

DEADLOCK ON CHIEF BILLS

Conferees Tied on Child Labor and State-Wide Primary

COMPENSATION HANGS FIRE

Utilities May Fall to Pass, Though Women's Employment Has Chance —Bitter Feeling Prevents Progress in Legislation.

(Special Harrisburg Correspondence.)
Harrisburg.—Developments indicate that there is little likelihood of any of the four chief bills—compensation, state-wide primary, child labor and perhaps public utilities—being passed by this Legislature. Deadlocks and bitter feelings arose in conferences on the state-wide primary bill and child labor, and no progress has been made by the conferees considering compensation. The situation respecting these measures is: State-wide primary, House conferees refused to accept the section preventing fusion in the primary and a deadlock followed. Child labor, House conferees declined to recede from their position and rejected the Senate amendments, throwing the bill into a deadlock with no chance of its being passed. Public utilities, amended by the Senate in form unacceptable to the House. After it is passed by the Senate it will go into a conference and a long fight will result. This bill has a chance of getting through. The women's employment bill was rather favorably received by the conferees and after another session an agreement may be reached.

Deadlock On Fusion.

The first clash between the Senate and House came suddenly on the primary bill. Progress which indicated an agreement had been made. The Senate conferees conceded nonpartisan ballot for city, borough and township offices and all judges. The next concession was that the section prevented the information of parties after the primaries be amended so as to allow this with some acceptable restrictions. These concessions all led to the forcing upon the House members the acceptance of the feature preventing fusion in the primaries. This was really the one big thing demanded by the Penrose-McNichol forces for use in the Philadelphia primaries to prevent fusion between the Washington party and Democrats in the councilmanic and county contest. Representatives Humes, Walnut and Jones, the House conferees, urged that this section be amended so as to allow fusion. The Senate conferees, McNichol, Crow and Hall, refused to recede and the House members withdrew and formulated a report defending their action. The Senate leaders declare that they will be able to compel the House to discharge the committee and will eventually get the primary bill through as they wish it. After the House conferees had explained their failure to reach an agreement the Senate conferees invited them to another meeting. There is little likelihood that an agreement can be reached unless the anti-fusion section is eliminated. Senator McNichol said that the House conferees had made it plain by their attitude that they did not want any primary bill. The House child labor conferees, Representatives Walnut, Matt and Leaker, after a brief session with the Senate conferees on the child labor and women's employment bills, refused to agree on the former and became deadlocked, forecasting the defeat of child labor. On the latter bill there is a possibility that an agreement will be reached. Senator Crow, dominating the situation on compensation, announced that agreement on that bill was no nearer than a week ago, but other leaders are trying to evolve a plan which may be acceptable to him.

House Applauds Conferees.

Representative John Robert Jones, representing the House conferees on the primary bill, made his statement in the House after rising to a question of personal privilege. At the conclusion of his statement Mr. Jones said: "The House members are willing to meet again with the Senate conferees, if necessary, in order to arrive at a primary law that will be fair, just and equitable." No action was taken by the House, although the members showed they were in hearty accord with the conferees by the loud applause that followed the statement, which said in part: "Upon two propositions advocated by the Senate the House conferees did not agree. These were the provisions against fusion and the provision covering the creation of new parties. As to the first proposition the Senate denied the right of fusion by two provisions.

Memorial to Washington.

The Buckman bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a monument and the purchase of a park not to exceed 100 acres, to be known as the Washington Crossing Park, passed the House finally and goes to the Governor. The park is to mark the site where the Continental Army met with General Washington to cross the Delaware the night before the battle of Trenton. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of ten commissioners to serve for five years.

This is made clear by the Senate amendment, which is as follows: 'Provided that in no event shall any person's name be printed upon the official ballot of any party as a delegate, candidate, State Committeeman or party officer unless he is registered and enrolled as a member of said party.' Under this provision a candidate, being compelled to be enrolled as a member of one party in order to become a candidate of that party would necessarily be denied the right to become the candidate of another party in which he was not enrolled. The second provision denying the right of fusion is as follows: 'Should such a petition be filed to place the name of any person upon the official ballot of any party, no petition shall be filed to place his name on the ballot of any other party.'

Senate Offer Rejected.

"It frequently happens that the majority of the electors of each of several parties are united in the advocacy of one candidate. The Senate's amendment would, in such case, make it impossible for the electors of those parties to nominate the man of their choice. The answer of the Senate was found in the proposition that after the primary had been held the party committees under certain restrictions of a candidate of their selection. Your committee insisted that it was the right of party electors to select as candidates whomsoever they pleased. As to the second proposition, the Senate amendment provides that no party should be organized subsequent to a date fixed three months before the date of the primary. It also provided a system of party formation so complex and cumbersome as to make the formation of a new party practically impossible. Your conferees considered this method destructive of a free election, in view of the plain fact that the necessity for the creation of a new party ordinarily does not arise until after a primary has been held, when candidates and issues are clearly defined. The Senate Committee was concerned primarily with the advancement of the interests of party organization. Every amendment introduced by the Senate was colored with this same endeavor. Your conferees, on the other hand, viewed a primary law as a means to secure to the individual elector the freest opportunity for selecting at a primary a candidate of his choice without depriving any elector, whether a party man or not, of an opportunity of supporting a new party standing for candidates and principles of his choice." The surface indications of the sentiment of the House have not chilled the ardor of the old organization, for it was said, a lobby of organization men was at work trying to line up enough House members to concur in the Senate amendments to the primary bill.

SENATE ROUTINE.

General Investigation of Mineral Industry Proposed.

An investigation of the operation of all kinds of quarries, ore banks, oil and natural gas wells is provided for in a resolution adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence. The resolution was offered at the instance of the Department of Mines, which desires to revise the laws relating to those operations.

The Senate passed on second reading all the monument appropriations bills that have passed the House.

Among House bills passed finally were those prohibiting the use of finger bowls unless they are thoroughly cleansed after each individual use; requiring the payment of anthracite miners on the basis of the record of the car at the point where it is loaded, and permitting Mayors of second-class cities to be candidates for Councilors.

HOUSE ROUTINE.

Bills Passed Turning Escheated Funds Over to Schools.

The House passed finally the two bills of Senator Sproul relating to escheats after Representative Roney, of Philadelphia, explained that under companion bills \$800,000 would be turned over to the State Treasury for the use of the public schools. This amount, Mr. Roney said, would go to four or five men who have filed blank information against the trust companies and banks of the State, unless the two bills were enacted. One bill contains amendments to the escheat funds. Together the bills will bring all the money subject to escheat, said Mr. Roney, where it belongs, into the State Treasury.

The Pymatuning swamp water conservation plan, carrying an appropriation of \$400,000 for a dam and reservoir, was passed by the House, 142 to 22. The bill was attacked by Representative Humes, who said the swamp improvement plan would probably cost \$3,000,000 before it is completed.

Salary Raiser Advances.

Senator Clark's bill increasing the salaries of the employees of the House and Senate \$24,000 over the amount now paid for a session based on 120 days was brought out from the House Appropriations Committee and passed on first reading. This bill provides for a total payroll of \$202,850 for a 120-day session, while the present salaries amount to \$178,100. The measure was hastily drawn after the two House bills drawn up as the result of the House investigation into the work of the employees were in.



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Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Shumaker, of near town, have five children who have nine grandparents living in the same state and county within an area of nine square miles. Following are the children:—Allen, aged ten; Ruth, eight; Paul, six; Mary, four, and Arthur, one.

The nine grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Housel of Deal, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Shumaker of Meyersdale. The great grandparents are Abraham Shumaker of Boynton, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Housel of Pochontas, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weimer of Deal, Pa. The great grandparents are nearly ninety years old.

FARMER FOUND DEAD IN CHAIR.

Benjamin Snyder, aged 63 years, a native of Upper Turkeyfoot Township, died Saturday at his home here. He had been an invalid for a number of years and was found dead in a chair. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, with interment in the Union Cemetery, Upper Turkeyfoot Township. Services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. House, pastor of the United Brethren Church.

POSTOFFICE REGULATIONS.

ORDER No. 7241.

1. On and after July 1, 1913, ordinary postage stamps, including commemorative issues, shall be valid for postage and for insurance and collection-delivery fees on fourth-class mail, and distinctive parcel post stamps shall be valid for all purposes for which ordinary stamps are valid. The regular issue of due stamps and distinctive parcel post due stamps shall be valid for the collection of unpaid and short-paid postage on all classes of mail.

2. Section 8, 9, 38, 43, 62 and 66, Parcel Post Regulations, and section 45 of those regulations as amended by Order No. 6857, March 28, 1913, are modified accordingly.

3. The issuance of parcel post stamps and parcel post due stamps to postmasters shall be discontinued after the stocks now on hand in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are exhausted, and no additional supply of these stamps shall be printed.

Order No. 7246. Effective July 1, 1913, paragraph 1, Section 62, Parcel Post Regulations is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 62, A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$25, on payment of a fee of five cents, and in an amount equivalent to its actual value in excess of \$25, but not to exceed \$50, on payment of a fee of ten cents in stamps to be affixed. The amount of the insurance fee shall be placed on the receipt given the sender and, on the coupon retained at the mailing office."

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General

MARKET REPORT.

Corrected weekly by McKenzie & Smith.

PAYING PRICE.
Butter, per pound.....20-22c
Eggs, per doz.....18-20c
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Ham.....10c

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SELLING PRICE.
Corn, per bus.....80c
Oats,50c
Wheat, per bus.....\$1 05
Wheat chop, per cwt.....1 90
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Big Coal Strike May Be Averted

The opinion prevails that a general strike in the New River field, where more than 15,000 miners are employed has been averted as a result of conferences between Gov. Hatfield, coal operators and miners' officials. Official notice, however, has been given by the United Mine Workers of America for a general strike on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek, where rioting and bloodshed occurred during 1912 and 1913. A strike call affecting the large New River field was issued several days ago to the effect July 1. It is known that concessions have been made by each side, but they are being withheld until ratified or rejected at meetings of both miners and operators, scheduled for Monday in the New River field.

The new strike on Paint and Cabin Creeks, the scene of much violence from April 1, 1912 to almost May 1, 1913, when the old strike was settled, was intimated several days ago contrary to the wishes of the United Mine Workers of America. The support tendered by the miners' organization to the men in that field brings the trouble to the front as a serious factor in the West Virginia labor dispute. Upwards of 5,000 men are involved.

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Executrix's Notice.

In the estate of Henry J. Wilmoth, late of the Borough of Meyersdale, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, deceased:
Letters testamentary in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate are directed to present the same duly authenticated for payment to the undersigned Executrix at the late residence of the deceased in the Borough of Meyersdale, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 8th day of August, 1913.
JENNIE E. WILMOTH, Executrix.
UHL & EALY, Attorneys. July 31st 1913

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Quart jar Olives, 35c	2 packages Corn Puffs, 25c
Large jar Mustard, 10c	3 5c bars good Laundry Soap, 10c
2 boxes Imported Sardines, 25c	1 can Black Raspberries, 15c

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