

REPUBLICAN PAPER CALLS PENROSEISM PROSPERITY'S ENEMY

Philadelphia Public Ledger Says Penroseism is Responsible for Voters Leaving the Party

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—Penrose must be defeated if the Republican party in this state is to regain public confidence. This is the opinion of the great mass of Republican voters who wish to see their party put in a position where they won't have to apologize for it.

The Public Ledger, a Republican newspaper of Philadelphia, has declared that Penroseism is responsible for the evil repute in which the party is fallen and declares that no change can be expected until the boss is beaten.

"Penroseism; the Arch Enemy of Prosperity," is the way it describes the situation in this state. The Ledger says that the union between corrupt special privilege and politics fostered by Penrose is the reason why the Republican party has fallen.

Pinchot Fills the Bill. Independent Republicans determined to defeat Penrose are turning to Gifford Pinchot, the Washington party candidate, who stands for a protective tariff and has an unblemished reputation as a clean fighter.

In its editorial denouncing Penrose and Penroseism, the Ledger says:

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1914.

PENROSEISM: THE ARCH ENEMY OF PROSPERITY

The Penrose campaign is the offering of that gentleman as a panacea for hard times. There is nothing else to it. Morality, methods, processes he throws to the winds. A Democratic Administration has passed a ruinous tariff law; there is hunger and unemployment in the counties; the minority that rules as a majority in Washington is inefficient and has its whip on the back of industry; therefore, says Mr. Penrose, he must be nominated and elected, for he is the Midas who will turn all to gold.

Who put a minority Government in Washington? Penrose and Penroseism. Who in four short years changed a triumphant and militant party into so unattractive an organization that millions of the rank and file seceded? Mr. Penrose was the Progressive asset. He is the main Progressive asset now. His leadership in the party gave State after State to Wilson. His activity in Republican ranks made a Democratic Congress. No Anti-American tariff would ever have been possible had not the nation's hatred of Penroseism made it so.

Is there a mill legislated out of its profit? Penroseism did it.

In business being pummeled and lashed and shackled? It was the corrupt alliance made by Penroseism with certain special interests that aroused public opinion against all business and stirred up the spirit of reprisal and vengeance. The excesses of Penroseism are utterly and absolutely responsible for the whole program of counter-excesses now popular at Washington.

BEN LINDSEY TAKES PENROSE'S MEASURE

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, who has a world wide reputation as a vigorous denouncer of evil and whom all crooks fear, on his recent visit to Philadelphia gave the following as his opinion of Mr. Penrose:

"Unless Boies Penrose is driven from the United States senate, the people of Pennsylvania can expect only the nullification of all progressive law, the utter disregard of human rights, and the tearing down of all standards for social, economic and industrial justice. Ohio defeated its Foraker; Illinois, its Lorimer, and now Pennsylvania should put Penrose on the political gibbet. Penrose represents the old order of things and the old coterie of special privilege. His election would be a disgrace to the state, and would be the same as telling every youth to go out and violate the law. It would be a sinister influence on our social life, because his election would be a triumph for bootleggers, dive keepers, rum sellers and big crooks. The election of Gifford Pinchot would have far-reaching results. Pinchot is the honest, courageous type of man needed in public office. For ten years back the decent man of all parties have been fighting Penrose and his type. Pennsylvania should not slide back."

Penrose Backs Brumbaugh. Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican candidate, says in effect that he will stick to Penrose and other bosses of the party, including the liquor interests of the state, if the whole concern goes down to defeat. This parades very much of the hero in politics, but it does not answer the question of many anti-liquor voters of his own party: How will Dr. Brumbaugh be able to secure anti-liquor legislation when the representatives of his party are working hand in hand with the booze interests of the state, of which Boies Penrose is the principal beneficiary?



DOES CHILD LABOR PAY?

By WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS.

No force is more actively engaged in converting children into liabilities than child labor. By child labor I mean the work of immature persons in industries which demand constant application at stated occupations for specific hours.

Do not misunderstand me. Children should, of course, be taught to work just as they should be taught to respect the rights of their fellows. The ability and the desire to work are fundamental to individual or national success, but enforced labor for long hours at monotonous tasks does not make workers. We in Pennsylvania are peculiarly, flagrantly, guilty in our employment of working children.

According to a table prepared by the Philadelphia Bureau of Compulsory Education there were 3,633 girls and 4,076 boys 14 years of age at work in Philadelphia in 1913. 6,532 girls and 7,362 boys 15 years old were employed, making a total of 21,217 boys and girls under 16 at work in this one city.

More Than In Other States. This may seem not large in the aggregate, but it is almost as many as the total number of children engaged in the manufacturing industries of the whole state of New York, and more by several thousand than all the children employed in the manufacturing industries of Illinois or Ohio.

We have the largest number of child laborers in our manufacturing industries of any state in the union. New York, with manufacturing interests almost half again as great as those of Pennsylvania, employs but little more than half the number of children. Illinois and Ohio combined, with manufacturing interests slightly greater than ours, employ somewhat less than half the number of children working in Pennsylvania.

Now what are we doing to safeguard the lives and health of these young workers? It might be expected that our laws would most carefully protect this host of children. Nothing could be further from the

truth. Pennsylvania alone of all the great industrial states of the union is utterly negligent in this regard. Pennsylvania Lags Behind. New York laws restrict the hours of working children to 8 per day and 48 per week. In Pennsylvania they may work 10 hours per day, and girls may work 64 hours per week, boys 58. In New York the 8 hours must fall between 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening. In our own state the limits are 6 a. m. and 9 p. m. In Illinois there is a carefully specified list of dangerous occupations in which children under the age of sixteen years may not be employed at all.

In Pennsylvania there is no such list. But worst of all, and this is indeed a disgrace to the state, there is a law on our statute books permitting boys of 14 to work at any time, day or night, "where the usual process of manufacture or the nature of the business is of a kind that customarily necessitates a continuous day and night employment."

This law was passed to expressly permit the all night work of young boys in glass factories so that our restrictions are least where the injury to our children is most severe. Pennsylvania is the only state, with the exception of West Virginia, which legalizes this form of employment.

The Political Machine to Blame.

The question occurs, therefore, why is it that we are so negligent of the health of our child workers? Medical science unanimously declares that work for more than eight hours per day is injurious to children, and that employing them during the dark, dismal hours of the night is all but criminal. There must, therefore, be some reason why we permit conditions which other states have been steadily prohibiting.

The reason is that some of the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania declares that to restrict child labor will ruin their business. This plea has prevented child labor legislation at session after session of our legislature. At the last legislature it was the excuse which the Penrose Republicans gave for killing an excellent child labor measure which passed the house with but two dissenting votes.

Let us examine this reason in the light of facts. The five greatest industrial states in the union are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and

Condensed Report of the Condition of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF MEYERSDALE, PENN'A.

At the Close of Business, September 12, 1914

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Investments, - - - - -	\$422,216.34
U. S. Bonds and Premiums, - - - - -	72,231.87
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures - - - - -	68,924.08
Case and due from Banks, - - - - -	67,286.11
Due from U. S. Treasurer, - - - - -	3,250.00
Total Resources - - - - -	\$633,958.40

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in, - - - - -	\$ 65,000.00
Surplus Fund and Profits, - - - - -	55,923.39
Circulation, - - - - -	64,200.00
Dividends Unpaid, - - - - -	60.00
Deposits, - - - - -	448,775.01
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$633,958.40

Growth as Shown in Following Statements made to Comptroller of Currency.

	ASSETS
JULY 15, 1908, - - - - -	\$262,014.92
JUNE 23, 1909, - - - - -	\$411,680.13
MARCH 7, 1911, - - - - -	\$512,574.48
APRIL 18, 1912, - - - - -	\$592,884.92
APRIL 4, 1913, - - - - -	\$605,870.62
September 12, 1914, - - - - -	\$633,958.40

Advertise in the Commercial

PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTING CONCRETE SILO



Well-Constructed Silos.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) A well-constructed home-made silo will last indefinitely, and there is no danger of its blowing down, rotting out or being attacked by vermin, says Farmers' Bulletin 589 of the United States department of agriculture.

The cost of the home-made silo depends so much on the size of the silo and on the local price of materials that no definite amount can be assigned which would be applicable to all conditions. Recently collected data on the cost of home-made silos show an average cost of concrete silos to be \$2.55 per ton capacity. The stave silos cost \$1.63 and the modified Wisconsin \$1.61 per ton capacity. Silos of small diameters cost more per ton capacity than silos of large diameters.

There are some features which are essential to the construction of all silos and without which silage will not be kept in perfect condition. 1. The walls should be air-tight. Since the keeping of silage depends upon the exclusion of air it is imperative that the walls of the silo be built in such a way as to keep out the air. The lumber should be well matched, and that containing large knots should be rejected. In concrete silos a wash on the inside with cement or with raw coal tar thinned with gasoline is effective in making the walls impervious to air. Care should be taken that the doors fit closely into their frames.

2. The walls should be smooth and plumb so that the silage will not adhere to them in settling and thus cause air spaces in the outer edge of the silage. Furthermore, the walls should be capable of standing considerable lateral strain without cracking or bulging. This is one reason why rectangular silos are unsuccessful. 3. The silo must be deep enough so that the pressure from above will thoroughly pack the silage and force out the air. The greater the pressure the less air in the silo and the less will be the loss of nutrition materials by fermentation.

4. The only form of silo to be recommended is one which is round. This form is the cheapest, capacity considered, and the walls are more rigid than those of the rectangular or octagonal forms. This results in more perfect preservation of the silage. The silo should be placed outside rather than inside the barn. As a silo ordinarily does not need the protection of a barn, it is not economical to use barn space for this purpose. An exception to this rule may be made in the case of the round barn. A silo in the middle of a round barn serves to support the superstructure as well as to place the silage in a position for convenient feeding. A silo so placed,

Quantity of silage in depth of 2 in. per head	Number of animals that may be fed allowing—		
	10 lbs. per head	20 lbs. per head	25 lbs. per head
10	824	13	21
11	684	16	21
12	754	19	25
13	835	22	29
14	1,025	25	34
15	1,178	29	39
16	1,340	33	44
17	1,513	38	50
18	1,695	42	56
20	2,094	52	70

Corn Crop in the Silo. The feed-cutter should be in use on every farm, the corn-shredder is an excellent thing, but why not put all of the corn crop in a silo as the best probable position to get every pound of value out of it.