

**Dr. J. D. Moffat
Noted Minister and
Educator, is Dead**

Washington, Pa., Nov. 4.—The Rev. Dr. James David Moffat, president emeritus of Washington and Jefferson college, died here today after an illness of less than a week, from

paralysis. Dr. Moffat, who was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1905, was born at New Lisbon, O., March 15, 1846, and was educated at Washington and Jefferson college and Princeton theological seminary. He was admitted to the Presbyterian ministry in 1873. In 1882 he was elected president of Washington and Jefferson college, in which position he continued for thirty-three years. Mr. Moffat was a firm believer in church

unity and was instrumental in bringing about the union of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches.

Los Angeles Will Allow Running of Big Auto Races
Los Angeles, Nov. 4.—Permission to hold the Vanderbilt and Grand Prix races at Santa Monica November 16 and 18, on a course running through territory recently annexed to

Los Angeles, was re-granted today by the Board of Public Works, when waivers were filed releasing the city from liability from accidents. The original permit was revoked October 19, when it was found members of the board might be personally responsible.

Denver Is Defeated by The Colorado Farmers
Denver, Colo., Nov. 4.—The University of Denver's chances of attain-

ing the championship of the Rocky Mountain Intercollegiate conference went glimmering today when they were defeated by the Colorado Agricultural college champions by a score of 21 to 13.

The Aggies fought a defensive game almost the entire first half. The contest was a mixture of line plunging and open play. The University of Denver scored a touchdown in the first minute of play.

Marking Diagonal Trail Through Iowa

Iowa Falls, Ia., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—The Diagonal trail, one of the latest automobile routes across the state, is setting the pace for many of its older rivals in point of marking. The last week this route has been marked in this county and Wright and no better

outlined route can be found in the state than the Diagonal. The route enters the county at Eldora and runs from here to Dows. It is the longest route in the country, being 5,700 miles long, running from Miami, Fla., to Portland, Ore. Every fifth pole in the country is marked with a black and white sign. Five poles are marked at each turn with the letters R and L indicating the direction of the turn. In the cities and towns every pole is marked.

Lest We Forget 1914

YOU know that business was good in 1912 and the early part of 1913. Woodrow Wilson and a Democratic Congress came into power on March 4th, 1913.

The Wilson Underwood tariff bill was passed in October, 1913. Business immediately began to show signs of stagnation and recession.

In New York, Governor Glynn, when thousands were working for 10 cents an hour, sent a special message to the New York Legislature, in which he said:

"Public attention has been forcibly turned to the fact that a large number of men are unable to find employment. During the past Fall and Winter the problem of the unemployed has steadily grown more acute. For the man who is not sincerely anxious to secure work the public has no sympathy. For the man who is anxious to work, but cannot find employment, the State has sympathy and a very real concern."

AT INDIANAPOLIS the Central Labor Union issued a circular, part of which is reproduced in the following facsimile:

STAY AWAY
Discourage All Who Are Thinking of Coming To This City
Thousands of Men Are Walking the Streets Every Day Looking for Work

AGAIN WE ADVISE YOU—STAY AWAY FROM INDIANAPOLIS.
Signed: ARTHUR MILES, C. C. BARBER, DAVID ERBLEDDING, L. A. BARTH, Sec'y, Committee.
Approved by Indianapolis C. L. U. January 25, 1915, and ordered distributed. Labor papers please copy.

In Ohio Governor Willis sent a special message to the Legislature, in which he said:

"I have no desire to dwell on the unhappy industrial conditions existing in Ohio and other States. Nevertheless, the fact remains that thousands of able-bodied, young, honest men and women are out of employment."

When this message appeared in the Ohio papers it was accompanied with the comment that the industrial conditions then prevailing were worse than at any time since the Cleveland panic of 1893.

Read these Headlines from New York City Newspapers:

(New York Times, March 28, 1914)
25,000 MEN DROPPED BY THE N. Y. CENTRAL
Falling Off in Earnings Has Forced Retrenchments Since Dec. 1, Hardin Says.

(New York Sun, Dec. 6, 1914)
OUT OF WORK ARMY LARGEST IN YEARS
National Employment Association Reports Practically No Jobs to Be Found.
MORE MEN LAID OFF DAILY.
Railroads and Industrials Said to Be Planning Big Reductions.

(New York Sun, Jan. 30, 1914)
MAYOR TACKLES BIG "JOBLESS" PROBLEM
Mitchel Hears Suggestions at Conference on Unemployment.
MAY PICK ADVISERS.
Guests of Municipal Lodging House Show Two-Fold Increase in Year.

(New York Times, Feb. 5, 1915)
500,000 BUNDLES FOR THE JOBLESS
Headquarters of Mayor's Committee Swamped by Response to Appeal for Clothes.

(New York Sun, May 11, 1914)
NEW TARIFF HITS U. S. TRADE HARD
Experts Decline and Factories Slow Down, but Imports Jump.
TREASURY DEFICIT BIG.

(Baltimore Sun, June 25, 1914)
11,000 MEN LAID OFF
Cut at Locomotive Works Blamed on Rate Decision Delay.
HOURS OF WORK MADE SHORTER

The Sudden Change

The great European war began. The factories in Europe ceased making goods to be sold in America and began sending us orders for all sorts of war munitions. Our factories were speeded up, the unemployed were put to

work, and within a few months all the industries of this country were humming.

The following table shows the enormous expansion of our business, due wholly to the European War:

	Just before the war Year ending July 1, 1914	Two years later Year ending July 1, 1916
Cattle, Horses and mules	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 98,800,000
Brass, Manufactures of	4,000,000	128,000,000
Breadstuffs	165,000,000	435,000,000
Aeroplanes and parts	226,000	7,000,000
Automobiles and parts	33,000,000	120,000,000
Cars, push carts, motor cycles, etc.	51,000,000	167,000,000
Chemicals, dyes, acids, soda salts, etc.	27,500,000	124,000,000
Copper to France, Italy and England	55,000,000	129,000,000
Explosives	6,000,000	467,000,000
Iron and steel	251,000,000	621,000,000
Firearms	3,500,000	18,000,000
Metal working machinery	14,000,000	61,000,000
Nails and spikes	2,500,000	10,000,000
Barbed wire and other wire	7,800,000	40,000,000
Leather and skins	36,500,000	80,000,000
Boots and shoes	18,000,000	47,000,000
Manufactured leather and skins	57,000,000	146,000,000
Condensed milk	1,300,000	12,000,000
Refined sugar	1,800,000	79,000,000
Wool, apparel and manufactures of	6,900,000	73,000,000
Zinc	406,000	45,000,000
	\$747,132,000	\$2,907,800,000

When This War is Over

every thoughtful man knows that Europe will no longer need to buy from us these quantities of goods. Therefore, the work required to make them will not exist.

Furthermore, the millions of men who are now in the armies of Europe will go back into their factories and again begin to manufacture goods to sell to us at prices based on low wages, just as they did during the few months after the passage of the Underwood tariff bill. There never was a plainer proposition.

If on next Tuesday you vote for Wilson, you will vote in favor of restoring at the close of

the European war the same industrial conditions in this country that existed at the time the war broke out.

If you vote for Hughes you will vote for a protective tariff that will prevent a return of such conditions. We are for the full dinner pail after the war.

We are for continuing the smoke from our factory chimneys when we no longer manufacture munitions. Our whole industrial fabric, in view of the flood of foreign products which will overwhelm us after the war, is

Read these Headlines from New York City Newspapers:

(New York Times, Feb. 10, 1914)
PHILADELPHIA'S MANY IDLE
75,000 Out of Work, but Business Prospects are Improving.

(New York Sun, Jan. 29, 1914)
WOMEN OUT OF WORK PLEAD FOR CHANCE
Tell at Cooper Union of Condition That Bar Them From Bread-winning.
THEN MARCH IN STREET.

(New York Times, Feb. 3, 1914)
325,000 MEN NOW OUT OF WORK HERE
And Most of Them Have Homes and Families to Support, Says Charity Association.
140,000 LABORERS ARE IDLE

(New York Sun, Dec. 30, 1914)
CITY CAN'T GIVE 600 SHOES TO JOBLESS MEN
State Law Keeps Feet of Some Unemployed From Being Newly Shod.
OFFICIALS TO HELP GIVE WORK TO IDLE

(New York World, March 4, 1914)
POVERTY GREATER THAN IN 40 YEARS
Charity Organization Society Never Before Asked to Aid So Many Families.

(New York Sun, Dec. 31, 1914)
NEEDS OF JOBLESS CALLED DESPERATE
Henry St. Settlement Worker Tells Mayor's Committee of Terrible Conditions.
RELIEF PLANS ADVANCED.

As Insecure as a Ranchman's Cabin With On-coming Prairie Fire Vote for Hughes!