

JOB TO PERSONAL REGISTRATI'N LAW

House Passes Measure Calling For Its Repeal In The Third Class Cities

ADVANCES FULL CREW REPEALER

Measure Is Passed on Second Reading in the Lower Branch and It Will Be Made a Special Order of Business for Next Monday Evening

The Habgood bill which repeals personal registration law in third class cities was passed in the House this morning by a vote of 111 to 38.

Mr. Habgood, of McKean county, in speaking for the repeal of the act of March 5, 1906, said that it had had plenty of time to be thoroughly tested and had proved a failure.

Personal registration was referred to as "red tape." It was declared that many boroughs, some larger than third class cities, do not have to go through all the questioning and personal registration features.

The full crew repeal bill was called up in the House on second reading by its sponsor Representative Baldwin, of Delaware county, and passed after Representative Habgood, of McKean county, had made an attempt to amend it.

The bill repeals the act of 1911 and empowers the Public Service Commission to require railroad corporations to employ an adequate number of men upon trains.

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COURT HOUSE TOWNSHIP OBJECTS TO PAVING CO.'S \$700 CHARGE

Minin Supervisors Involved in Court Suit Because They Have Refused to Settle for Material Bought Several Years Ago

Only one of the ten civil cases listed for trial at the second day of common pleas court to-day was ready for hearing when court opened this morning.

Consequently Judge McCarroll went on the bench and Judge Charles V. Henry, of Lebanon county, who is specially presiding here this week, returned home for the day.

Nine other cases scheduled for hearing either were continued or settled. Judge Kunkel was busy in chambers.

In the case that was heard the supervisors of Minin township attempted to disclaim liability for a \$700 claim filed by the A. L. Greenberg Iron Company for pipe and other material furnished the township some two or three years ago.

After the order for the material had been placed and the shipment made, it is alleged, the supervisors attempted to have it canceled on the representation that the township had no use for the "supplies."

The damage suit brought by Simo Rosseau against Artie Chamoff for alleged damage of character resulted in a \$50 verdict of \$122.85 in his suit against R. L. West. This was a claim involving the sale of farming implements.

By agreement of counsel a verdict in the sum of \$1,300 was taken in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of George B. Rosadeau against Karl T. Opperman, a local contractor. This involved a claim for services rendered the defendant on an excavating job.

The damage suit of Catherine Trout against the Lykens Valley Coal Company was settled, although the consideration was not announced. The defense also won out in the suit of Alfred Bechtel against Alice Parmer.

Three Building Permits This morning a building permit this morning to erect a one-story stable at 2104 Brookwood street, costing \$100; Clyde Smith took out papers for a one-story garage at 2236 North Fourth street, costing \$200, and Mrs. Ellen Hauer obtained a permit to remodel the two-and-one-half story frame building at 43 North Thirteenth street, costing \$500.

Letters on Lantz Estate Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac D. Lantz, late of Pennsylvania, this morning were issued to Fred C. Miller.

Deed Charges Released Judge McCarroll has made an order releasing and discharging two certain complaints that were contained in deeds for Derry township farm property which now are held by Milton S. Hershey and Thomas Wagner. The charges are more than half a century old and are presumed to have been satisfied long ago.

Bids for Water Meters Public Safety Commissioner Harry F. Bowman will open bids for furnishing water meters during the year ending May 1, 1916, at his office in the Court House on Friday afternoon, April 23, at 3 o'clock.

Inspector Boyer Makes Report Harry A. Boyer, County Inspector of Weights and Measures, has made a report to the County Commissioners showing that during the month of March he made 669 inspections, sealed 635 weights and measures, made 53 adjustments and issued 34 condemnation orders. His detailed report follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Inspected, Sealed, Condemned. Rows include Scales, Dry measures, Liquid measures, Miscellaneous, etc.

WILHELM'S CAPTAIN ASKS TIME TO REPAIR HIS VESSEL

Newport News, Va., April 13.—Formal request from Commander Thierfelder of the German converted cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm for time to repair his vessel in order to make her seaworthy, was awaited today by the federal authorities here. Pending receipt of this information the merchant raider which still is at anchorage in the James river, will not be allowed to go into the dry dock at the ship yards here.

A survey of the Wilhelm will be made by a board of naval experts to determine the necessary repairs. They will follow the precedent set by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The extent of the repairs as well as the time required will be kept a secret by the federal authorities.

A preliminary survey by experts from the ship building company here disclosed that at least three weeks will be required to make the Wilhelm seaworthy. The ship was found to be leaking badly and her boilers in bad condition. Her pumps were working constantly and the bilge water from her pipes was said to be unusually heavy.

The fact that the Wilhelm will require considerable attention before she can be made seaworthy, it was believed, may eventually cause her to be interned.

U. S. HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PEACE OVERTURES

Washington, April 13.—Commenting on a published statement of Pope Benedict that the latter had indicated a desire to support any move the United States might make for peace, President Wilson declared today that intensions of this character had been frequently conveyed to him through different persons.

He said, however, no formal communication had come to him on the subject. Asked whether the United States recently had learned officially or unofficially of the terms upon which the belligerents might be ready to make peace, the President said regretfully there has been no basis whatever so far as he knew for the rumors to that effect.

While the United States government was not consulted in connection with the peace gathering at The Hague, the President indicated today that the movement had his sympathetic support. Although the meeting has no official status, President Wilson said he understood the negotiators had not asked for official authorities because they preferred to act unofficially.

NO SEPARATE PEACE FOR TURKEY, SAY SULTAN'S MEN

Rome, April 12, 9:30 P. M., via Paris, April 13, 4:57 A. M.—Caraso Effendi, a member of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, and Midhat Bey, former secretary of the Turkish committee of union and progress, who arrived here last week, have left for Constantinople by way of Venice and Vienna after interviewing Italian statesmen.

They denied emphatically that their mission was in relation to a separate peace for Turkey. Their mission here, they declared, was to study Italo-Turkish relations in the hope that the common interests of the two countries might be guarded now and in the future.

LATE WAR NEWS SUMMARY

gives no information as to the result. The German attack on the Russian forces in the North, near the Prussian frontier, was resumed yesterday and another battle is in progress for possession of the important Russian fortress of Osowetz. The abandonment of the former siege of this fortress was interpreted in Petrograd as indicating that the Germans had given up their attempt to break through the Russian line of defenses and advance on Warsaw from the north, but it is now said semi-officially at the Russian capital that the invaders have brought up howitzers and begun a new bombardment.

One of the German siege batteries is said to have been damaged badly by the Russian guns. Five independent Austrian armies are operating along the Carpathian front. Petrograd newspapers publish semi-official details concerning this campaign to the effect that the various Austrian armies are under direction of the German general staff. It is said also that Emperor William personally is supervising the work of the staff.

In Bukovina heavy fighting is in progress according to a Bucharest dispatch to Paris. Of two Austrian armored trains which advanced against the Russians yesterday one is said to have been blown up and the other forced to withdraw after being damaged.

FINANCE BETHLEHEM STEEL GAINS 18 POINTS IN TWO HOURS

Rise Thought Due to Scarcity of Stock Available for Speculation, As Shown by Sale of But 20,000 Shares During Most of Day

New York, April 13.—Another spectacular rise in Bethlehem Steel, which sold up to 142 in the second hour of today's business, a gain of 18 points over yesterday's close, was the all-absorbing feature of today's early stock market. The advance was again accomplished mainly in transactions of 100 share lots, but its effect upon the balance of the list was less disturbing than heretofore.

Wall street still inclined to the belief that the movement, without parallel in the recent history of the exchange, is primarily due to the persistent opposition of the short interest together with the small amount of stock available for speculative purposes. All rumors of a contest for control of the property were scouted.

Bethlehem Steel dropped back four points from its high price and then moved up to 139. The entire market moved forward towards the end of the morning session largely as a result of peace rumors from Washington.

By way of variation the phenomenal movement in Bethlehem Steel was said to be the precursor of an important announcement to stockholders of the company. This, it was said, would involve an increase of the company's stock, with valuable subscription rights.

Bethlehem Steel's high price showed a gain of 61 points over its low price of a week ago. During the mid-session Bethlehem Steel ascended to 149 1/2, from which it reacted moderately. Brokers who watched the course of the stock said they saw evidence of absorption, even at the extraordinary advance. Sales of Bethlehem Steel up to 1 o'clock exceeded 20,000 shares, which offered further proof of the stock's scarcity. The entire market became stronger in the early afternoon.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Open, Close. Rows include Amal Copper, Amer Beet Sugar, American Can, etc.

Chicago Board of Trade Closing Chicago, April 13.—Close: Wheat—May, 158 1/2; July, 123 1/2. Corn—May, 72 1/2; July, 75 1/2. Oats—May, 56 1/2; July, 53 1/2. Pork—May, 17.32; July, 17.80. Lard—May, 10.12; July, 10.37. Ribs—May, 10.07; July, 10.37.

FIRE DESTROYS TIMBER

100 Acres Belonging to James Leiby's Heirs in Park of Flames Newport, April 13.—Fire broke out on a large tract of timber owned by the James Leiby heirs, five miles south of this place, burning over a 100 acres and destroying timber valued at \$500.

Several automobile loads of men from this place helped to fight the fire. Watta to Address Students To-morrow afternoon S. B. Watta, local manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, will deliver by request a lecture to the students of the School of Commerce on "The Use of the Telephone."

Farmer Dies From Tetanus Lebanon, April 13.—Edwin H. Shaeffer, aged 55, a farmer of Fontana, died last evening at his home from tetanus after an illness which started on Friday. He had scratched his finger with a splinter and while the wound appeared to be healing erysipelas set in and produced lockjaw, which caused his death within a few hours.

PROPOSES OFFICE OF CITY REAL ESTATE REGISTRAR

Continued From First Page. vor of the city, in the sum of \$1,359, back rent on the grounds under a former lease, that it is proposed to continue the lease at a nominal figure to permit the association to use the grounds for athletic purposes to obtain the revenue to repay the city for the amount of the judgment. The association has no funds and if such plan were not adopted the City in all probability would get none of the back rent.

Because the specifications of John Barnhart, the low bidder on the proposed Royal company's fire house differ a trifle from those of the architects, the contract for the new building was not awarded to-day by Commissioner Taylor. The slight change is trifling, Commissioner Taylor said, amounting to little more than a cart load of bricks. The award will be made next Tuesday.

The Health Bureau's food regulations were slightly amended by the City Commissioners to-day and subsequently adopted. The rule prohibiting dealers from exchanging bread was stricken out. Another rule was made to read so that it will be illegal to use milk bottles for any purpose other than that for which they are intended. Dealers are prohibited from exchanging milk bottles under this same provision.

An ordinance accepting a gift of a 12-acre tract of land from Mrs. Helen Boyd Dull, to be used for parkway purposes, and another increasing the amount of land to be purchased from the Paxtang Cemetery Association for parkway purposes from twelve to twelve and one-half acres, was passed finally. A bill changing the name of Plum street to Grant street, also was finally approved.

The commissioners were invited to attend the housing conference to be held in the court house Friday at which addresses will be made by John Hilder, of New York City, secretary of the National Housing Association, and John Molitor, chief of the new Bureau of Housing of the State Health Department.

SAYS LEPROSY IS CURABLE

Dr. Adolph Boehmer Mingled With Affected Servants for Many Years By Associated Press. San Francisco, April 13.—"Leprosy is curable and there is little danger of contracting the disease, as I have shown by having none but leprosy servants in my house for years."

This statement was made to-day by Dr. Adolph P. Boehmer, who has arrived here from Siam. For five years Dr. Boehmer was surgeon general of that kingdom and private physician to the late King Chulalongkorn. He has studied leprosy exclusively for several years.

"All the house boys I had during many years in Siam were afflicted with leprosy and I cured them all, except those who had the disease in a too advanced form when they came to me," Dr. Boehmer said. "The cure is sure and leprosy could be stamped out in this country in a short time."

MAURER TO HAVE OPPOSITION

Lively Election Will Mark Federation of Labor Convention Both J. H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and C. F. Quinn, secretary, will be opposed for re-election at the annual meeting to be held in the Board of Trade auditorium May 11. Mr. Maurer's opponent has not been announced as yet, but the candidacy of William Young, president of the Philadelphia Typographical Union, for secretary has been launched.

Due to the industrial conditions, particularly in Western Pennsylvania, there will not be as many delegates to the convention as usual. The number will be between 200 and 300. Flock Returns to Work Desk Officer Charles T. Fleck, who has been ill at his home for two weeks, resumed his post again this morning. Motorcycle Policeman Paul Sehnish, who substituted at the desk, is acting clerk to the police department. Secretary to the Mayor C. O. Backenstoss, being off duty on account of the death of his father-in-law.

PERIL OF BUST

A Constant Menace to Structures of Iron and Steel Among the many questions which the architect and builder are called upon to consider, none perhaps is more important than that relating to the corrosion of iron and steel. This tendency to decay is peculiar to these materials, since none of the ordinary metals exhibits it to any comparable degree, and it is so strong that an unprotected piece of iron reduced to a shapeless mass of rust. It is one thing to design and erect a mighty skyscraper, but an entirely different matter to protect it from those influences which, if allowed to do their work, would ruin the greatest structure in a short time.

It seems strange, in a way, that unless iron is well protected it is far less resistant to natural agencies than wood or other building materials. It is used more and more in the fabrication of large buildings and other structures of a permanent type, and the length of their life, to say nothing of the safety of the people employed in and around them, depends on the success with which corrosion can be prevented. Painters are constantly employed on such structures as the Brooklyn or Park bridges scraping away rust spots and repainting. When serious rusting is once started it is very hard to check, and as it would inevitably lead to the destruction of the framework a collapse would be certain to occur sooner or later, probably with an appalling loss of life.—Engineering Magazine.

GOTHAM FASCINATES HUERTA

Like Our Own District Attorney Deposed President Enjoys Seeing Cows Graze on Broadway New York, April 13.—General Victoriano Huerta began to-day to attend to the business which brought the former President of Mexico to New York and which he described as "personal and family." The general occupies one of the most expensive suites of the Hotel Ansonia.

Despite Huerta's assurances on landing yesterday that he would do nothing while here to violate the neutrality of the United States, it was reported to-day in Mexican circles that important conferences would be held here at once to determine whether the time was ripe for Huerta to interfere in Mexico, rally his old battalions to his support and attempt to put down the factions contending for the control of that country. It was said that agents of the Federal government here were keeping a close watch upon his movements.

A statement given out by Francisco Elias, the consul general representing Carranza here, said that Huerta's destination is Zucatan, "where he expects to inaugurate a revolution against Carranza."

General Huerta turned over to the police a mysterious box which was supposed to contain candy and which was handed to him as he landed. He did not open it, but notified the hotel management. At the police station the box was opened by an expert in explosives and it was found to contain rambling manuscript, apparently written by some irresponsible person.

Bombardment of Matamoros Begun

Brownsville, Texas, April 13.—The long expected bombardment of Matamoros, Mexico, by Villa artillery began to-day and the direction of fire and its comparative accuracy brought distinct relief from fears for the safety of Brownsville.

Wilson Nails Canard About China

Washington, April 13.—Reports that the American government had informed China that she would not be able to rely on the moral support of the United States in her negotiations with Japan were declared without foundation to-day by President Wilson.

\$150,000 Blaze in Kentucky Town

Lexington, Ky., April 13.—Fire which threatened to destroy Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Kentucky, early to-day is reported under control. The Court House and several business houses on Main street were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

130 Perish in Coal Mine Disaster

Tokio, April 13.—An accident in a coal mine near Shimonoaki has resulted in the loss of 136 lives, according to information received in Tokio this evening.

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

Do You Know Your Age and the Year and Day of Your Birth? How old are you? When were you born? See if you really know. See if your children know how old they are. Do not laugh at these simple questions until you try the test.

According to a recent issue of the United States public health service reports, it is a common occurrence to find school children, even high school pupils in the junior and senior years, who cannot tell how old they are, or who, if they know their age, cannot tell accurately in what year they were born.

A RAILWAY WIZARD

Tuft Created a Sensation With His Vertical Road. It Was Erected in the Old Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, in 1859 and Was Regarded as the Marvel of the Day—Its Introduction to England.

Americans may lose the use of their legs. A number of authorities on this subject have made the prophecy that unless the American mends his ways and changes the direction in which certain of his habits and tendencies lie his legs will become as atrophied as has become his little toe from close confinement in shoes and long disuse.

These authorities have pointed out the street car, the automobile and the average man's eagerness to "get there" in the quickest way and with the least possible effort is the cause for the present deterioration in legs, and as mechanical locomotion becomes more and more accessible and the riding habit grows man will have less and less use for his feet and legs.

In addition to electric cars and automobiles, another modern device contributes to the average man's increasing feebleness of limb. That modern device is the elevator. To the present generation, accustomed to ride from floor to floor and to push the elevator bell button and wait for the car rather than climb a flight of stairs, it probably seems queer to see or hear the elevator mentioned as a modern device.

Men in their youth and even in their middle age have become so habituated to the elevator that they feel that such a thing always was, or at least that it is coeval with brick and stone buildings. Yet the elevator is a modern device, and the word "elevator" in the application given it in America is newer still than the contrivance it describes.

Before the demolition of the old Fifth Avenue hotel in New York there was in one of the elevators a tablet, on which was inscribed this: "In this space was erected and operated in 1859 Tuft's vertical screw railway, the first passenger elevator ever built."

That elevator was one of the chief wonders of the hotel, which, because of its luxury and magnificence, was considered one of the wonders of the new world.

The "vertical railway," which saved persons the trouble of walking up and down stairs, was widely written about, and people came from far and near to look at the strange invention and to be able to tell their admiring friends in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and other cities out in the provinces that they had been able to go up and down stairs without walking.

When travelers came from New York and told about this vertical screw railway to our grandfathers, these worthy gentlemen raised their eyes and hands in astonishment and probably exclaimed, "Will wonders never cease?"

An English trade paper, the London Builder, in September, 1859, had an editorial on the subject of the vertical screw railway in the United States, saying: "It is a carriage that will move from the top to the bottom of the building and from the bottom to the top. It will be forged upward by the application of steam power, and the descent will be regulated by the resistance of hydraulic power."

It was not until the early seventies that the vertical railway was introduced in England, the first "lift" being installed in Albert hall, and to ride in this passengers were required to pay a fee of one penny. Conservative people in America and England looked on this invention with grave suspicion and "felt it in their bones" that it was only a question of time when it would fall down and kill everybody in it.

Today the "lift" is nothing like so common in Europe as the elevator, which is the same thing, is in the United States. One reason for this is that the United States is the birthplace and the home of the skyscraper, while high buildings, as building heights are measured in America, are infrequent in Europe.—Washington Star.

Strong Paper.

A veteran railroad man gave a piece of valuable advice some time ago. "If you ever get into a wreck," he said, "and have time to follow out this suggestion remember this: Always stand in the aisle. Most of the injuries that are suffered occur because the victim is crushed between the seats. If you are in the aisle you may be thrown forward and bruised a little, but there is much less chance of receiving serious hurts. It isn't always possible to get out of your seat before the crash comes, but if it is follow that advice."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Modern Nostalgia. "A gossip is never willing to repeat unkind remarks to your face." "No," replied Miss Cayenne. "Gossip is a social attack conducted on the approved principles of modern warfare. You are not supposed to see the person at whom you are shooting."—Washington Star.