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Monday, February 8, 1915.

FEBRUARY

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| 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 | | | | | | |

MOON'S PHASES—

Last Quarter, 7th; New Moon, 13th; First Quarter, 21st.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Harrisburg and vicinity: Fair to-night and Tuesday. Lowest temperature to-night about 22 degrees.

Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair to-night and Tuesday. Not much change in temperature. Moderate west winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG
Highest, 37; lowest, 30; 8 a. m., 34; 8 p. m., 30.

A DOCTOR'S DEVOTION TO DUTY

Physicians as a class are noted for their willingness to go almost anywhere at almost any time to lend their services to the suffering. It is impressed on the prospective doctor, when he still is in the medical school, that a part of the doctor's duty is to sacrifice his own comfort and even to brave great dangers to serve his fellow-man in a professional capacity, and the medical student who does not indicate a disposition to accept this as a part of his bounden duty is seldom encouraged to continue in the training that will make him a doctor.

Stories are common of the country doctors who get out of their beds in the middle of the night to drive miles through blizzards to minister to dying patients or patients threatened with death, and even the heroic roles in which they often are depicted on the "movie" screens are seldom exaggerations. We frequently read, too, of the bravery of the city doctor and how he responds to the call of the distressed, no matter how much of a hardship it imposes on him,—the ambulance surgeon, for instance, who arrives at a big fire as soon as the firemen get there and braves great dangers to render professional service to those who have fallen in smoke-filled cellars or who are in need of "first aid" in tottering fire-swept ruins.

Such stories are more or less familiar to the newspaper reading public, but now comes the news of what is perhaps a brand new role of danger to be filled by a doctor. We refer to the dispatches from Fire Island, N. Y., telling how Dr. W. Franklin Wood, of Bay Shore, rode through a storm in a breeches buoy, half in and half out of the ice-capped waves, to reach the stranded bark Hougomont, whose skipper was too ill to be brought to shore in the rope-rigged apparatus in which his crew had been removed.

The winds and the waves would have meant sure death to the skipper had he been exposed to them by a trip in the breeches buoy and it would have meant death, too, if he were deprived of the services of a physician. So the plucky Dr. Wood, "land-lubber" though he was, without hesitation threw off his overcoat, slipped into the buoy belt and was shot out through the foam to the top of a mast whence he made a perilous descent to the deck. Then, dodging waves that were breaking across the vessel, he made his way to the cabin below, gave the aid that the sick man needed and returned by the perilous way he came.

Yet Dr. Wood's brave act is only what almost any doctor would have undertaken if called upon to do so. More is the credit to the good and true fellows who make up the greater part of the ranks of the medical men.

RELIGION'S PLACE IN COLLEGES

That college students in this country, with their studies, their athletics and their social diversions, have no time for religious activities is a mistaken impression, judging from accounts which come at times from institutions of higher learning regarding the growing interest being manifested by the boys in devotional exercises and Bible study, conducted generally by the college Young Men's Christian Associations.

At the University of Pennsylvania, for instance, the Y. M. C. A., which has become the Christian organization of the school, has charge of chapel exercises, conducts Bible study classes which meet regularly in dormitory rooms, directs the Philadelphia university settlement, maintains a medical school in China, and, in short, is regarded as the

Christian church in action among the students. The 1,422 members of the association are drawn from a student body representing forty nations and twenty-five religious denominations, and all are working as one harmonious organization.

It has been pointed out that the college students interested in religious activities are to a large extent made up of the best athletes, the keenest students and the most popular fellows of the various institutions. These boys, far from excluding Bible study and devotional exercises from among their other activities, regard such work as a rare opportunity to do good.

When boys leave their homes for colleges and universities they leave behind them any religious influences which may have been operating upon them, through their homes and their churches, but in the institutions of higher learning these days they invariably come into contact with good influences which may be even more effective than the old ones—influences arranged especially to act upon young men of their own sort.

A college football game provides an example of enthusiasm that can be manifested by a crowd of boys having a common interest, and it is not difficult to understand how there can be developed ardor for religious work among many of the same boys when they gather in Christian organizations specifically for that purpose.

IT ALL DEPENDS ON WHO IS KISSED

A Washington man has brought suit against a theatrical company for \$1,500 damages, charging that during a performance in a playhouse "four actresses committed assault upon him with intent to kiss," and that one of the so-called "Rosebuds" actually accomplished her purpose. He says that his wife was sitting by his side and that the affair caused him great mental pain and distress.

We can readily understand that a respectable married man who, with altogether honorable intentions, attends a show in which there are "Rosebuds," would not by any means welcome the pitiless publicity which must accompany the bestowal upon him of one of the kisses. Easier still is it to realize that a man so situated would resent the favor shown him if he felt himself penetrated through and through by the emphatic disapproval of the spouse at his side.

It was certainly not the nature of the show girl's kiss that caused the Washington man mental pain and distress, since that is not what a pretty girl's kiss is calculated to produce, but it must rather have been the understanding that his wife was manifesting disfavor and that the audience could see it and was enjoying it.

Clearly the "Rosebuds" are to blame for having selected as a victim of their assaults a well-trained married man instead of some susceptible youth nearby who was probably feeling inclined at the time to sue the producing company because the kissers had missed him.

Keeping us out of the war is not the least of President Wilson's troubles.

It often is true that the older and prouder a family is the less it actually has to be proud of.

Mosquitos already have appeared in Bayonne, New Jersey, which reminds us that even a much-longed-for early spring has its drawbacks.

Perhaps the Allentown gravedigger who committed suicide because he found work slack for those of his calling was prompted by a desire to start a boom in the industry.

The church folk of Reading have become so bitterly divided on the subject of the location of the Stough tabernacle in that city that it must be concluded there is a rare opportunity in the Berks county metropolis for the evangelist to teach the principles of brotherly love.

TOLD IN LIGHTER VEIN

HOW TIMES CHANGE!

We city folk remember the former contempt of the farmer for the passing automobile. And now the farmer, when he comes to town, has his own opinion about the pedestrian who gets in his way.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

HER RETIRING DISPOSITION

Borleigh (at 11.40)—"Do you know I always thought you had a retiring disposition?"
Miss Weereigh (stifling a yawn)—"Not exactly, Mr. Borleigh; but I must confess to a disposition to retire."—Boston Transcript.

HOW HE WON OUT

"So he won her by fighting with his rival. I shouldn't think such a little shrimp of a fellow could put up much of a battle."
"Oh, he got licked; that's what made him solid with her—that's just like a woman, you know."—Florida Times-Union.

INDEBTED TO UNCLE SAM

A Boston tourist who was staying at Stratford-on-Avon said to his landlady one morning:
"Who is this Shakespeare of whom one hears so much in this town? Was he a very great man?"
"Lor, sir," was the reply, "he warn't thought nothing on a few years ago. It's the Americans as has made 'im what 'e is."—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

THE BALLAD AUTOMOBILIOUS

The gas tank's full of gasoline,
The crank case full of oil;
From top to tire, the whole machine
Springs eager to its toil.

The top and windshield both are down,
In rush the sun and wind;
They smooth away my furrowed frown
And drive care from my mind.

The engine's purr, the hum of gears
All blend and make me feel
A newer music of the spheres,
A symphony of steel.

Before me lies the broad highway
Through village, wood and farm;
It lures me on, and I obey
Its overwhelming charm.

No more I sigh, like Mercury,
To fly on winged heel,
For Vulcan with new sootery
Has forged me wings of steel.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ELK?

BY COLONEL WILLIAM H. KISTER

What constitutes an Elk? Pause
And ponder well the lofty cause
Of Elkdom and its aims of high
Endeavor, ere you make reply!

The ribald jest? The cynic sneer?
The tongue-of malice and the ready ear?
The mind that grovels in the mire
Of sodden sense and low desire?

Are these the making of a man?
Are these in keeping with the plan
Whereby the marvels grand are wrought
Of noble act and tender thought?

The purest and noblest, the highest and best,
Should e'er be the goal of a true brother's quest;
Great things that abide are the things to be earned,
And the things that degrade are the things to be spurned.

Revere yourself, look aloft, persist,
And soon shall disappear the mist
Of doubt and cant, ignoble aim,
And virtue be fanned to golden flame.

Then opens the soul to humanity's need,
To the feet that falter and the hearts that bleed,
To the frail and the weak, to Poverty's call,
And sweet charity's hand is extended to all.

Alas! the many who dread the morrow
Because to-day is weighted with sorrow;
So unlock the door of your heart, my brother,
For the deed that will lighten the loan of another.

Who can measure the limitless plan
Of the deeds we can do for our fellow man?
Mankind's high tribute to B. P. O. E.
Shall endure through time and eternity.

Tongue-End Topics

Making British Officers

The question of military training in the schools is now a live one in all parts of Britain, and the chief agitators are not army men but teachers. Lack of proper material for officers to take the place of those killed and injured at the front and to supply Kitchener's huge new army and the inadequately officered territorial force, is one of the most serious problems of the war. All of the higher schools have been called on for substitutes, as the British "Tommy" objects to serving under any officer not born a "gentleman." The teachers feel that they were in a sense to blame for not having given their students some elemental preliminary training further than that of the small student officers' corps.

Swiss Military Training

At a meeting of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters in the London Guildhall, F. H. Templar said in regard to the New Zealand system of universal military training in the schools:
"While conscription produces militarism, national training destroys it. The citizen soldier is a man whose every interest is bound up with the maintenance of peace."
Another speaker pointed out that military drill and rifle shooting are compulsory in the Swiss schools, yet he asked who could accuse the Swiss of militarism. A resolution declaring that military training in the schools would save the country from having to provide an army in war time by providing a reservoir of partly trained men, was passed with only a few dissenting votes.

A "Self-Made" Clergyman

The Rev. H. S. McClelland, B. A., B. D., who has been called from the East Finchley Congregational church to the leading church of that sect in Glasgow, Scotland, began life as an office boy in Fleet street on a salary of five shillings a week. As men who have worked up from \$1.25 a week and paid their way through the university are less numerous in England than in the United States, his promotion has attracted considerable notice in the London press. McClelland was born in Belfast in 1882. His father's going on the stage early caused an estrangement in the family, and when his mother died he and his brother were adopted by their grandfather, a Belfast linen manufacturer. The grandfather was sternly religious and punished the future pastor on one occasion for whistling on the Sabbath. The boy was sent to a Quaker school. On his grandfather's death, he went to London to make his own fortune when 14 years old.

Got Wide Business Experience

As \$1.25 a week was not enough to keep him, he found a family willing to board him on credit. Soon he found a job as salesman in a book store at 15 shillings a week, then with a big firm of tea merchants, where he became a secretary to one of the partners. This suggested the tea business for himself. He found he could make more as a drummer for a wholesale perfumery

house. Then it was, at the age of 19, that he determined to educate himself. With a capital of \$500 which he had saved, he entered Nottingham College, where he soon won a scholarship. After taking his B. A. there, he entered New College, London, where he was largely supported by scholarships, taking an essay prize for three years and the jubilee medal at the end. The engagement of the Rev. Mr. McClelland to the daughter of Sir Andrew Torrence, formerly a member of Parliament, was announced recently.

The Passing of the Chinese Queue

The Manchu Imperial Family, has agreed to lay aside its official robes and to assume instead the official dress of the Chinese Republic—the frock coat and silk hat. The present Empress Dowager, who is to all intents regent for the disposed Joy Emperor, has also been persuaded by the government of President Yuan to permit any palace servant who prefers short hair to dispense with his queue. The Manchus of the palace are as a class the only people in Peking who still wear the so-called pig tail. Princes when serving at the court always appear in their robes and wearing a queue; but the queue in a number of cases is false, and when the princes appear elsewhere they are generally in ordinary Chinese dress or in foreign clothes with their hair cropped short. The servants, however, have been loathe to change without sanction from the Empress Dowager.

PIGEON CROSSES OCEAN

Bears Message Presumably From Soldier in Belgium to Wife

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 8.—A carrier pigeon dropped from the roof of a building here and Fred Jacobs, who found it, discovered a paper tied about the bird's neck, which evidently was a message of a German soldier in the Belgian trenches to his wife. The message read as follows:
"Dear wife, I am alive and well in the trenches of Belgium, but your brother has been killed." There was no signature to denote the identity of the man who wrote this little tragedy of war.

The pigeon showed evidences of long flight, and the injury to the wing seemed to have been received shortly before the bird was picked up. The message was written in English and wrapped in the heading of a German newspaper, and the date line of the paper was Saxony, December, —, the day of month missing.

BANDITS ROB ONLY THE MEN

Four Mask Wearers Hold Up Palm Beach Train in Florida

West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 8.—The Palm Beach Limited train of the Florida East Coast Railroad, bound from Jacksonville to Miami, was boarded by four masked men at Stuart, Fla., early last night and male passengers on the observation platform were robbed of money and jewelry.

No attempt was made to molest women passengers. They were forced, however, to enter the car.

After completing their search of the men, the robbers made their way through the car, where they found that a brakeman had locked the front door. Revolvers were turned on the brakeman and he was ordered to pull the bell cord to stop the train. When it was slowed down the band jumped to the ground and escaped.

It is not known how much money and jewelry the robbers obtained, but it is not believed the amount is large. Poses are searching for the men.

BAN ON SUNDAY SKATING

Pittsburgh Residents Arrested by Mayor Armstrong's Order

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 8.—By placing a ban on Sunday skating in the city parks, Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong has stirred up a hornet's nest among the open-Sunday advocates.

Carnegie Lake and Panther Hollow Lake, crowded by skates on Sundays heretofore, were deserted yesterday, although the ice was in excellent condition for sport. The permission, given formerly was revoked Saturday by the Mayor on representations made by the Rev. Dr. George W. Shelton, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, and other ministers. Dr. Shelton said the committee was self-appointed, and its action resulted from a resolution adopted by the Ministerial Association. Delegations representing anti-Sabbatarian will visit the Mayor.

IT PAYS TO USE STAR-INDEPENDENT WANT ADS.

THE GLOBE'S FEBRUARY FINAL CLEARAWAY

This is our clean-up month. Every stitch of winter goods in the store will be sold this month regardless of former prices or values.

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, Values to \$15

At **\$9.75**

SUITS to please every individual taste and requirement—to fit men of every build—Silk Mixed Worsteds, Fancy Cheviots and plain and fancy Serges.

ELEGANT OVERCOATS in fancy Mixtures and Black—Double Breast Shawl Collar Chinchillas and those Swagger Balmacaan Overcoats in nobby effects.

EXTRA SPECIAL
22 Heavy Weight Fancy Mixed Overcoats, values to \$18. Special Monday and Tues. **\$5.00** day.

Men's \$3.00 Trousers are Now \$1.85
No man can afford to "pass up" such a chance—the saving is big—the trousers are our regular \$3 values.

THE GLOBE

SAFETY FIRST

(UNDER AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY THE STAR-INDEPENDENT PRINTS EACH MONDAY A PRACTICAL ARTICLE BEARING ON THE "SAFETY FIRST" MOVEMENT OR KINDRED SUBJECTS, PREPARED BY THAT BRANCH OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF WHICH COMMISSIONER JOHN PRICE JACKSON IS THE HEAD.)

During the past year, the Department of Labor and Industry has made a study of immigrant conditions in the State. It has been found that in the great majority of towns having a considerable number of immigrants, the latter have practically neglected as a component part of the town body. They have only been noticed when on occasions they have interfered with the safety and comfort of the American group of residents.

If safety means anything, it means safety for all, and especially safety for those most in need of protection. There is no group of people in our State in greater need of protection than our immigrants. Foreign workmen, newly arrived, settle in town according to the possibilities for jobs. For long periods of time they live unnoticed by the rest of the community until extreme conditions of disorder or sanitation in their homes arouse the other group to action for self-defense.

At the first arrival of immigrants in a town, it has been a temptation to real estate owners to house them in buildings in worst repair in the community. The excuse is that the worst housing here is better than that which the foreigners of our present immigration have at home; also that there is no need of housing pigeon droppers, because they abuse the privileges of good housing, and therefore, it is a careless waste of money to put them into houses that will rapidly deteriorate because of their presence.

When there is not the deliberate intention to give foreigners the leavings of town properties, perhaps off-ast mansions, broken-down factory buildings, or old mills, etc., there is found a lack of preparedness that gives the same results. Sometimes immigrants come in large numbers to a town because of a good industrial opportunity.

The employers do not provide in advance for these workmen; so upon their arrival, they must find accommodations wherever possible. Their social disparity from the majority of the residents of a community forces them into its worst quarters, usually into slum districts, if the town is large.

There is no denying that the foreigners coming of recent years to this country and to our State, are of a type so different from us, that they do, from our standpoint, abuse the privilege of good housing. However, because of their

great economic value, we are glad to have this type of immigrants. They make splendid workmen; therefore, it would seem that in return for their value to us in our industry, we should be of service to them in their homes.

It has been found from many examples that, in towns where good housing has been supplied to the foreign residents, together with—and this is the more important matter—a program of social education, great satisfaction exists among the foreign group; they show great ambition to live up to American standards, and to keep their homes in the good condition suggested by their American brothers.

In one town the houses occupied by immigrants were cheaply built and in bad repair. There was so much drunkenness and disorder and consequent discomfort and sometimes even danger, to the rest of the people, that an experienced social worker was called in from another State to make a survey of conditions in order to ascertain how things could be remedied. The first condition his experienced eye saw in need of correction was the houses. They had been so cheaply built and so badly finished that through the winter they were inadequate protection from the weather. According to his suggestion, the houses were all relined with plaster board. This one correction of conditions immediately raised the standard of living more than fifty per cent. The people became at once more contented and filled with a satisfying spirit that the American people were trying to help them.

Physical comfort is at the basis of contentment of spirit. Since the safety of our own people depends to a growing extent upon the contentment existing among the great masses of foreigners that are living in our country, we need to see to it that they are made comfortable. It has been found that the expense occasioned by providing immigrants with good housing has been more than repaid by the gain in their standard of living and the growth of the spirit of confidence among them that the American people are their friends.

The investigations conducted by the Department of Labor and Industry show that in communities where foreigners are made contented by comfortable living conditions, instead of being a menace to health and safety to the rest of the town, they are upholders of civic standards.

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.



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What You Expect—and Receive

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Although your account may not be large, your patronage will be valued and your affairs handled promptly and carefully.

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