguration of Dr. Brumbaugh as Governor of the State.

Harry D. Reel, City Sealer of Weights and Measures, submitted his quarterly report showing that he made 918 inspections, sealed 750 weights and measures, condemned 168 and attended city markets on 63 occasions.

FINANCE

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Table with columns for stock types (Alaska Gold, Amal Cop, etc.), prices, and market status. Includes sub-sections for 'New York, Jan. 12' and 'Chicago Grain Market Closing'.

Chicago Grain Market Closing Chicago, Jan. 12.—Close: Wheat—May, 88 1/2; July, 124 1/2. Corn—May, 75 1/2; July, 76 1/2. Oats—May, 55 1/2; July, 53. Pork—January, 18 1/2; May, 18 1/2. Lard—January, 10 1/2; May, 10 1/2. Ribs—January, 9 1/2; May, 10 1/2.