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JANUARY

Calendar for January 1915 showing days of the week and dates.

MOON'S PHASES

Full Moon, 1st, 30th; Last Quarter, 5th; New Moon, 15th; First Quarter, 23d.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Harrisburg and vicinity: Fair and colder to-night with lowest temperature about 20 degrees. Tuesday fair and colder. Eastern Pennsylvania: Local snows and colder to-night. Tuesday partly cloudy and colder. Moderate shifting winds becoming northwest.



YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG Highest, 29; lowest, 23; 8 a. m., 24; 8 p. m., 26.

SAVING IN MOTOR-DRIVEN FIRE ENGINES

The announcement of the plan of Fire Commissioner Taylor to recommend to the City Commission the purchase of a motor tractor for the Friendship steam fire engine which was sent to the repair shop by the unfortunate accident of last Saturday, is a step in the direction of economy.

As pointed out by the Commissioner it would require an outlay of about \$1,000 to put the engine in the same condition it was in before it crashed against a support of the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge. Part of this expense for actual repairs would be avoided if a tractor were purchased, as the tractor would take the place of some of the parts of the apparatus that were smashed and would otherwise have to be bought.

Moreover to repair the engine as a horse-drawn vehicle would involve the buying of a new horse to take the place of the one killed in the crash, whereas if a tractor were purchased at once the two remaining engine horses could be sold and the money thus received could be applied to meet part of the cost of the motor equipment.

While the original outlay for the tractor, of course, would be considerably larger than the cost of putting the engine in the condition it was in before the accident, there is money available for such purposes in the special fund obtained for the Fire Department in the recent \$25,000 bond issue.

There would be little risk involved in the experiment of trying out a motor tractor on a steam fire engine in this city. It has been done in other cities with marked success and it has been shown that the saving effected by doing away with the cost of caring for and feeding the horses is so great in a year as to make it possible to offset in a comparatively short time the initial expense of purchasing tractors. Once the original outlay for a tractor is saved there is a constant saving in the year-to-year operation of motor-driven fire apparatus as compared with the expense of maintaining horses to draw an engine.

ECONOMICAL OLD UNCLE SAM

When it comes to economy business men might well learn a thing or two from their old Uncle Samuel. There is a notice in the current number of the "United States Official Postal Guide" headed "Conservation of Twine" which might be a joke, but it isn't. It is a lesson on the importance of avoiding small extravagances.

In tying small packages of letters, one wrap of twine only each way should be made. If the package is so bulky as to necessitate the use of more twine, or in tying out long letters, the least number of wraps should be made each way that will insure the safety of the package in transit.

It would also be to the purpose, we might suggest,

if the department were to instruct employes to remove the twine carefully from all packages when distribution of the mail is made and preserve it for further use. Thrifty housekeepers are accustomed to save twine for future service that comes to them, often in liberal allotments, on packages from the stores. Employes of the Postoffice Department might get the same habit, if they do not already have it, and they could thus make one ball of twine do service for a long time.

The story about the postmaster who saved the government several cents' worth of ink by refraining from dotting his i's and crossing his t's was possibly the invention of some malicious individual who wanted to cast reflections on Uncle Sam's economical practices. Yet the reducing of parcel post rates, the lowering of the registry fee and even the ultimate establishing of one cent postage, must depend largely on the economy in little things, as well as in big ones, which the Department is able to exercise.

ON CAPTURING A KING

Some of the most interesting stories connected with the war, we may assume, do not reach this country. Many of them share the fate of the pathetic account headed "A Sad Story" which was represented by two blank columns the other day in a Paris newspaper after the censor got through with it—only the headline surviving to tell the tale. Other stories certainly never reach journalists, for there must be a much greater abundance of them than ever get into print.

One interesting story has appeared, however, which, if not late news still is news, and even if not authentic is nevertheless interesting. It is the story coming from London about almost capturing the Kaiser, in which an officer of the Tenth Hussars tells how part of his regiment made off Christmas morning toward a certain fork in a road on the way to General von Mauben's headquarters where they understood the Kaiser was going to pass, and how they just missed an automobile in which they could recognize the Kaiser with their glasses, but succeeded in cutting off two cars which followed and in capturing the royal luggage.

It is difficult to conceive of the Kaiser, or of any of the other warring sovereigns, for that matter, in captivity. There is certainly a question as to what the consequences of a capture would be. Without drawing close comparisons between the game of chess and the game of war, we might call attention to the fact that, in the former, the king cannot be taken and therefore has an advantage. Yet when he is checkmated the game is over.

IS BASEBALL WORK?

In discussing the squabble between the organized baseball leagues and the Federal League, now being threshed out in the Chicago courts, the question often asked is: "Is baseball work?"

It reminds one of the days when baseball first started in this country,—that is, when it got its first actual start as the national game,—just after the Civil War. In those days the game was regarded as sport, pure and simple, entirely divorced from professionalism, and there wasn't a town of any size in the East that did not possess one or more baseball clubs, many of them with fancy names, the players on which played for the pure love of it.

So quickly did the popularity of the game spread in Pennsylvania that the clubs of the state formed a state association, and in 1868 there met in Harrisburg representatives of more than two hundred Pennsylvania clubs, the object being to further the interests of the game and make closer relations among clubs. The convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives and at the close of a two-day session the entire convention attended a game between the Harrisburg Tyroleans and a Coatesville team. The Harrisburg team, with William Murray as pitcher and Thomas Montgomery as catcher, won the contest.

The state association did not last long, however, dying at the end of a couple of years, but nobody in those days ever looked upon baseball as work. On the contrary it was played mostly in the early summer evenings after the day's work was done, and was regarded purely as a recreation. If anybody had suggested that players should be paid, he would have been regarded as a mild lunatic, and hoisted.

It was not until 1874 that paid baseball got into Harrisburg. There was great rivalry between the home teams known as the High Boys and Experts, and in a series of games it was thought necessary to have better pitchers and catchers. The Experts engaged a brawny mill-worker from Philadelphia, who was a crackerjack catcher, and the High Boys sent to Philadelphia and engaged a battery known as the Snyder Brothers and a shortstop named Harry Riffert.

That was the entering wedge. Thereafter paid players were employed here regularly and instead of baseball being a recreation it became a profession. It has been that in Harrisburg ever since, and now it is regarded as work, after all.

The Towanda man reported to have got drunk from sweet cider must have had a psychological jag.

Remember, gentlemen of the Legislature, that whether or not you are watching your step your constituents are!

Mr. Harry Kendall Thaw, as the society editor would say, has returned to the Tombs after a vacation pleasantly spent in Canada and various parts of New England.

The Chamber of Commerce apparently is meeting with a good deal of success in its work of demonstrating to wholesalers the great advantages of Harrisburg as a distributing center. This is the practical kind of work that brings business to the city.

Perhaps the experts can tell us whether the losses of 43 ships by the German Navy and 28 by the British Navy, as reported since the start of the war, have had the automatic effect of raising United States from its position of fourth as a Naval power, which it held July 1, 1914.

BREAKS A COLD IN A FEW HOURS WITHOUT QUININE

First Dose of "Papes Cold Compound" Relieves All Grippe Misery

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffing! A dose of "Papes Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages; stops nasty discharges or nose running; relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Papes Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only 25 cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Don't accept a substitute.—Adv.

Tongue-End Topics

Activity of Underwater Craft The steady extension of the sphere of activity of German submarines is the subject of a recent article by the German naval expert, Count Reventlow. The sinking of the British battleship Formidable in the Channel, preceded as it was by the sinking of a patrol boat off Dover and later by the destruction of two commercial steamers off the French coast, gives evidence, says the writer, that German underwater craft are able to operate almost anywhere even in the most frequented waters.

Heavy Tax on Brussels Street Cars The German military authorities in Belgium have forbidden the sale of photographs or picture postcards of King Albert and M. Max, Mayor of Brussels, now imprisoned in Germany. In Brussels, the street railway still is being operated by the Belgian company, which is required to turn over thirty per cent of its receipts to the German tax collector.

Jailed For Trading With Germans Judgment has just been decreed in the courts of Calcutta in the first case of "trading with the enemy," which was made a severe misdemeanor at the beginning of the war. The accused, an employe of a Calcutta exporting firm, was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$300. He was convicted of endeavoring to arrange for the sale of a shipment of mica to a German firm.

War Hits 212 German Newspapers "Owing to decreased advertising revenue arising out of the war, 212 German newspapers are already said to have disappeared. At least half that number have probably died in Great Britain," says the London "Globe." "These facts supply the strongest imaginable comment on the common fallacy that this war is profitable to the European newspaper owner. As a matter of fact, the reverse is the case. A modern newspaper is an exceedingly complex organization, and the purchaser obtains for a penny or half-penny a publication which costs more than that sum to produce. The explanation is to be found in the profits derived from advertising revenues, with the result when that decreases below a certain point, a paper is run at a loss on production, which increases with the increase of circulation. So far from the British press having found the war a gold mine, there is not one newspaper that has not felt the pinch somewhere, and many are making the greatest financial sacrifices in order to continue in their role of purveyors of news, and thus to perform a real public service."

Complains About American Writers The "Hamburger Nachrichten" complains that Americans in Germany are acting as the representatives of London newspapers, this being viewed by the "Nachrichten" as hardly in accord with strict ideas of neutrality. The "Nachrichten" says: "Every war between civilized nations is initiated by the rupture of diplomatic relations. Newspaper representatives in many respects resemble diplomats, for their task is to obtain information and to give their own country a true insight into the existing state of affairs. Can we take it as in the slightest degree possible that those London journals which are showing the greatest hatred toward Germany can still be maintaining their correspondents lying low in Berlin? Of course not. They are Americans! Thus they enjoy the protection of their embassy; and even if they place their telegraphic reports before the German censor, naturally whatever they send their editors through the American post bag goes through unexamined."

Sir Galahad The Most Conspicuous of the Knights of the Round Table was Sir Galahad, the son of Launcelot and Elaine. The familiar words, "There Galahad sat, with manly face, yet maiden meekness in his face," sufficiently indicate the qualities for which the knight was famous—to wit, lion-hearted courage combined with humility and meekness of spirit, the strength of the oak with the soft beauty of the lily.

SAFETY FIRST

(UNDER AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY THE STAR-INDEPENDENT PRINTS EACH MONDAY A PRACTICAL ARTICLE DEALING WITH THE "SAFETY FIRST" MOVEMENT OF KINDRED SUBJECTS. PREPARED BY THAT DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE ENGINEER JOHN PRICE JACKSON IS THE HEAD.)

The most common form of blood poisoning occurring in the industrial world or in everyday life is that known under the term of septicemia. This condition always arises from the entrance of germs at some point where the skin has been broken. Such wounds may be deep, extending through the skin and well into the soft tissues beneath, as a fracture by a nail or other sharp instrument; or they may be very superficial, simply a removal of a part of the skin varying from a small scratch to destruction of large areas, as found following crushing injuries, especially those caused by machinery in motion.

The importance of the consequences of any injury, so far as blood poisoning is concerned, is not at all dependent upon the extent of the injury, but upon the kind of germs which enter at such point and upon the conditions which allow them to multiply in the wound. The results of this condition, which it shares in common with other dangerous illnesses, are the intense suffering, prostration and danger of loss of life and absence from work with its accompanying loss of income and increased expenditure for medical service.

In addition to this, blood poisoning has consequences which are more distinctly its own. Chief among these is deformity. This may show itself in a distortion of the parts affected, together with stiffening of the joints, thus impairing the usefulness of the member or rendering it entirely worthless. Worse than deformity, however, is the amputation of a hand, arm or leg, which, while not an everyday happening, occurs so frequently that every industrial community of any size contains living specimens, the results of these conditions.

A few cases of blood poisoning will occur with even the best care and attention, but the greater majority can and should be avoided. All that is needed is proper attention. By proper attention is meant careful and clean dressing immediately after the injury has occurred and not, as is so often the case, after the lapse of a day or two, when the surrounding area has become red, swollen, hot and painful, with possibly more or less pus exuding from the insufficient opening of the original wound.

Such conditions arise only through ignorance or carelessness, both of which can be overcome by proper instruction in and appreciation of the principles of "first aid." This system depends for its efficiency on prompt care and proper care. By covering a wound with a sterile dressing as soon as possible after an injury has occurred the chances for germs entering into the tissues either from the air or from unclean substances with which it might come in contact are reduced to a minimum. The common practice of applying to an injury oily or dirty water, a soiled handkerchief or a quid of tobacco are mentioned only to be condemned as far more dangerous than no attention whatsoever.

As soon as practicable after the "first aid" dressing has been applied the wound should be seen and dressed by a competent person. This may mean a physician or a nurse. One dressing, however, is not sufficient and the wound should continue to receive careful attention until every open spot has been covered over, for just as long as there is a break in the skin there is always an opportunity for germs of greater or less virulence to find a lodging place.

It takes a little more time when an accident occurs to be clean and careful, but the results of such care are so marked that no workman can afford to take chances any more than he can afford to disregard any other safety device.

PHONE COS. MUST CO-OPERATE

Rival Companies Must Work Together in Northampton County

In granting a certificate of public convenience to-day to Blue Mountain Telephone and Telegraph Company, to extend its business operations in the boroughs of Pen Argyl, Wind Gap, Roanoke and East Bangor, all in the county of Northampton, in opposition to the present territory of the United States Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Public Service Commission declared that the future development of the telephone service will demand that every local community, however small, shall be given the opportunity to communicate by telephone with the state at large and the state at large with every local community whenever circumstances will permit such co-operative service.

There is no reason, the Commission says, why the 265,000 and odd independent telephone subscribers in the State who can reach the slate region, and who can be reached from that region over the wires of the Blue Mountain Company, through present or future traffic arrangements, should not be permitted to get that service.

The protest of the Slate Belt Company was that it already occupies the given territory with a telephone system and that if permission would be granted to the petitioner to enter a territory so limited in area and population, the competition resulting therefrom would seriously injure, if not destroy, the property values of the Slate Belt concern.

Penrose Escapes Pneumonia (Special to the Star-Independent.) Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—Senator Boies Penrose, who is ill at his home, 132 Spruce street, of bronchitis, showed some improvement yesterday, according to his physician, Dr. H. B. Carpenter. At the Senator's home last night it was said that danger of pneumonia developing was slight.

"Biggins doesn't get on." "No. He insists on figuring on the high cost of living instead of on how to get the price."—Washington Star.

WHY HAIR FALLS OUT

Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub well into the scalp. After a few applications all dandruff disappears and the hair stops coming out.—Adv.

Out of High-Rent District Free PIANO and Free ORGAN. We will give away Absolutely FREE One Beautiful Upright Piano & Parlor Organ. See them in our window. 1st Prize Piano. To party sending in the most words formed from the words "Lester Piano." All words must be numbered and on one side of paper.

LESTER PIANO. In the event of a tie judges will award prizes to most correct and neatest answers. Fifty factory bonds good for \$80.00 credit on any new piano in our salesroom. One bond allowed on the purchase of each piano. Every person answering this advertisement will receive a Lester March and Two-step written especially for us by Will Hardy by calling at the store. Piano dealers and piano agents barred from contest, only one answer from a family considered. Winners will be notified Saturday, January 30, 1915. Judges of contest will be F. K. Kitzmiller, druggist; C. G. Miller, Citizen's Bank; E. S. Hess, cigar merchant, Thirteenth and Derry streets. Address all answers to H. G. DAY, Factory Representative Lester Piano, 1319 Derry Street.

ALL Mothers Are Invited. Miss Una Clayton, who is presenting "Milk," a comedy drama, at the Orpheum theatre this week, will give two free lectures during the early half of the week on "Baby Hygiene"—a plea for the prevention of the sale of impure milk. Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30, Miss Clayton will talk to mothers in the Infants' Goods Department of Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart's store. She will give many facts of value regarding the care of infants, especially the matter of baby foods and the dangers that lurk in impure milk. Wednesday morning at 11 Miss Clayton will lecture at the Orpheum on the subject of impure milk, illustrating her talk with moving pictures. To this talk special invitations have been extended to members of state and city health departments, Harrisburg physicians and ladies interested in the purification of the milk supply. Others are also invited to attend. Don't Fail to see Miss Clayton's act at the Orpheum this week. It is an act with a purpose.

First Thanksgiving. The first Thanksgiving was conducted by an English minister named Wollfall in 1578, on the shores of Newfoundland. The first celebration in the present territory of the United States was held in the Popham colony at Sagadahoc, on the coast of Maine, in 1607. The first regular appointment of a Thanksgiving day was by Governor Bradford, the first Governor of Massachusetts bay. Receives Damages for Lost Horse. Lebanon, Jan. 25.—A verdict for \$102.80 was returned by the jury in the case of David Swanger against the supervisors of East Hanover township in civil court Saturday afternoon. The verdict covers the jury's valuation of Mr. Swanger's loss of a horse which had to be killed after its leg had been injured and the tendons cut by striking a terra cotta pipe which was exposed along the side of the road.

3% PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$600,000.00. WOMEN. In all stations of life are able to derive a great deal of actual benefit from the maintaining of connections with the MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY. We invite small as well as large household accounts subject to check, provide special facilities for the convenience of lady depositors, and extend the most prompt and efficient service at all times regardless of whether the account maintained is large or small. Our officers are pleased to be consulted on any business, financial or investment matters. MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY, HARRISBURG, PA.