

**WANT TO CHANGE WORKMEN'S LAWS**

**Numerous Additions to Acts of 1915 Advocated.**

**EMPLOYERS NOT FAVORABLE**

**They Say That Liability and Compensation Laws of Two Years Ago Should be Given Longer Trial Before Modifications Are Made.**

Harrisburg, Pa., March 13.—As a result of nearly two years' trial of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws, these interested in their operation are advocating numerous additions and changes. They contend that the enactment of certain things are necessary in order to perfect the system by which injured workmen and their families, as well as the families of men killed while at work, shall be adequately compensated.

On the other hand, employers feel that the laws have not had a sufficient try-out to warrant numerous modifications at this time. Heads of large corporations are not willing to say that the suggestions advanced in bills before the legislature, "are deserving of consideration, are lacking in merit; what they do say, however, is that the 1915 acts should be given at least two more years before any attempt is made to improve upon them.

Following are some of the proposed additions and changes to the workmen's compensation laws:

Compensation for portions of hands and fingers; same as New York act.

Compensation for defective hearing, due to accident in course of employment.

Compensation for disfigurement (burns, etc.).

Compensation in all cases where death takes place at employment, eliminating the contention that employees in some cases die of heart failure.

Eliminating entirely the question of dependency, and to pay compensation for all deaths, regardless of heirs or absence of heirs; that the amount so compensated be distributed according to intestate laws, that is to the estate of the decedent.

Wage rate should be increased from 50 to 66 per cent, as is the case in the Ohio act.

That the fourteen-day period is too long. That the law should be changed to make the period not more than one week, or to pay the victim after a certain length of illness, calculated from the date of the accident.

Method of computing wages should be entirely modified; rates should not be multiplied by 54 but by 6, and a man should be paid for overtime.

Compensation for death of single man is too low; 20 per cent to father or mother is not sufficient; should be made 50 per cent.

That a minor over sixteen be compensated for a period of weeks for death of father.

Employers should be penalized by giving employe right of action in all cases where injury was sustained through the employer's disregarding the safety laws of the commonwealth.

Boroughs and Townships Could Sell.

Under the terms of the Fowler bill introduced in the legislature cities of the second and third class and boroughs and townships would be empowered to buy food products for sale to the residents at cost. This is in line with the legislation proposed by the Philadelphia city administration to meet the high cost and scarcity of foodstuffs in that city.

The Fowler bill is brief and to the point, merely providing "That councils of cities of the second and third class, towns and boroughs and township commissioners or township supervisors may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase of food products and may sell the same to residents at cost in such manner and at such time as may be deemed expedient. The proceeds, if any, thereof shall be at the disposal of said councils, commissioners or supervisors."

**CAPITOL HILL NOTES**

Senator Charles A. Snyder will take his oath of office as auditor general on the first Monday in May.

The baby member of the house is Edward Smith, of Bedford. He is twenty-six years old. Senator Catlin, of Luzerne, is the oldest in either branch. He is nearer to eighty than to seventy.

Governor Brumbaugh and his staff attended the inauguration and headed the Pennsylvania regiments. On account of poor health, Adjutant General Thomas Stewart could not be in line.

Democratic legislators say that ex-Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer will be the nominee of the Democrats for governor. In 1914 Palmer ran third in the contest for United States senator and he has done nothing since to grow in strength.

According to a bill introduced by Representative Simpson, any person who receives an injury upon the streets of a municipality and for which the municipality may be liable must notify the authorities within sixty days of the accident.

**TORNADO RAZES INDIANA TOWN**

**20 Persons Killed by Wind in Newcastle**

**500 HOMES ARE DESTROYED**

Damage Estimated at \$1,000,000—More Than 100 Persons Injured—Wide Path Cut Through Place.

Twenty are known to be dead and more than a hundred more were injured by a tornado which struck Newcastle, Ind., causing damage estimated at close to a million dollars.

The storm swept a path through the city about two blocks wide, extending from Sixth street to Twenty-fifth street. About 500 houses were leveled and more than 300 damaged. All the hospitals in the city are crowded with the injured.

The storm came from the west, striking the city in the northwestern section, and traveled in a southeasterly direction. In South Sixth street and through to Lincoln avenue, one of the main residence streets of the city, nearly every house was wrecked. Continuing, the storm swept A avenue and on into the factory district, where scores of homes were demolished. Practically every block south of Broad street was damaged.

Several men were at work in the Indiana rolling mill, which was destroyed, but not one was hurt. Indiana national guard troops are patrolling the city.

Aid in the way of food supplies and money is reaching the city.

In answer to the appeal for financial aid, sent broadcast over the state by a citizens' committee, relief funds have been started in many cities of the state. Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for vice president in the last election, contributed \$1,000 for relief work.

No looting has been reported to the military authorities. While martial law has not been declared, the soldiers are ruling the city with a strong hand to prevent looting and disorders.

Dr. W. I. Fugate, local health officer, expressed the belief that there would be no serious outbreak of disease, although many persons suffered from exposure. No change was made in the property loss, estimated at \$1,000,000.

The storm passed through the longest way of the city, striking the south and west sides. The Southside school building was destroyed, as were also rolling mills and a shovel plant.

While the storm also hit the better residence district it was not damaged as severely as that in the neighborhood of the Maxwell automobile factory.

Newcastle has a population of 15,000 and is known as the City of Roses, because of the large greenhouses located here.

**Cincinnati Cyclone Swept.**

A cyclone struck the suburbs of Cincinnati Sunday with tremendous force. While no one was killed, a path of ruin marked the wind's visit. Hundreds of homes were damaged and some were totally destroyed.

**LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN**

Pittsburgh, March 13.

Butter—Prints, 46@46½; tubs, 45@45½. Eggs—Fresh, 30c.

Cattle—Prime, \$11.35@11.75; good, \$10.50@11.25; tidy butchers, \$9.50@10; fair, \$8.50@9.25; common, \$7.25@8.25; heifers, \$7@10; common to good fat bulls, \$5.50@9; common to good fat cows, \$4.50@9; fresh cows and springers, \$40@85.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wether, \$11.50@12; good mixed, \$10.50@11.25; fair mixed, \$9.25@10.25; culls and common, \$5@6.50; heavy ewes, \$6@9; spring lambs, \$11@14.50; veal calves, \$12@12.50; heavy and thin calves, \$6@9.

Hogs—Prime and heavy mixed, \$15.30@15.40; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$13.50@13.55; light Yorkers, \$14@14.50; pigs, \$13@13.25; roughs, \$13.50@14; stags, \$11@12.

Cleveland, March 13.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, 11.00 pounds and upward, \$9.75@10.50; choice fat steers, 1,100 pounds and upward, a cwt., \$9.25@9.50; good to choice butcher steers, \$8.75@9; fair to choice butcher steers, \$8.25@8.50; good to light steers, \$6.50@7.25; choice heifers, \$8.25@8.50; light heifers, \$7.25@8; good to choice butcher bulls, \$7.50@8; bologna bulls, \$6.75@7.50; good to choice cows, \$7@8; fair to good cows, \$5.50@6.50; common cows, \$4@5.

Hogs—Choice mediums and heavies, \$15; mixed, \$14.95; Yorkers, \$14.90; pigs, \$13; roughs, \$13.25; stags, \$12. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$14.25@14.50; fair to good, \$12.50@13.50; culls and common, \$9@10.50; good to choice wethers, \$10.50@11.50; good to choice ewes, \$10@11; mixed ewes and wethers, \$10@11; culls, \$6.50@8.

Chicago, March 13.

Hogs—Bulk, \$14.65@14.90; light, \$14.15@14.30; mixed, \$14.40@14.90; heavy, \$14.35@14.90; roughs, \$14.35@14.50; pigs, \$11.25@13.60.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$8.70@13.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.75@9.65; cows and heifers, \$6.70@10.50; calves, \$9.50@18.25.

Wheat—May, \$1.80½. Corn—May, \$1.07½. Oats—May, 87¼c.

**STATE POLICE IS POPULAR AT LAST**

**Looks as if Their Bill Will Go Through.**

**FORCE TO BE INCREASED**

**Though a Few Years Ago a Movement Was On to Wipe Out System, Legislators Now Think It Advisable to Enlarge Force and Increase Pay.**

Harrisburg, Pa., March 13.—It looks very much as if the Pennsylvania state police will come into its own at this session of the legislature. The bill to increase the force three times its present number and to give the officers and men better pay stands more than an even chance of going through. In fact, those who watch legislative developments and who are disposed to make bets would be willing at this writing to lay a wager on the success of the state police measure.

All of which is a reminder of how things have changed. It seems but a few years ago—and it is not much more—since it was political heresy to advocate anything in favor of the state police organization. The session following the enactment of the bill creating the department was conspicuous by the number of measures introduced to wipe out the force and this agitation continued for three or four sessions.

Somewhat labor men, that is both real labor men and political labor men, believed the state police was formed to destroy labor and for no other purpose. They strove in every possible way to undo the work of the 1915 legislature, which put through the state police bill, and in 1919 came within a few votes of getting the repealer through the house.

But gradually the prejudice against the state police began to grow less and the 1913 session found no bill to repeal before the legislature. It is true labor men had not become wholly friendly to the force, but they did not show their dislike as they had in previous sessions by endeavoring to remove the statute entirely from the law books. Their efforts were confined to fighting any and all attempts to increase the force and the compensation of the men.

Opposition Faded.

Two years ago it was found that the great majority of legislators had only kind words to say of Superintendent Groom's trained men; that those who spoke unkindly of their work were far in the minority. A bill to give them living wages was put in and after a fight defeated, not because the members did not feel friendly, but rather their apprehension lest their constituents would not be pleased.

Now there does not seem to be this "gear" among the senators and representatives. Men who a few sessions ago were afraid to laud the state police are now out in the open and willing to take their chances on voting in favor of increasing the force. The folks back home who have had experience with the state police have been heard from.

The work of the police is being praised everywhere and the only complaint from the people is that Pennsylvania has not enough of these officers. There is no doubt that the people, themselves, have given the legislators the necessary backbone to stand by the state police to the limit. This should mean sure success for the bill.

County and city officials are taking an important hand in getting through the state police bill. Letters from sheriffs, district attorneys, police chiefs and other guardians of law and order are coming in to Harrisburg by every mail. The one sentiment expressed is that the Pennsylvania state police has done and is doing wonderful work; that it is not an enemy of organized labor and that it is a force of which any state should well feel proud.

**AMONG THE LAW MAKERS**

Big ammunition firms are fighting hard the Thomas bill to prevent carrying of firearms without a license from county sheriffs.

The legislature reconvened Monday night after a week's vacation taken to permit the members to attend the inauguration of the president.

Though the movement for this week's bill was urged by all the Democratic members, hardly more than a half dozen went to Washington.

The mothers' pension bill calls for \$800,000 and it has the support of charitable and welfare organizations throughout the entire commonwealth.

Fearing that Dauphin county would become even stronger Republican than it is at present, Democratic National Chairman Vance McCormick has started a new evening paper here. It is called the Harrisburg News. Recently the Harrisburg Telegraph absorbed the Star-Independent, one of the oldest newspapers in the state.

**MERCHANT SHIPS TO ARM AT ONCE**

**President Wilson Decides Not to Wait For Authority**

**SHOOT AT U-BOATS ON SIGHT**

**Cabinet Back of President In His Move to Protect Merchant Shipping From Ravages of German Submarines.**

President Wilson has decided to arm American merchant ships under his constitutional authority. The following statement was issued: "Secretary Tumulty stated in connection with the president's call for an extra session of congress that the president is convinced that he has the power to arm American merchant ships and is free to exercise it at once. But so much necessary legislation is pressing for consideration that he is convinced that it is for the best interests of the country to have an early session of the Sixty-fifth congress, whose support he will also need in all matters collateral to the defense of our merchant marine."

It was learned definitely that some American merchant ships sailing for the submarine zone will be armed by the government at once. Preliminary arrangements have been completed and it is expected that vessels will be ready to sail in the near future.

The state department's view of the mere appearance of a German submarine or its periscope near an American armed vessel would entitle the vessel to take all measures of protection on the presumption that the U-boat's purpose was hostile. This was based on Germany's announcement that her submarines would attack without warning any belligerent or neutral merchantman encountered within the barred zone.

Whether this position will be embodied in instructions to commanders of American armed ships and whether arms and ammunition will be furnished to vessels carrying contraband were up for discussion, but no announcement on either point was authorized.

The attitude of President Wilson has been that no steps of a belligerent character should be taken and that if a state of war comes it must be through Germany's commission of acts in clear violation of international law. Some officials close to the president are known to feel that in line with this policy the United States should not sanction a shoot-on-sight program which might be construed as aggression.

Mr. Wilson has the backing of the entire cabinet in taking the step. Guns for arming merchantmen have been assembled at navy yards along the Atlantic coast, and everything is ready to carry out the policy announced by the president.

Lacking legal authority to establish general censorship, the administration appealed to the patriotism of the country's newspapers and cable companies to suppress publication and transmission of information about the movements of American merchant craft.

"The best news that readers can have," Secretary Daniels said in a formal statement to press representatives, "is that the government will protect the rights of Americans to the freedom of the seas.

"The publication of details can serve no good purpose and might jeopardize human life."

Mr. Daniels has determined not to reveal any of the department's plans for carrying out the policy ordered by President Wilson. He previously has stated, however, that the navy is prepared with guns, ammunition, gun crews and all other necessary equipment or personnel to carry out the instructions.

Navy yard commandants will superintend the actual installation of guns on merchant craft. The rifles, ammunition, mounts, range finders and other accessories are already stored at the yards. They range from heavy six-inch rifles to three-inch weapons and smaller guns. The number of guns to go on each ship, the personnel selected from the active list of the navy or from the reserve to handle the guns, the time of sailing or the names of ships that have been armed will not be disclosed.

**"PLOT IS NEWS TO ME" SAYS BERNSTORFF**

Former Ambassador Denies Knowing Anything at All of Zimmermann's Note—Reaches Christiania.

Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, on arriving at Christiania on the Frederik VIII, said that he was ignorant of the political developments of the last four weeks and was not in a position therefore to make any comment regarding them. When the ex-ambassador learned of the disclosure of Germany's effort to make an alliance with Mexico he expressed his surprise and added: "It is news to me."

The count was told of President Wilson's progress toward the arming of merchantmen, but he made no comment, although seeming eager to hear of the latest developments on both sides of the Atlantic.

**THE NEW DE LAVAL**

THE worth of a separator depends very largely upon its bowl. A separator bowl must be scientifically designed, properly constructed and perfectly balanced or it will not only lose some cream to begin with, but will soon get out of balance and lose a great deal more cream, besides wearing out the bearings and gears in a short time. That is why the average life of a cheap separator is only two or three years.

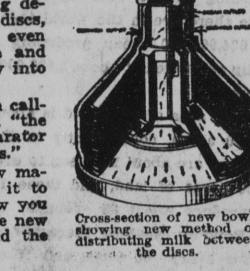
The bowl of the NEW De Laval is self-centering

The new De Laval bowl is so constructed and so balanced upon its detached spindle that it will run true and do perfect work even after the machine has been in use for a long time.

The De Laval bowl has always been noted for its close skimming under all conditions, but the new De Laval patented milk-distributing device, together with the larger discs, makes the new De Laval bowl an even closer skimmer than the old one and gives considerably greater capacity into the bargain.

The new De Laval bowl has been called by people who ought to know, "the greatest improvement in cream separator construction in the last thirty years."

Come in and see one of the new machines. We'll be glad to explain it to you in all its details, and we know you will be interested in examining the new bowl, the bell speed-indicator, and the many other improvements.



Cross-section of new bowl, showing new method of distributing milk between the discs.

**J. T. Yoder**  
JOHNSTOWN  
**Sells the Champion Cream Saver**

**ACCUSED IN INDIA REVOLUTION PLOT**



Photos by American Press Association.

Dr. Ernest Sekunna (at top), a German, and H. Chandra Chakrabarty, a Hindu physician, are under arrest in New York on charges of violating United States neutrality by conspiring to bring about an uprising against British rule in India. The plot, federal agents say, may be nation-wide.

**DAMAGING PAPERS FOUND**

Coils Tighten About Hindu and German Chemist, Charged With Plotting. Evidence purporting to show that Dr. Ernest Sekunna, a German, arrested in New York in connection with an alleged plot to foment revolution in India, had been in communication with the German foreign office, Berlin, and that their plans had the approval of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, with recommendations that financial aid be given certain intriguers in this country, will be laid before the federal grand jury.

Among the papers seized by the police in the home of Dr. Chakrabarty, it is alleged, is a document bearing the address, 76 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, the office of the foreign secretary. This evidence is considered highly important by the federal authorities. In addition to these papers, others that were seized in the Wall street office of Wolf von Igel, who accompanied Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador, back to Germany, will be presented to the grand jury. It was said, as evidence of a connecting link in the general plot against Great Britain.

**"AMBASSADOR GUTHRIE DIES**

Diplomat Stricken at Post in Tokio. Former Pittsburgh Mayor.

United States Ambassador George W. Guthrie died suddenly in Tokio of apoplexy. Mrs. Guthrie was with the ambassador at the time of his death.

Mr. Guthrie was Pittsburgh's most ardent public reformer. The third in his family to be chosen Pittsburgh burgh, twice proposed as a candidate for governor, honored by city, state and nation, word of his death was received in Pittsburgh with deep sorrow.

A Geel Soldier. A French grenadier who was exasperated at some injustice that had been done him by a field marshal pointed his pistol at the marshal and pulled the trigger, but it did not go off. Without moving a muscle the veteran cried, "Four days in the cells for keeping your arms in a bad state!"

**A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR**

Bagdad, chief Turkish city in Mesopotamia and formerly the capital of the empire of the Caliphs, has been captured by the British forces. Announcement of the capitulation of the city was made by the British official press bureau.

The statement was issued on receipt of a telegram from General Maude, saying the British forces had occupied Bagdad early Sunday morning. No details of the capture of the city were contained in General Maude's dispatch.

Russians have occupied the town of Sahna, in northwestern Persia, and are pursuing the retreating Turks in the direction of Bisutun, fifty miles southwest of Hamadan, according to an official statement issued by the Russian war department. In Asia Minor the Turks took the offensive along the Sivas road, but were repulsed by the Russians.

According to a Berlin telegram from Stockholm to the Overseas News agency a submarine under Russian command was sunk at the end of February; details of the incident are unknown, says the Despatch Says—Britain in Russia.

The British transport Mendi, carrying South African laborers, was sunk after a collision on Feb. 21 and 625 persons lost their lives. Ten of the persons lost were Europeans, according to the announcement made to the South African parliament.

Louis Botha, the premier. The collision occurred off the Isle of Wight. German positions on a front of 1,500 meters, varying in depth from 600 to 800 meters, were carried by the attack in the Champagne made by the French, the Paris war office reports.

A German counter offensive was repulsed after violent fighting. Two German attacks in Avocourt wood, on the Verdun front, were repulsed.

Berlin claims the entente military forces on the various fronts lost ninety-one airplanes during February, as compared with twenty-four lost by the Germans.

**"DEPENDS ON WILSON"**

Zimmermann's Answer as to War Between Germany and United States.

On being asked by a newspaper representative whether war between the United States and Germany was expected the German foreign secretary, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, replied: "I do not know. It depends on President Wilson. Since the severance of diplomatic relations we have been without official information from America, but I can say this: We shall prosecute the submarine war with all means at our disposal."