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WM. K. MEYERS, Secretary and Treasurer. WM. W. WALLOWER,
WM. H. WARNER, Business Manager. V. HUMMEL BERGMAN, Jr., Editor.

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Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

MAY

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

MOON'S PHASES—

Last Quarter, 6th; New Moon, 13th;
First Quarter, 21st; Full Moon, 28th.

WEATHER FORECASTS



Harrisburg and vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer to-night. Wednesday partly cloudy with rising temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair to-night. Wednesday increasing cloudiness in south, fair in north portion. Moderate variable winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG
Highest, 68; lowest, 51; 8 a. m., 52; 8 p. m., 64.

A THREE-CORNERED BARGAIN

The New York "Sun's" Washington correspondent says that Germany would like to bargain with the United States regarding the limitation of Germany's submarine warfare, and that while Germany has not made any official overtures she will do so on a basis something like this:

That Germany will abandon her submarine operations involving losses to neutrals if Great Britain will permit foodstuffs to enter Germany.

Of course any bargaining to that end would be a three-cornered affair with Great Britain as the third party. So far as the United States is concerned such an arrangement might be a very satisfactory one. First of all such a bargain, if strictly lived up to, would be a protection to the lives of such Americans as are so venturesome as to risk trips on English vessels into the war zone. In the second place it would be a benefit to American interests in a material way to be able to ship foodstuffs without interruption into Germany. So much for the United States.

Presumably if it is true that Germany is to propose such a bargain the terms of it are satisfactory to Germany. It would seem, therefore, that the acceptance of the proposition would depend largely on Great Britain. What her attitude would be of course is problematical.

The British acceptance of the proposal, it might perhaps be concluded, would hinge largely on whether the British see more advantage in keeping foodstuffs out of Germany than in being safeguarded against the destruction of the lives of her people and her property on board British merchant vessels in the present zone of operations of German submarines.

In brief, then, it might be said that the bargain the "Sun" man declares Germany is about to offer, reduces itself to this:

Germany will prevent the loss of lives of British non-combatants through the operation of German submarines if Great Britain will prevent the loss of lives of Germans through starvation due to cutting off the food supply.

If it is true that Germany has any such proposition to make it might explain to some extent the thus far unexplained advantage that Germany sought to gain by its alleged sinking of the Lusitania with the accompanying great loss of life. Germany, assuming that it ultimately will be proved that she was responsible for the sinking of the liner, may perhaps attempt to justify that act on the ground that it was a drastic step taken to force England to an agreement to let food stuffs go into Germany. If that is so, incidentally, Germany must now be put to desperate straits to obtain food.

Solely from the viewpoint of the United States the bargain alleged to be about to be proposed would be a boon to America for the reasons stated above. So far as concerns the likelihood of its acceptance by Great Britain, however, there is much doubt. For one thing, the withdrawal of the British ban on the shipping of food into Germany would do more than open up a source of food supply to the German non-combatants. It would do the same for the German fighting men and thus remove one of the greatest possible means of the British weakening the German military operations.

Moreover it would present greater opportunities for neutral nations to smuggle war supplies into Germany in the guise of foods, to the injury of Britain.

And, besides that, in these days when international agreements are regarded as "mere scraps of paper," what assurance would Great Britain have

that the submarine warfare actually would be abandoned under the proposed bargain?

OTHER NATIONS AND OUR CANAL

Now that the Panama Canal has taken its place on the map of the hemisphere, through the efforts of the United States government, to what extent have the other governments of the world the right to interfere in its management?

Since the most important of those governments are for the present occupied on their side of the globe with more vital matters, they now have nothing to say about our arrangements for our big ditch. It has been hinted, however, that the status of the canal is to be considered by the peace congress which, after the nations have had enough of fighting, will meet to establish the freedom of the seas.

Our government has promised to keep the canal open on equal terms to all the world and asks no advice concerning the management of its property. It is not looking forward to a war of its own, but in case there should be such a war, it would no doubt, without hesitancy, use the canal advantageously for its own warships and endeavor to exclude the vessels of the enemy. In times of peace, however, the canal is open to the world, which has a big share of interest in it. The United States could not afford to discriminate in admitting vessels to the waterway, save, perhaps, in giving American vessels lower toll rates, and would not be inclined to do so.

The government which happened to have enough of energy to go ahead with the construction of the canal, carrying it to completion, really did the work for the benefit of all governments. If the commerce of other countries profits by the use of the Panama Canal, the proprietor of that convenience will be glad of it, for prosperity is always likely to be contagious and result in added prosperity. The good sense of our government ought to be trusted by the Europeans to manage the waterway satisfactorily to all so long as measures of war do not interfere with such equitable management, which it is to be hoped is a very remote possibility.

A peace congress, meeting to settle differences of Europeans, and perhaps of Asiatics, would hardly be acting wisely to take under consideration the management of the Panama Canal, which is the business of the United States principally. When advice is wanted from battle-scarred Europe regarding the peaceful operation over here of the big ditch our government will ask for it.

HUBBARD'S LAST LITTLE JOURNEY

When Elbert Hubbard left New York on the Lusitania his intention, he said at the time, was to get material in the war zone for future literary work. His plan was to get his experiences and impressions, to keep them stored in his head as he slipped by the censors on his way back, to put his thoughts into words after his arrival in America and, of course, then to dispose of the words at a certain figure apiece. The Lusitania went down, however, and Elbert Hubbard with it.

Although there will be much written about the war, Fra Elbertus, as he was commonly called, will not be among the authorities. There are those who are sorry he will not be, for his work has many admirers. His style of writing attracted readers of unusual things and as an editor of the "Philistine" he gave his work wide circulation. His "Little Journeys" to the homes of statesmen, authors, painters, musicians and other distinguished persons who interested him are entertainingly written and are instructive in spots. Men of letters more capable than Hubbard have in former days enjoyed less popularity.

Not long ago there came into circulation throughout this country little booklets containing a title on the outside cover something like this: "What I Know About the War, by Elbert Hubbard." The contents of the booklets consist of blank pages. The idea was only another of the many odd ones for which Fra Elbertus has been responsible. He once put out an essay on "Silence" in the same form.

One of Hubbard's merits was the enthusiasm which he had for his work. After getting the inspiration for founding the Roycroft business from the projects of John Ruskin and William Morris he put much energy into the undertaking. The Roycrofters, as well as their location, East Aurora, New York, became familiar to all persons whom Hubbard was able to interest through the mails and extract money from, as well as to many others with whom he was not quite so successful.

There is no telling what Fra Elbertus might have had to say concerning his little journeys to the trenches if the submarine had not interfered, but whatever it might have consisted of it would have been novel and interesting.

The same House of Representatives that a few days ago merrily voted in 20 minutes to spend \$20,000,000 of the State's money, is just as merrily voting now to kill measures to raise the revenue.

Nature has been kind in the sort of weather provided for the publicity run of the Harrisburg Motor Club.

Nobody loves a fat man. Even the jitney buses are refusing to carry him for a nickel.

The absence of 67 auto cars on the Harrisburg Motor Club's publicity run does not appear to have reduced the number of jitneys on the streets of the city.

TOLD IN LIGHTER VEIN

NOTHING TO BRAG ABOUT

"I hear Mamie throwed you down."
"Ah, she needn't brag. I been throwed down by better girls dan Mamie."—Life.

THE CAUSE OF IT

"Smith is one of the most wideawake men I know."
"I thought you said he was not at all enterprising."
"Neither is he. He suffers from insomnia."—Baltimore American.

IN TERMS OF VEHICLES

"As nearly as I can make out," said the supervillous person, "you are what they call a literary hack."
"No," replied Mr. Pewiggle wearily, "I'm not even a hack. I'm a jitney."—Washington Star.

THAT TIRED FEELING

Relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which
Renovates the Blood

That tired feeling that comes to you in the spring, year after year, is a sign that your blood lacks vitality, just as pimples, boils and other eruptions are signs that it is impure; and it is also a sign that your system is in a low or run-down condition inviting disease. It is a warning, which it is wise to heed.

Ask your druggist for Hood's Sarsaparilla. This old standard tried and true blood medicine relieves that tired feeling. It cleanses the blood, gives new life, new courage, strength and cheerfulness. It makes the rich red blood that will make you feel, look, eat and sleep better.

Be sure to get Hood's, because it is the best. There is no other combination of roots, barks and herbs like it—no real substitute for it—no "just-as-good" medicine.—Adv.

Tongue-End Topics

Started As Messenger Boys

At a dinner given by the legislative newspaper correspondents recently, at which Governor Brumbaugh was a guest, much amusement was created by the appearance from time to time of a venerable man as a telegraph messenger who delivered "messages" to the Governor from prominent Pennsylvanians. It was said at the time that within a year the telegraph messenger under twenty-one would not be seen after dark, for under the new child labor law it will be forbidden for the trusty Mercury to do work under the age of twenty-one, both he and the company he works for being amenable. And yet some of the brightest boys Harrisburg has produced performed messenger service. Many of them grew up to hold positions of prominence, and it is notable that where they were good messenger boys they are now good citizens and prominent in useful occupations.

Mercury Acts As Reporter

A Harrisburg newspaperman on one occasion was awakened shortly after midnight by a messenger boy who delivered a message from a Pittsburgh newspaper asking him to interview a prominent Pittsburgh man who was here on his way to New York. It was an important message, but the newspaperman had been confined to his home all evening with severe illness, and, after phone inquiries to the hotels, he was about to send an answer that the man could not be found, when it occurred to him that possibly the messenger, who was a very bright boy, well up in newspaper service, might get the interview. The lad cheerfully accepted the mission, was given explicit instructions, and started off. In an hour he returned. He had caught his man on a sleeping car, in the smoking compartment; asked him the questions, as directed, obtained the information and brought it back in hurriedly jotted down notes, with which the newspaper man wrote together into a story that obtained for him the thanks of the newspaper he was serving. That messenger boy was so elated over his work that he determined to be a reporter, and in time from telegraph operator became a reporter on a big Philadelphia newspaper, finally its "star," and he is at present known as one of the best newspaper writers in Philadelphia.

Messenger Earns \$1,000

In 1885 the newspapers of the Pacific coast printed a story of messenger service, performed by a boy yet in his teens, that seems almost incredible. The Western Union Telegraph Company undertook to perform a messenger service, that was unique, in selecting a faithful and trustworthy messenger to take a four-year-old child from San Francisco to London, England, which service was carefully performed and the child delivered at its destination. For this service \$1,000 was paid to cover the expenses of the trip and \$100 for the messenger boy's wages for one month's time.

Message by Movie Screen

In Los Angeles, California, recently, a telegraph messenger boy was given an urgent message to deliver in the residence district, and when he arrived at the house he found it apparently deserted. He inquired among the neighbors and was told that the family had gone to a certain moving picture theatre. He immediately went to the show, explained to the manager that he had an important telegram for a party who he knew was in the audience and courteously requested the manager to advise the addressee by throwing the name on the screen. The manager became very much interested in the clever idea, promptly consented and as a result the message was immediately delivered.

Mercury As Child Nurse

In Reno, Nevada, a telegraph messenger boy was called every morning for several weeks to act as nurse girl, when an indisposed mother had him wheel her baby around town for an hour each day. The boy was "kidded" unmercifully for a while by the other boys and was much embarrassed, but he finally grew to like it and didn't want to give the baby-pushing when the regular nurse came back. Another boy was called up by telephone in San Francisco to hook up a lady's gown, and still another was put to work washing the breakfast dishes. The scope of a messenger boy's usefulness is very wide.

Germans Seize Swedish Steamers

London, May 11.—A Stockholm dispatch to the "Post" says six coal-laden Swedish steamers have been seized by the Germans and taken into Swinmunde.

CARE OF A WATCH

Uncle Sam's Experts Will Tell You
All About It.

WINDING IS ALMOST AN ART.

It Should Be Done Cautiously and With the Strictest Regularity—Even the Size of the Watch Pocket May Affect the Accuracy of a Timepiece.

Do you know how to handle, carry and wind your watch properly? Do you know at what time of the day you should wind it, the pocket in which it is best to carry it and the position in which you should leave your watch at night or when it is not in use?

These are some questions which Uncle Sam will answer for his 100,000,000 nieces and nephews or such of them as are the possessors of pocket watches. Instructions as to the use and care of watches are given in a publication issued by the bureau of standards. They are based on conclusions reached by scientists after careful tests and on the practical experience of some of the leading watch manufacturers of the land.

The importance of handling a fine watch carefully and of winding it regularly is known to almost every one. But rules for the proper treatment of watches always have varied greatly, and it is for this reason that the bureau of standards investigated the matter and prepared standard instructions which it advises owners of watches to follow.

The bureau, in its set of rules, first cautions against allowing a watch to fall or receive a severe jar, either of which is liable to injure the mechanism, especially in the bending of a pivot or the breaking of a jewel. The mere fall of a watch to the end of its chain or the jar it may receive when the article of clothing in which it is being carried is thrown down or dropped may cause serious injury to the movement. Even the sudden motions or jar of jumping on or off a street car may injure it seriously.

Likewise care should be taken to keep a watch from becoming magnetized by proximity to electrical apparatus, although the troubles from this cause are being reduced by the present type of construction of dynamos and motors. The watch case should be opened as seldom as possible and then only in places where there is little chance of dust getting into the movement. A broken watch crystal should be replaced promptly, even if the watch has a hunting case.

Concerning the importance of winding a watch regularly the bureau of standards states:

"Even the delay of an hour in the time of winding may cause considerable variation in the rate in some instances. The winding should not be done jerkily, but steadily and not too rapidly, and its conclusion should be approached carefully to avoid injury to the spring or winding mechanism."

"It is generally regarded as slightly better to wind the watch in the morning than at night, as the large variations of the balance under the tight spring will perhaps give more uniform results with the movements and jar of the watch during the day than if the balance wheel were subjected to the lesser tension twelve hours after winding. The difference is, however, not so important as the regular winding of the watch."

"The pocket in which one carries his watch, the size of the pocket and the kind of watch chain or fob used have a more important effect on the uniformity of a watch's rate than is generally realized. In a large pocket the watch is apt to turn to the right or left by various amounts, giving irregular rates, unless one adopts some method of holding it upright. Perhaps the best method to prevent a watch turning in this way, other than actually pinning it in place, is to keep the watch in a chamolis or kid watch bag, such



Before You Buy
That "Straw"

Note this—all straw hats may look alike, at first glance, but they are not all made alike.

Every McFall "straw" is made by one of the best makers and our name and reputation stands back of every hat—and then too, we show many styles not shown elsewhere. Superior qualities at

\$2 to \$4

Panamas, Bangkoks, and Leg-horns at \$5.

Ladies' Panamas

Just in—Ladies' high-grade Panamas—plain or trimmed—on ONE-HALF less than elsewhere.

OPEN EVENINGS

McFall's
Hatters, Men's Furnishers and
Shirt Makers
THIRD AND MARKET

as may be obtained from jewelers. In correct size to fit one's pocket. The watch cannot turn in this if of the proper size, and the friction of the bag in the pocket prevents it turning. The bag also protects the watch and keeps it cleaner."

The care of the watch at night or when it is not in use is another important item concerning which the bureau of standards states:

"At night or when the watch is not in use it is desirable to leave the watch in the same position as during the day, and preferably in some place where it will not be subject to any great temperature change. If it is desirable to leave the watch in a horizontal position during the night for the sake of compensating any considerable gaining or losing of the watch in the pendent position during the day the same precaution to avoid marked temperature changes should be observed, and the regularity with which such a change of position is carried out may be as important as regularity of winding."—Washington Star.

Selling a Masterpiece.

Millet, who was a farmer's son, having in mind his boyhood, tenderly painted his wonderful "Angelus." He took it to Paris and hawked it about, but no one would have it. At last the Belgian minister gave him \$300 for it. Six years after Millet's death the picture sold for \$32,000, and in 1889 James F. Sutton, president of the American Art association, bought it for \$116,000.—New York Telegram.

Twin Resentments.

She—If you loved me as you once did you would not make a row about the price of my new hat. He—If you loved me as you once did you would not wear a contraption that looks like a cross between an old fashioned flour sifter and little Willie's kite. — Richmond Times-Dispatch.

ROUMANIA'S CAPITAL.

Bukharest is a Great Artistic and Educational Center.

Describing Bukharest, the capital of Roumania, a statement issued by the National Geographic society says:

"The Roumanians have spared no effort or thought toward making Bukharest, their capital city, a real capital and not just one of the larger Balkan towns, cut to the severe design of the modern commercial city that is found throughout the west. The whole history of the Roumanians since the casting off of the Turkish yoke has been one of conservative progress leavened with enterprise, of thrift lightened by keen appreciation of the embellishments and pleasures of life. And in Bukharest one finds more artistic, literary and scientific life than in any other part of the peninsula."

"Bukharest is an attractive city of 300,000. It is laid out with many broad boulevards and avenues, as becomes a capital, and has, as Paris, Berlin and Washington, famous drives and parks within its area, an 'avenue of parades' and zoological and botanical gardens. The city is built in a hollow between the hills upon both sides of the Dambovitza river, which is crossed by twelve ornate bridges. There are some truly magnificent buildings upon its broad thoroughfares, among the most prominent of which are the royal palace, the university, the national theater and the palace of justice. Bukharest has some squalid sections, with narrow, crooked streets, but these are reminiscences of the Turkish regime and are fast disappearing. While Bukharest has a considerable commercial business, it is of no importance industrially."

"Bukharest, like our own capital, has been developed primarily as a capital. The Roumanians have chosen Paris and Vienna as their models and have produced a judicious blending of the two upon the much smaller Balkan scale. Bukharest has plenty of good music, and its people, who gather in the concert halls or enjoy the free military concerts in the evening along some promenade, are appreciative and critical listeners. The national theater brings varied offerings, and that the best. Then the entertainments of the little capital are discreet imitations of social Paris, with a touch of mild Viennese friendliness. Furthermore, Bukharest, as also becomes a European capital, is a great educational center. Its schools, academies, colleges and universities are models for Balkan countries."

Philadelphia Produce Market

Philadelphia, May 11.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, car lots, export, 15 1/2@16; No. 1 northern, Duluth export, 16 1/2@16 1/2; Corn steady; No. 2 spot, export, 7 1/2@8; No. 2 yellow, local, 8 1/2@8 1/2; Oats steady; No. 2 white, 8 1/2@8 1/2; Bran weaker; winter, per ton, 30.00; spring, per ton, 25.50@26.00. Refined sugars steady; powdered, 6.10; fine granulated, 6.00; confectioners' A, 5.90. Butter lower; western creamery, extra, 30; nearby prints, fancy, 32. Eggs firmer; nearby firsts, free case, 12 1/2; current receipts, free case, 2.85; western extra firsts, free case, 6.15; firsts, 5.85. Live poultry steady; fowls, 17 1/2@17 1/2; roosters, 12 1/2@12 1/2; chickens, broilers, 30 1/2@31; turkeys, 13 1/2@15; ducks, 13 1/2@15; geese, 10 1/2@11. Dressed poultry firm; fresh killed fowls, fancy, 18 1/2@19; average, 16 1/2@17; unattractive, 14 1/2@15; old roosters, 12 1/2@13; frozen fowls, 16 1/2@18; roasting chickens, 17 1/2@19; broiling chickens, 22 1/2@27; turkeys, 18 1/2@22; ducks, 12 1/2@18; geese, 12 1/2@16. Potatoes steady; Pennsylvania, per bushel, 50 1/2@52; Maine, 50 1/2@52; New York, 42 1/2@45; Florida, per barrel, 45.50@46.50. Flour steady; winter straight, 6.85@7.10; spring straight, 7.10@7.35; spring, patent, 7.50@8.50. Hay firm; No. 1 large bales, 12.50@20.00; medium bales, 19.50@20.00; No. 2, 17.50@18.50; No. 3, 15.50@16.50; light mixed, 19.00@19.50; No. 1, 18.00@18.50; No. 2, 16.00@17.00.

GALEN HALL in the Mountains

—Wernersville, Pa.—

Delightful Spring Resort. Dry Air. Outlook of 35 Miles. Curative and Tonic Baths. Superior Cuisine. Good Roads. N. Y. Office, 243 Fifth Ave. HOWARD M. WING, GALEN MOUNTAIN CO., Manager.

1/3 OFF

We have always had a very large demand for \$18, \$20 and \$25 clothing of the Sides & Sides standard and this season is no exception. We have, however, always been handicapped for space, now that we have decided to retire from Hat business it will enable us to in future feature these lines, so we are making arrangements for fall 1915 accordingly. In order to meet this demand for this season we will offer our present stock of highest grade clothing, which was bought to sell from \$25 to \$45 at exactly one-third off; this is an opportunity to obtain right at season's start a suit at 33 1/3 per cent. less than its actual value. Our slogan for Fall 1915 is \$18, \$20, \$25; keep this uppermost in your mind when considering clothing. Of course we will continue to handle the better grades, but will have large variety of popular price Suits and Overcoats.

\$45 SUITS NOW	\$30.00
\$40 SUITS NOW	\$26.66
\$35 SUITS NOW	\$23.33
\$30 SUITS NOW	\$20.00
\$25 SUITS NOW	\$16.66

SIDES--SIDES
COMMONWEALTH HOTEL BUILDING