

## ACTIVITY SHOWN BY LEGISLATURE

Calendars of Two Houses Are Well Filled.

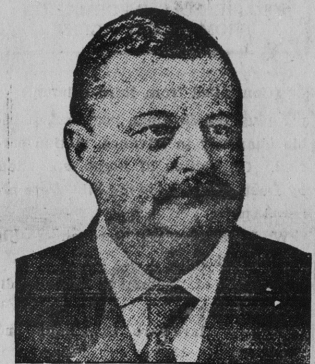
### PENROSE AT STATE CAPITAL

Heads Reception in Lieutenant Governor's Rooms and for Hours a Steady Line of Visitors Greets Him. Appropriation Committees Quietly Probing Certain Departments.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 27.—The legislature is now steaming up. Perhaps the arrival of spring has had something to do with the present activity, or maybe, it can be attributed to some other cause. The fact remains, however, that the Pennsylvania law-makers have donned their hustling clothes with the result that the important committees and the active legislators are working overtime.

A glance at the senate calendar the other day showed forty-two bills on third reading; twenty-six on second reading and ninety-nine on first reading. Inasmuch as not more than a half dozen of these were appropriation bills it is easily seen that the upper branch is putting in some heavy work. On the house side the daily calendars are even larger than in the senate and certain new members are beginning to realize that service in the legislature is not a sinecure.

Penrose Meets Legislators. A feature of last week's sessions was the presence of United States Senator Penrose in Harrisburg. He came here to attend the biennial banquet of the Legislative Sons of St. Patrick. Senator Penrose arrived about noon of the banquet day and up until the time of the dinner was kept busy receiving a steady line of senators and representatives and capitol attaches, who called to pay their respects. He held forth in the rooms of Lieutenant Governor McClain.



SENATOR BOIES PENROSE. Who Paid Visit to State Capitol and Received Great Reception.

The banquet speech of Senator Penrose was easily the feature of the evening. He reminiscently referred to his service in the house and senate before his election as United States senator and the fact that he attended the first banquet of the association. Senator Penrose told about St. Patrick driving the snakes from Ireland and added that it might be a good thing if he could be reincarnated and visit Harrisburg in order to drive "snakes" from certain bills that usually appear in the legislature.

He closed his address with an appeal to the patriotism of his listeners, saying that in times like these or during any crisis, all good Americans are expected to stand by their country and, if necessary, fight for it. He declared that this country should not enter into any entangling alliances with other countries, but that it should stand on its own firm foundation in keeping with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the intention of its framers and our first presidents. Senator Penrose was applauded longer than any man who has spoken before this organization during its existence of nearly twenty-five years.

Quiet Investigation On. Following on the heels of a resolution passed in the house and senate demanding that Auditor General Powell submit a full report not later than March 26 and to answer the charges that he is spending the state's money to pay expert accountants to straighten out his books it became known that the joint appropriation committee has been quietly conducting an investigation into the manner in which heads of certain departments have expended their contingent funds during the past two years.

Until such time as the committee's recommendations on contingent fund appropriations are announced the result of the probe will not be known. It is said the committee will be guided in its recommendations by what this investigation reveals. Other committee investigations will be gotten under way at an early date.

As a result of the probing being done the joint appropriations committee hopes to be able to effect some real economy. Thousands of dollars are expected to be saved by the reduction of departmental expenses, thereby directly benefitting the taxpayers of the state. This will mean that all of the additional taxes considered by the joint revenue commission will be used for schools and to improve the road systems of the commonwealth.

## AFTER SALOONS IN THREE BILLS

Legislators Propose to Make Stringent Rules.

### ONE AIMED AT TREATING

Second Would Stop Entertainment and Third Directed at All-Night Restaurants—Measure Put in to Change Form of Government in Third-Class Cities.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 27.—On the very day of the hearing on the Vickersman local option bill three more bills affecting the liquor business were introduced in the house. To date measures directed against saloons number fourteen and the last day to introduce bills has not yet arrived. In other words, it is safe to assume, that even more of such bills are coming.

One of the latest temperance bills is sponsored by Representative McKay and deals with or rather specifically prohibits treating in bar-rooms. The bill makes it unlawful for a saloonkeeper to furnish liquor to any person who has not paid for the same, or to permit any person who has not paid for liquor to drink it upon the saloon premises. This makes the measure not only anti-treating, but also "anti-dick."

The bill does permit liquor to be furnished by any person to his adult wife, adult sister, adult daughter or parent of any person. This is the only exception. The penalty for violation is a fine of \$500, or three months in jail, or both, just as the court decrees.

Aimed at Cabarets. The second bill aimed at saloons pertains to entertainment in saloons. It was introduced by Representative E. R. Smith, of Bedford, and sent to the committee on law and order.

"The baby member of the house," as he is known, because he is the youngest assemblyman in Pennsylvania, this young man from the mountains of central Pennsylvania has been quite active this session for a new member and his new bill will attract widespread attention and be the subject of many discussions. The bill he presents will make the cabaret a thing of the past; will banish vaudeville and dancing from the precincts of licensed liquor houses and will eliminate any display of moving pictures as an inducement to have men line up at the mahogany and give orders to the bartenders and in addition would be a severe blow to the diningroom feature of many prominent cafes operated in conjunction with a saloon.

The bill reads: "That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons licensed to sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors to maintain or conduct any public dances or dancing, whether by any performer or performers engaged for the purpose, or by any guests, customers, patrons or any other persons whatsoever upon any part of the premises so licensed; or any public singing therein, or any cabaret shows, vaudeville or theatrical entertainments, or exhibitions of moving pictures upon any part of the premises so licensed." The penalty is a fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment or both.

A third bill would wipe out night saloons. This proposed law is fathered by Representative Duncanson Sinclair, of Fayette County. It directs that every place where liquor is sold must close between one A. M. and five A. M.

There are some "wet" counties where saloons are not permitted to be open all night, but this is accomplished by court orders and there is no law on the statute books regulating hours for the sale of intoxicating beverages. Hotels and saloons in the large cities would be hit by this Sinclair bill. It would practically mean the end of the cabaret, for that form of entertainment is at its height about one A. M. and rarely ends before three o'clock.

Wants New Law for Small Cities. Senator E. E. Beidleman, of Dauphin, president pro tem, of the senate, has introduced a bill to repeal the Clark third city act, and enact in its stead a new form of government for such cities.

The bill, as a whole, is a combination of the act of 1889, the Clark act, amendments to the act of 1889 as introduced at the session of 1913, and some few provisions from the Ramsey amendments to the Clark act of the present session.

This new form of government would consist of a mayor and single branch of council made up of a representative from each ward. These councilmen would be chosen on regular political party ballots, thus wiping out entirely the non-partisan system in cities of the third class. The mayor would likewise be selected by the partisan plan.

The salary of mayors is graded according to population. There is no salary or compensation of any kind for councilmen. An examination of the bill, which consists of over 1500 sections, shows that its enactment virtually returns third class cities to the old form of government, with the important exception that instead of a bi-cameral council there would be a single council constituted as explained above.

## THIRTY-SEVEN DIE IN INDIANA STORM

Part of New Albany Laid Bare by the Elements

### 40 STRUCTURES WRECKED

Negro School Building is Destroyed. Path Two Blocks Wide and More Than Mile Long is Devastated.

Thirty-seven persons were killed and scores were injured during a storm which swept the northeastern part of New Albany, Ind., last week.

More than forty structures were either damaged or destroyed. The majority of those killed and injured were white persons.

Requests for aid were made on the authorities of Louisville, the Indiana state reformatory and Jeffersonville. The governor of Indiana was requested to send state troops.

West Union, a sub-division in the northwestern section of the city, bore the brunt of the storm. Here the wind swept a path two blocks wide and more than a mile long, demolishing residences, several factories and destroying a negro school building. Twenty-five children were in the building. The total number of victims here will not be ascertained until the wreckage has been cleared away.

At Carlisle, Ind., West Hymos, aged forty-five, was killed in a storm which swept through the southwest part of Carlisle.

### GERMANS PLAN DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIAN CAPITAL

Von Hindenburg Will Take Advantage of Russia's Internal Troubles—"United States of Russia" New Nation.

Russia will be the "United States of Russia"—a republic—if the leaders of the present provisional government prevail in the assembly shortly to be called. Sentiment in Petrograd among the general public supports this plan—the name as well as the form of government.

Duma committee members are now en route to all provinces of Russia to spread to the people the gospel of the revolutionists; to explain how the duma seized control, and to urge the people to consider what form of government they desire.

The United States is the first nation to recognize formally the new government of Russia.

First steps by the new Russian government toward the emancipation of the Jews in Russia were reported by Ambassador Francis, who said all educational restrictions as to both schools and colleges had been removed.

The attention of Russia has suddenly been diverted to a new danger which threatens from without.

There now is indisputable evidence that the Germans are massing great numbers of troops along the northern front ready for an effort against Russia's capital.

The country has been apprised the new menace by a series of proclamations from its ministers.

Indicating the rapid order which is being installed everywhere and the active operations of the provisional government seeking to eliminate enemies from within the empire, Secretary of War Gutchkoff issued a warning to all citizens to guard carefully against spies, and urging unity of action against Germany.

Foreign Secretary Miliukoff also issued a statement, declaring Russia was "no longer a dead weight in the coalition of the entente allies."

### WARNING NOT GIVEN

Official Report of Tanker's Sinking is Received in Washington.

The first detailed official account of the sinking of the American steamer Healdton reached the state department from American Consul Grogg at Rotterdam. It gives the names of twenty-four of the forty-one members of the crew saved. It follows in part:

"American tank steamer Healdton, Bayonne, N. J., owned Standard Oil company, New York, en route Philadelphia via Bergen to Rotterdam, commanded by Captain Charles Christopher, American citizen, carrying cargo 6,000 tons petroleum, having forty-one officers and crew aboard, including number of Americans, reported torpedoed and sunk without warning by German submarine at 8:15 evening of 21st, twenty-five miles from Teerschelling. Captain and nineteen men brought safely to Ymuiden. One died of exposure in lifeboat. Twenty reported drowned by capsizing."

The tanker Healdton was insured by the government's war risk bureau for \$499,000. The loss of the Healdton is the greatest yet sustained by the bureau. The next largest was the loss of the steamer Illinois, insured for \$250,000. Approximately \$62,000,000 in insurance has been issued by the bureau on American ships within the last thirty days.

Ready to Believe It. A person who had got some little smattering of zoological lore said one day to a novice that crocodiles were often seen in tears.

"Oh, that's nothing!" rejoined the novice. "I've often myself seen whales blubber!"—Stray Stories.

Insurance Clause—  
Every OPPENHEIMER garment is guaranteed quality and then offered for sale with ABSOLUTE DISCOUNT under any defect of our kind which may appear, should the slightest discrepancy be discovered the maker will accept it without argument, quibble, or delay.

### Oppenheimer Spring Clothes are Ready—and Right

Oppenheimer Clothes give you style and value. And on top of that, a sense of satisfaction you have not been accustomed to associate with medium or popular prices. There is no sham or pretense about them. Nothing but just plain goodness. Made of dependable fabrics by highly skilled tailors and sold with an iron-clad guarantee. Spring styles are ready, and right. For sale by leading dealers.

Suits, \$15 to \$28. Trousers, \$2 to \$6.

M. OPPENHEIMER, & CO.  
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY  
115-123 Seventh Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### FOR WOMEN MOTORISTS.

Some Things a Good Driver Should and Should Not Do.

The good driver of a motorcar never applies brakes swiftly except in an emergency. When drawing up at a street side she cuts off ignition early and allows momentum to carry the car to the stopping place, using the service brake gradually. The good driver thus saves gasoline and wear upon brakes; coasting to a stop with the smoothness of operation of an easy start.

A good driver never uses the emergency brake, because she never has emergencies. She sees and avoids the emergency before it arrives. The poor driver rushes into trouble and depends upon quickness in grabbing the emergency lever to save life. More than one accident has followed a futile attempt to find the seldom used emergency lever in a hurry.

The good driver rounds sharp corners to the right and goes over extremely rough stretches of road or hits unexpected "thank you ma'ams" with clutch disengaged, to save the rear axle mechanism.

The good driver uses the wheel with the least possible motion. She does not drag it suddenly from side to side, but turns it so gradually that passengers are unconscious of the fact. In rounding a corner she commences to straighten the car up before it is halfway around.—Woman's Home Companion.

James Gray, aged fifty, of Bradocock, a teamster, was ground to death under the wheels of a Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad passenger train, and a team of mules he was driving were killed at a crossing in Bradocock.

### Rapid Education.

In "John Barleycorn" Jack London tells how quickly he achieved his reputation as a writer. "Critics have complained about the swift education one of my characters, Martin Eden, achieved," says London. "In three years, from a sailor with a common school education, I made a successful writer of him. The critics say this is impossible. Yet I was Martin Eden. At the end of three working years, two of which were spent in high school and the university and one spent at writing, and all three in studying intensely and intensely, I was publishing stories in magazines, was correcting proofs in my first book, was selling sociological articles to magazines, had declined an associate editorship proffered me by telegraph from New York city and was getting ready to marry."

### Eskimo Candy.

Tallow is the Eskimo's candy. It is put up in bright red packages made out of the feet of a waterfowl. The women cut off the red feet of this bird, which is called the dovekie, draw out the bones and blow up the skin so as to make pouches, which they fill with reindeer tallow for their little folk. None of the food that the Eskimos eat seems very inviting to us, but they are extremely fond of it and are very apt to overeat. It is said by explorers who have gone into Greenland that it is no uncommon sight to see an Eskimo man who has eaten an enormous meal of the raw frozen flesh of the reindeer, seal or walrus lying on his back and eating blubber until he cannot move.

Still Willing. "You said you'd go through fire and water for me." "Show me a combination of the two and I will."—Puck.

### RECORD COAL LOADING.

Uncle Sam's Plant at Cristobal is the Fastest in the World.

The good work of the Cristobal coal loading plant at the isthmus of Panama is the subject of a report received at the war department from one of its boards, whose conclusions are that the plant fully meets the plans of the engineers and is probably the most efficient loading plant in the world. It was found that the minimum performance during the test was 3,950 tons an hour and the maximum 2,486 tons. The minimum occurred when one of the four diggers was temporarily out of commission, due to a defective bucket.

At 2,400 tons an hour the plant far exceeds the work of any other known plant for loading steamships or even of railroad loading plants. The canal collier *Ulysses* was loaded at the rate of 1,650 tons an hour, and 12,000 tons were put on her in eight hours. Merchant ships cannot be loaded at this rapid rate, as their hatches are too small and their bunkers are not arranged to admit of such work. This is a feature in shipbuilding that is being carefully taken care of nowadays in constructing ships that are to pass through the canal. All new United States naval colliers are so built that they can be loaded at high speed.

### For a Postage Stamp, \$670.

The highest price paid lately for a postage stamp was \$670, a sum given at a New York auction the other day for a five cent Hawaiian missionary stamp of the issue of 1851. When the early missionaries went from New England to Hawaii they looked ahead to many things, but hardly to the sale of their postage stamps at prices higher than their salaries for a year.

a Sa is pu s ow  
un me to  
Vi Du ica  
"B S  
F  
rest will in Bu  
FLEE  
U-  
Largest to N  
GERMAN  
Kaiser M  
strategic  
More T  
German  
the of cr  
ing to ad  
any dep  
down no  
go since  
aping ac  
submarin  
Battical  
course of  
of the w  
completed  
from this  
the conse  
facts to t  
submarin  
submarin  
These  
probably  
ins each  
of submar  
the outbr  
a wide  
measure  
times dev  
The fact  
consider  
types and  
considera  
gains, esp  
submarin  
that the  
ly stand  
tion and  
the large  
numbers  
time.  
In view  
the Germ  
submarin  
aimed to  
United S  
the high  
menace.  
If Germ  
and pow  
numbers,  
fly, the  
an easy  
The fact  
place Fel  
figure se  
the belie  
many ha  
mum in  
"starve"  
fighting  
Americ  
confident  
be solved  
it requir  
many me  
up the  
negotiat  
can acc  
dignity