THE STAR-INDEPENDENT

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Monday, May 17, 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 cooler to-night with lowest temperature about 44 degrees. Tuesday fair, continued cool.

Eastern Pennsylvania: Partly cloudy west, unsettled in east portion tonight; cooler north portion. Tuesday fair, continued cool. Moderate shifting winds becoming northwest.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG

Highest, 54; lowest, 46; 8 a. m., 48; 8 p. m., 52.

WHY NOT ARBITRATE EVERYTHING?

While absolutely nothing of an official nature has at this writing been said in Berlin as to the attitude the German government will take toward the American note on the Lusitania tragedy, reports have been received from several sources in Washington diplomatic circles friendly to Germany that the latter country may, in its reply, offer to suspend its submarine attacks on unwarned merchant ships pending arbitration of the question of restrictions on the shipment of food supplies to the realm of the Kaiser.

Such a plan, of course, would involve bringing Great Britain into the negotiations as it is the latter nation which is preventing the shipping of foods from neutrals into Germany. In other words, the American note might thus open the way for first negotiations of the war between Germany and Great Britain, and who can tell how far such negotiations might go?

If Germany indicates a willingness to arbitrate with Great Britain, through the good offices of the United States, on the questions of food shipments and submarine warfare, and Great Britain also agrees to arbitrate, would not the situation hold out possibilities for extending the scope of the arbitration plans to include all subjects at issue between Germany and Great Britain?

At the outset of the war, it will be recalled, the United States officially expressed a willingness to lend its good offices toward the restoration of peace. That offer, presumably, holds good to-day, notwithstanding the fact that United States has since been forced to take up through diplomatic channels a grievance she has now with Germany. The United States,—if Germany guarantees to suspend submarine operations pending the outcome of arbitration such as it hinted at,—can lose nothing in the interim of the negotiations, inasmuch as suspension of the submarine attacks would serve to provide at least temporary protection for United States citizens and property and the matter of reparation for the loss of American lives and property already sacrificed could be taken up at a later date.

If, therefore, the American note shall serve ultimately to bring Germany and Great Britain together in the first arbitration negotiations of the war, who shall say that such negotiations could not be made the opening wedge for ending the whole of the horrible struggle that is wasting most of Europe? The war from this distance looks almost like a permanent deadlock so far as bringing it to a final issue through force of arms is concerned.

Then, let us be optimistic about this thing! If Germany and Great Britain can be brought to a point of arbitrating anything at this time, why can they not be brought to the point of arbitrating everything? If they could settle everything by arbitration the other nations involved in the dispute would soon thereafter be brought to peace.

IS A WOMAN OLD AT 30?

The Boston Young Women's Christian Association considers a woman no longer "young" who is more than thirty years of age. It intends its benefits primarily for young women, and consequently has a rule prohibiting those over thirty from making their homes at the institution. Members of the sex possibly age more rapidly in Boston than elsewhere, for in most other localities they are not openly called old women after thirty.

How the thirty-year division line between youth and age was decided upon is not explained by the Boston association, although it is barely possible that those Bostonians have been reading swift again. This authority says of a certain person that "she's no chicken; she's on the wrong side of thirty, if she be a day." The quotation is not only an apt one in the present connection, but it is also a justification of the now common use of the term "chicken" in speaking of the young of the female of our species.

Chickens then, are no longer chickens in Boston after thirty years of age. It is to be hoped that The Hub is not endeavoring to establish a standard in this matter. If Boston's Young Women's Christian Association sees fit to exclude all but young women, fixing thirty as the point of demarcation, that is the association's business, and there is no reason why similar organizations elsewhere should be so rash as to make rules on so delicate a subject.

When the Boston Association puts its rule in force next month, according to plans, fully half of the lodgers in its buildings will have to move. Such is the result of pitiless estimates, at least. The older women are asked to get out because the benefits of the institution are needed by girls of the city who are earning smaller salaries than they are. We do not envy the task, however, of those who are to determine which of the women are 30 or more.

THE FLEET ON EXHIBITION

The Atlantic fleet, described as the most powerful array of fighting ships ever assembled in an American port, is to-day being reviewed by President Wilson in New York. This fleet, whose efficiency, according to Admiral George Dewey, "has never been so high as it is to-day" is no doubt making a splendid showing. There has been promised for to-day and to-morrow one of the greatest naval spectacles ever witnessed in the country.

Cutter races to-night in the North river will be made possible by electric illuminations from the battleships assisted by the powerful searchlights. Spectacles are now possible which put to shame the demonstrations of the wooden warships of not so many years ago, and of the vessels of the ancients about whose glories some persons still delight in reading.

The sixty-four fighting ships on review at New York are gay with pennants and ensigns and have been attracting thousands of visitors. They are for the time spectacles merely, and as such are doubtless surpassing the expectations of the visitors. There is something gratifying in regarding these dreadnoughts, defenders of the nation, as objects being used for exhibition purposes only, while half the world is at war, their guns are being used only to fire salutes.

That the Atlantic fleet, comparatively small as it is, could be more than merely a pretty spectacle if occasion required, is the opinion of Admiral Dewey, who asserted in his recent speech that our warships are at present the most efficient we ever had, and that the enlisted men are superior in training, education and physical endurance to those of other nations.

It is hardly the desire of the people and surely not that of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States that an actual test of the efficiency of the fleet be brought about, yet, nevertheless, it is encouraging to hear that efficiency spoken of so optimistically.

It snowed in the Pocono Mountains yesterday. Perhaps up in Monroe county they don't know when it's May.

Of course we do not want to go to war, but we cannot help experiencing a feeling of mild satisfaction in the fact that the Atlantic fleet is on a fine efficiency basis.

Now it seems to be the Allies' turn to be gaining a few hundred yards along the Western front. Each yard was paid for dearly in German, French and English lives.

Harrisburg supported two automobile shows in one week and they both broke records for good business. Now we are called upon to support two carnivals in a week, and we guess we can do it.

TOLD IN LIGHTER VEIN

MATTER OF EXTREMES

The man with a cool million always gets a warm reception.—Chicago News.

READY TO RELIEVE THEM OF IT

Lots of men are slaves to money, but then the world is full of emancipators.—Omaha Bee.

NOT THE KIND HE MEANT

Voice—"Is this the Weather Bureau? How about a shower to-night?"

Prophet—"Don't ask me. If you need one, take it."—Chaparral.

HIS PREDICAMENT

"How are you, Mr. Gloom?"

"Having as much trouble as a moving-picture hero, thank you," replied J. Fuller Gloom, the prominent pessimist.—Judge.

NOT OVER-CURIOUS

Passenger (to Chauffeur)—"Hey! you've run over a man. Aren't you going to stop?"

Chauffeur—"Naw! I can read all about it in the papers."—Boston Transcript.

OF FAR MORE IMPORTANCE

Pat and a friend were reading an account of a shipwreck in which they were greatly interested.

"Pat," said his friend, "in case of a ship-wreck, presence of mind is worth everything else."

"Prisince of moind, ye say," replied Pat earnestly, "Faith and I don't agree wid ye. In toime of ship-wreck, absince of body is of far more importance than prisence of mind."—National Monthly.

WITH THE BROAD "A"

It was at a fashionable Southern resort and the pretty New England maiden had been tangoing strenuously with a vigorous young man from the West.

"Really," she protested, "I must stop. I'd love to keep on and on but I'm danced out."

"Why, how can you say that?" he cried in astonishment as he escorted her to a seat. "I don't think you are darned stout at all. You're just plump enough."—National Monthly.

Tongue-End Topics

Friends of Conscription Angry

Premier Asquith's statement that the British government is perfectly satisfied with the recruiting for the new army has aroused the anger of the extreme conservatives, who have long pleaded for the conscript system and thought the war would now force it on the country, but the government, evidently with the support of the great mass of the people, intends to stick to the volunteer system.

In an editorial headed "The Worst Form of Conscription," the "Express" attacks Asquith's position.

* * *

Attacks Asquith Position

"The point which is always ignored," says the "Express," is that a universal obligation to serve would prevent the best elements in the nation bearing the burden that ought to fall equally on all and would prevent the indifferent and the slackers from escaping service altogether. Moreover, even if such a system gave the government many more men than it needs, it would enable the authorities to make a selection that would be beneficial to the whole country, taking the unmarried before the married, and leaving the man whose services are indispensible for industries of national importance. It is preposterous that the price of coal should go up because of the miners' patriotism and that the munition factories should be impeded because of the number of expert engineers who have joined the colors, while there are tens of thousands of idle and useless young men of all classes too stupid and too indifferent to do their duty."

This paper asserts that married men outnumber the unmarried in the troops, often constituting as high as seventy per cent. of the battalions.

* * *

Preserving the War News

When the war is over the Colonial Institute of Hamburg expects to have on file the finest newspaper archives of the great conflict. It already possesses war material in catalogued form that would make the librarian of a newspaper green with envy. The data is catalogued and cross catalogued down to a hair-line fineness, with thousands of clippings on hundreds of subjects, which are being added to at the rate of 500 clippings a day, taken from some 200 papers and periodicals from Germany and other countries. The archives were established originally to deal with politics and economics, and contain, among other things, information about more than 6,000 commercial undertakings and organizations of the world. The subjects are arranged according to the countries in which they fall, and are subdivided into more than 100 categories.

* * *

Fine Collection of Maps

The data is apportioned by countries and sub-divided so that it is possible to get information from any angle on any phase of the war at a moment's notice. The map collection is said to be one of the finest in the world, with more than 4,000 plates catalogued. All this material, in addition to a huge library containing all sorts of works of reference, are at the disposal of the public. The Institute has also a publicity department where there are prepared and printed in a number of languages pamphlets regarding phases of the present war. Thus the three March numbers in the English language contain discussions of "Germany and the United States' Trade," the Dacia case, editorial extracts from German newspapers regarding various incidents, discussions of questions arising out of war on land and at sea, "Belgian Neutrality," Japan, the "Neutral Flag," blockades, financial war news and various articles on the political economy of Belgium.

* * *

Speed Lawmaker Breaks Speed Law?

Senator Buckman, of Bucks, is the author of the present bill regulating the running of automobiles, restricting their speed to a certain number of miles an hour within certain limits. A week ago the Bucks Senator was on his way to Harrisburg from his home near Philadelphia by way of Annville. Taking note of the warnings set all along the road against speeding, he ran his machine, according to the guage, at the rate of twenty miles an hour and thought he was within the law. To the Senator's astonishment he later received a notice from an Annville constable to the effect that he must appear before an Annville justice of the peace and hand over $12.50, fine and costs for running through the town faster than the law allows. It seems that, as in a number of places between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, the constables lie in wait for those they think are violating the law and note the time it takes to travel a certain distance. From the time taken they calculate the speed per hour. Senator Buckman is of the opinion that the constable judged he was running thirty miles an hour, but even with the constable's submitted figures he could not have been running more than twenty miles an hour. When next he gets to Annville he will call on the justice and ascertain by what process twenty miles an hour can be made to look like a thirty mile clip. The other Senators are of the opinion that it is a good joke on the man who drafted the automobile speed law and had it passed.

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.)

NECESSITY FOR REST

More and more, as the matter of efficiency of employes is studied by manufacturers, it is found out that a proper amount of rest is a necessary condition in order that an employe may perform his maximum amount of work. It has been a common practice in the past to ask employes to work overtime daily, in fact, very little attention has been paid as to whether they had any rest or recreation whatsoever. The fact that a large number of orders had been placed and that it was necessary to fill them seemed to be the only thing which was considered. To-day, however, we find a great change in the attitude of most manufacturers. They are beginning to realize that not only must an employe have proper and substantial food in order to perform his work efficiently, but it is also necessary for him to have a proper amount of rest and recreation. Long hours, without a sufficient amount of rest, tend to make a man sluggish in his movements, and often careless. From this latter standpoint the subject can properly be considered as a safety measure.

This fact was brought forcibly home to one of the inspectors of the department recently. He had occasion to visit a certain social centre in one of the towns of this State, and while there noticed a young man, about 20 years old, whose hand unfortunately was disfigured by the loss of the thumb and first two fingers. This young man, when 17 years old, had been employed in a paper box factory. At one period of the year, when there was a great rush of orders and a shortage of help, the employer had asked him to work a large number of hours overtime. During a period of six days this employe put in 80 hours, an average of 13 2-3 hours per day. At the end of the sixth day, Wednesday, at 9 o'clock in the evening, the young man was so completely exhausted by the large number of hours he had worked that he became careless and allowed his hand to slip into the cutting machine. In an instant his fingers were cut off, and for the rest of his life he will be hampered in the use of his left hand. The young man was very emphatic in his assertion that the injury was due entirely to the fact that he had become exhausted by prolonged labor.

The Department of Labor and Industry would accordingly call the attention of employers and employes, not only from the standpoint of efficiency, but also from the standpoint of safety, to the fact that each employe should have a sufficient amount of time at his disposal for proper rest and recreation. The old adage, eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for play, is one which can well be borne in mind by all those who are taking up and endeavoring to carry out the safety movement to its full extent.

HEALTH IN OWN HANDS

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene By Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., Commissioner of Health

When in our morning prayer we ask to be spared from sickness, let us pause to realize that health is often in our own hands to keep or fritter away.

We are often individually responsible for our personal health and in a degree for the health of those about us. In the vast majority of instances sickness is the result of indiscretion which is not unconscious though we may not stop to calculate the results.

If we knowingly jeopardize our individual health and risk illness on the chance that we will escape "this once," we are putting ourselves in the same category with the criminal who risks his freedom each time he breaks the law. Ethically the one is no better than the other. The man who wilfully transgresses nature's laws by excesses may have far less self control than one who violates the penal code.

If each individual member of a community failed to exercise control in the matter of his bodily well-being it would be dangerously immoral. If we are to improve the general health of our Nation it must be through stimulating individual citizens to appreciate their responsibilities.

Each man, woman and child should try and measure what individual health means. He should be brought to realize how easily it can slip away never to return. A single violation of a law of nature may mean death or what is worse a lingering illness.

We are vigilant in watching our money lest it slip away and leave us impoverished and yet we are prodigal with our physical resources forgetting that the poorest individual is he who has lost his health.

ACADEMY AND TECH RUN TIE

Final Games of Triangular Tennis League Closed With Three Games for Each

The triangular tennis league, composed of the three schools of the city, the Academy, Tech and Central High, played the final matches Saturday, with a tie between Academy and Tech. In the final match each of the two schools won three games.

Horton, of the Academy, won the best match played in the league, after three long, grueling sets. During the first three games Horton made a rush by walking away with them, but in the next four games Polleck and Horton split even. Following the next four games were won by Polleck, but Horton again came to the front by taking the last three games and winning the first set. In the second set Horton lost by a score of 6-2, but in the final set he again came forward, winning by 6-4.

The first double match, between Horton and Hoke for the Academy and Polleck and Fager for Tech, the latter team won by scores of 6-4, 6-4. In the second set of doubles, between Holmes and Broadhurst against Gerberich and Lloyd, the former won by scores of 8-6, 6-3.

Total number of games won by Academy, 63; by Technical, 66. Number of sets won by Academy, 6; by Technical, 7. Total number of points scored by Academy, 426; Technical, 417. The score by matches:

First Set	
Horton	4 4 4 0 5 2 6 2 2 2 4 4 4 4—47
Pollock	1 0 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 6 1 2 0—39
Second Set	
Horton	3 5 2 3 1 1 5 1—21
Polleck	5 3 4 5 4 4 3 4—32
Third Set	
Horton	4 1 6 5 3 1 1 4 6 4—35
Polleck	2 4 4 3 5 4 4 1 4 0—31
First Set	
Holmes	3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4—30
Gerberick	5 2 0 0 5 1 1 2—16
Second Set	
Holmes	4 5 4 2 4 4 4—27
Gerberick	1 3 1 4 2 0 0—11
First Set	
Shreiner	2 3 1 4 4 4 1 1 0 3 5 5 1—43
Beard	4 5 4 2 0 1 9 4 5 3 7 4—48
Second Set	
Shreiner	4 3 4 3 3 4 0 3 4 1—29
Beard	0 5 2 5 5 2 4 5 1 4—33
First Set	
Horton and Hoke	5 3 3 0 4 6 0 0 4 4—29
Polleck and Fager	3 5 5 4 1 4 4 4 1 6—37
Second Set	
Horton and Hoke	3 4 2 4 4 2 4 2 3 1—29
Polleck and Fager	5 2 4 2 2 4 2 4 5 4—34
First Set	
Holmes and Broadhurst	2 2 4 1 4 9 4 4 4 2 5 3 5 4—53
Gerberick and Lloyd	4 4 0 4 1 1 1 2 2 4 3 5 7 0—48
Second Set	
Holmes and Broadhurst	4 4 2 4 4 7 2 4 4—35
Gerberick and Lloyd	0 6 4 1 1 5 4 0 1—22
First Set	
Shreiner and Senseman	4 1 4 4 3 6 2 2 6—32
Beard and Ramey	6 4 2 2 5 4 4 4 8—39
Second Set	
Shreiner and Senseman	4 2 1 0 3 1 4 1—16
Beard and Ramey	1 4 4 4 5 4 1 4—27

AUTO TOSSES CONGRESSMAN

T. S. Butler Not So Badly Hurt But Sister-in-Law Is

West Chester, Pa., May 17.—Congressman Thomas S. Butler, of the Seventh Pennsylvania district, and five other members of his automobile party were injured yesterday when the steering gear of their car broke near here. The machine plunged over a deep bank and struck a tree, throwing all the occupants out.

Other members of the party were Mrs. Butler, Percy Darlington, her brother, his wife and little son and Miss Edith Darlington, a sister of Mrs. Butler. Miss Darlington's collar-bone was broken. Congressman Butler received only slight injuries about the stomach, and his wife's head was cut and a bone in her hand broken. The others were bruised.

BABY'S NAP SPARES BURGLAR

Parents Prefer to Be Robbed to Waking Fretful Child With Shot

Scottsdale, Pa., May 17.—Rather than waken the baby by firing the revolver he held in his hand, Frank Weiss, a tailor, sat on a stairway in his home and watched a burglar ransack the dining-room. The intruder's movements were plainly visible through a transom. When the burglar found a pocketbook in a drawer and transferred its contents to his pockets, Weiss' grip on the revolver tightened, but his wife tugged at his sleeve and whispered an appeal not to shoot.

Mrs. Weiss, after four hours' ordeal with a fretful baby, had succeeded in getting it to sleep when a sound downstairs prompted an investigation.

The burglar, ignorant of surveillance, left unmolested.

UNIONTOWN MAN FAILS

Involuntary Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against James R. Barnes

Pittsburgh, May 17.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court Saturday against James R. Barnes, a real estate dealer, of Uniontown. Claims of the petitioners amounted to $109,179.

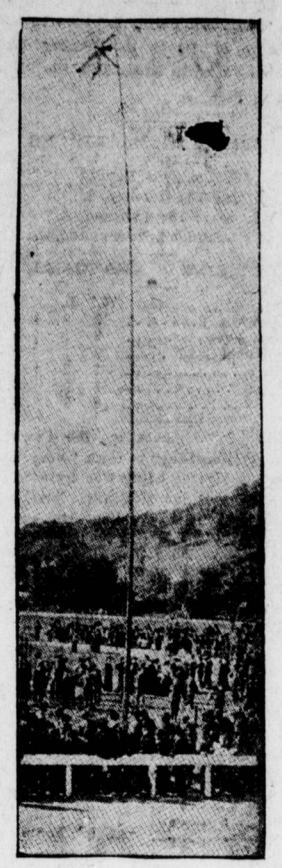
Barnes' failure is a result of the closing of the First National Bank, of Uniontown, of which J. V. Thompson is president. The First National Bank, of Uniontown, claims $94,633; the First National Bank, of Connellsville, $9,000 and Claude D. Anderson, of Connellsville, $5,526. The claims of the Connellsville bank represent notes of J. V. Thompson, and the claim of the Uniontown bank represents notes endorsed by Barnes.

Gives to Good Roads Movement

Towanda, Pa., May 17.—Floyd Kizer, president of the First National Bank, and the Towanda Water Company, offers the use of three automobiles and fifteen workmen for service on the township roads in Bradford county on Good Roads Day, May 26. It is expected that many farmers in Bradford county will donate use of farm help and teams on that day.

MIDWAY OPENS TO-DAY

Big Carnival Under Auspices of the Loyal Order of Moose Begins This Evening



The Leon W. Washburn's Mighty Midway Shows, Trained Wild Animal Arena and Carnival Company have arrived and everything will be in readiness at Sixth and Mahantongo streets to open to-night for the Loyal Order of Moose charity fund May festival.

There will be something doing when it all gets up and open, and for six days, rain or shine, every afternoon and evening, the gay festival will continue. Every day will be a special day, every night a festive night; there will be something doing every minute.

The grounds will be well officered to prevent rowdyism and boisterous actions and, as is quite unusual with carnival companies such as show on the small town lots, you will find the very best and cleanest attractions ever assembled on one show grounds.

Everything from nature's wildest and oddest freaks and curiosities to the teddy-bear barker, knock-'em-down baby man, hit-'em-Jack Johnson, etc., etc., all set in a riot of color and sound that gives to the Washburn Mighty Midway an atmosphere all its own, and that proves fascinating alike to old and young, male and female, and to the whole family.

There are many original and extraordinary features that imitators dare not attempt, novel and spectacular sensations that are unapproachable, and, all in all, it is safe to say that it is the mightiest popular-priced amusement enterprise in the universe.

Experience, ability, integrity and capital is the foundation of the great Leon W. Washburn's Shows and nothing immoral, unchaste or vulgar is permitted on the show grounds; therefore, the entire family are invited to attend and spend a few pleasant hours at the Moose Mighty Midway, May Festival and Gala Celebration.

There is the big Eli Ferris wheel and the $15,000 three-abreast jumping horse carrousal and many other riding devices for the jolly boys and girls; you will be delighted with the music of the several Washburn challenge concert bands. Everybody should pay the charity carnival a visit this week, as it is so different from others who show the small downtown lots. This is no overland gypsy camp nor a ha! ha! show, but a down-to-the-minute amusement enterprise. Never before has anything remotely approaching their aggregate magnitude been even suggested in the extravagant flights and vagaries of amusement geniuses. The lavish expenditure in trained wild animals of the forest classes makes the Washburn Shows an organization of superlative stupendousness.

A special feature of the Moose May Festival is to have definitely decided wthout question or future doubt which of the Harrisburg organizations is most popular. Much discussion has been heard on this question of late and the committee of Moose are so determined to get the correct answer that they are offering two prizes—a $75 silk banner and a $25 silk flag—to the organizations showing the greatest number of votes up to Saturday night, 10 o'clock. Thirty balloting places have been established throughout the city and twenty-four organizations are entered in the contest. The vote will be published to-morrow and daily thereafter. It is not too late for organizations to enter and those who desire to enter may call up the Moose home, at Third and Boas streets, for particulars.

The Moose desire to have it made known that a downtown ticket office has been opened at 18 North Third street, where you can purchase special coupton tickets, good for all over the midway any and every day during the week. The price is only 50 cents. These tickets will be withdrawn from sale in another day, so take advantage and buy to-day.

One of the notable occurrences of the Moose Charity Carnival takes place Tuesday afternoon. This will be known as Charity Day and on that day every charitable institution in the city has been invited to allow their charges to be present at the big May Festival as the guests of the Loyal Order of Moose and Leon W. Washburn. Arrangements have been completed to convey all the children from the different institutions to the show grounds and return them to their respective institutions again after their half-holiday's enjoyment. Every thing will be free on Tuesday for these children and everybody who can do so should be present on that afternoon to help entertain the children. Adv.*

Pottsville Teacher Dies Suddenly

Pottsville, Pa., May 17.—Miss Helen Frazer, a teacher of the free kindergarten in this city, died suddenly yesterday from pleurisy.