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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4

RESULTS WILL COUNT

POLITICAL controversy and differences of opinion regarding non-essentials are soon forgotten by the people. This is a fact which should be constantly kept in mind by the members of the City Council.

Already this newspaper has called attention to the neglect of the Sinking Fund Commission to provide the necessary funds for the improvements authorized in the last loan measure.

Secretary Bryan repeats that his salary as Secretary of State is inadequate. Why doesn't he jump to the Federal League?

LIQUOR BARS PROMOTION

SWEETING order affecting chances of promotion of employees of the United States Steel corporation's mills, Youngstown district, who use intoxicating drinks has been promulgated.

Hereafter all promotions of any character whatever will be made from the ranks of those who do not indulge in intoxicating liquors of any kind, and are known to be abstainers or teetotalers in all the meaning that these words imply.

In other words, the man at the bottom of the ladder earning \$1.50 a day and spending part of it for drink will continue to earn \$1.50 a day until he dies, for all the steel company cares. But if he foregoes "booze" there is no limit to the heights he may attain in the service.

It comes down to a matter of drink or promotion. The wise young man will have little difficulty in choosing. The other is not worth considering as an industrial factor. The steel corporation has hit upon an admirable way of separating the sheep from the goats, for the man who is not willing to sacrifice personal indulgence for a career is not likely to have much of a career.

Old John Barleycorn and his boon companion, Demon Rum, are hardy old souls, but they can't stand much of the kind of pounding the steel trust is handing out. When it becomes a matter of choice between a drink of rum and a steady job with chance of advancement the average young man will be likely to choose "soda water for his."

How the heads of the National and American Leagues must envy Villa his handy manner in dealing with the Federals.

"WORKING FOR A DEAD HORSE"

"Tried working for a dead horse," wrote Alvin A. Longsdorf, overwhelmed by debt, as he shot himself to death in this city.

"Tried working for a dead horse!" How eloquent that is of the state of many another man laboring year in and year out under a weight of debt—a weight oftentimes that is well nigh crushing and that drives out hope and saps the courage.

Not all debt is of this kind—there is the debt of him who has borrowed to buy a modest home and the debt of the young man whose note in bank is the foundation of a business venture. These are debts of thrift and are to be encouraged. It is the debt

of the "dead horse" kind that galls—the this paying for the feast long after it is eaten, for the clothing after it is worn out, for the automobile after it is junk.

"Tried working for a dead horse," wrote Longsdorf. If everybody should spend his entire income every year there never would be any capital for investment beyond that which is already invested; no new enterprises could be floated, and improvements of all kinds, public and private, would be at an end.

The world's supply of new capital is simply the margin between the world's income and its expenditures. If we had more thrift we would have more temperance. How genuinely useful the money spent for the 70,000,000 gallons of whisky we drank in the last half of 1913 would be if turned into constructive industry now!

Nor are the benefits of thrift to be measured wholly in terms of economics. The steadiness, the industry, the sobriety, the respect for property, which are fostered among thrifty and frugal people are political virtues that make for stability and permanence of government.

The habitual spendthrift is a menace to the community and the nation; the careful citizen, guided by a sense of the true value of property, is a safeguard to our institutions. Habits of extravagance tend to make trouble in the family, the community, the nation. They drive men and women to the suicide's grave.

An "American Society for Thrift" has been organized in Chicago with the avowed purpose of "promoting nationally the individual thrift which is the basis of good citizenship and community prosperity." Men of prominence, including governors of several States, are back of this movement, which aims to advocate a broad and sensible view of economy, pointing out to the people that, as a great English statesman said, "thrift is not meanness, but management."

The continued rise in the cost of living, unaccompanied by any great extent by a corresponding increase of individual incomes, is making many an American family right-about-face in the matter of personal and domestic economy.

Perhaps the new tariff may reduce the cost of living eventually, but there are no signs of it. Possibly governmental investigating commissions may lead to that consummation, but they haven't yet. And no other panacea has been found for it. Apparently, therefore, for the present at least, there is no hope of abating the steady rise in the price of everyday necessities, and, so far, no way has been found to beat the high cost of living except to stop living so high.

Is it not quite possible that in good old-fashioned thrift may be found the solution of the difficult problem of living up to modern standards under modern conditions? At all events let's not wear ourselves out "working for a dead horse."

There are in all communities those men and women who attract to themselves multitudes of friends through lovable traits of character and large human sympathies. Such an one was ex-Mayor Maurice C. Eby, who passed on to-day. He gave to his city devoted and loyal service as head of the municipal Board of Trade, the Dauphin County Historical Society and other civic organizations. Such men leave fragrant memories and Mr. Eby has left the world better for his sojourn here.

PARTIES AND SCHOOLS

THE "little red school house" is admittedly the forerunner of advanced civilization everywhere.

Education of the masses is universally regarded as a sure sign of progress in any community. The better the school facilities the more thoughtful the people and the greater their prosperity and the more intense their desire for better things.

In view of all this and in the face of the condemnation of Democratic demagogues everywhere of everything Republican it is some satisfaction to note that in States where Republican majorities are the normal order of things the public schools are rated highest in efficiency and that the only six States—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas—still without compulsory education laws are strongholds of Democracy.

Investigation of the subject reveals a close connection between lack of compulsory attendance laws and illiteracy. The States rank in percentage of illiteracy very much in accordance with the length of time compulsory schooling has been in effect and the completeness with which it is enforced.

The States vary widely in number of years and amount of attendance required each year. The period of compulsory attendance is from 8 to 12 in North Carolina and Virginia. In most States it is 8 to 14 or 15. The present tendency is to raise the upper limit of compulsion. In seventeen States the compulsory age limit is 16 years or above; in Idaho it is 18.

Figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Education show without variation that where Republican majorities are normally highest there public education is held in relatively high regard and there schools have reached their highest point of efficiency.

The Republican party may not be noted for fancifully designed, jigsawed theories of government, but for practical accomplishment and efficiency of administration it has done more for the advancement of the United States than all other parties that ever existed combined.

The school figures provide only another example of the injustice of Democratic attacks and of the shortcomings of that party whenever it is entrusted with the duties of government.

President Wilson made a great hullabaloo over the references of the speakers at the Carbone dinner, some weeks ago, to the Philippines and even called down some of the brave officers who had served in the Philippines for their temerity on that occasion; but he finds no fault with Ambassador Page for his anti-American speech in London. Dear,

WASBERS BUMPED DESPITE BRODBECK

Postmaster General Declines to Stand For York Postmaster Because of Scandal

PALMER LOSES HIS TEMPER Political Situation Rapidly Getting on the Nerves of Boss—Snyder's Figures

EVENING CHAT

More trout fishing will be possible in the vicinity of Harrisburg this year than known in years, according to the State authorities in charge of fishing, and they declare that every report received from time to time of an inhabitant fish in this neighborhood is excellent. Strange as it may seem, no attempt was made for a long time to restock the trout streams or small creeks in Dauphin or Cumberland counties, where they were fished out. Perhaps the upper waters of the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breaches received some attention from time to time, but the way of a glass jar or so of minute fish fry, but systematic "planting" of trout was something unheard of around here until a year ago, when Commissioner N. R. Buller, in response to requests from sportsmen, made a series of visits to streams. He went over Stony, Clark, Armstrong's and other creeks in the upper end of this county and also went into Perry, Lebanon, Cumberland and York counties. As a result hundreds of yearling trout were sent out from the State hatcheries in conjunction with the State authorities in charge of fish propagation. Last Fall the upper end creeks with the exception of Wisconsin were all "planted" and some work was also done this Spring. The Wisconsin, like the Swatara and Paxton creeks, is not a trout stream, and neither is the Conodoguinet or the Yellow Breaches in lower reaches. The smaller streams are known as trout streams and each one has been inspected and stocked.

With these steps taken by the State and intelligent sportsmen and care exercised by people interested in fishing we may have the pleasure of fishing in our own county once more and also in the adjoining streams in nearby counties which used to be inhabited mostly by bullfrogs and stonehoppers and sunfish.

It is estimated that there are about 400 fishermen in Harrisburg, of whom 100 belong to that immortal class willing to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning to go fishing. This 100 is the band that leaves at 3 o'clock in the morning to go fishing. This 100 is the band that leaves at 3 o'clock in the morning to go fishing. This 100 is the band that leaves at 3 o'clock in the morning to go fishing.

The Philadelphia Ledger to-day says: State Senator J. K. P. Hall, of Elk county, yesterday confirmed the current reports that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself from the Post-Office at Cameron-Clarion district. He indicated that the Democratic organization of his district would support John M. Ryan, present State representative, as his successor. Flynn has long been Democratic floor leader in the House. Senator Hall has been even more conspicuous in his long service in the upper house.

Prominent up-State Democrats who attended the Ryan dinner on Thursday night and who are opposed to the leadership held a series of conferences at Philadelphia yesterday to discuss available candidates for nomination at the May primaries. Among those discussed during the day were Henry Budd, of Philadelphia, for senatorial district, and J. E. Lutzner, of York, for lieutenant-governor, and A. B. Clark, of Altoona, for congressman-at-large. The Philadelphia Record says: The Ryan men expressed themselves as being disappointed in the outspoken prediction of Henry C. Niles, of York, that the city solicitor would be the next Governor. Prior to the dinner Mr. McCormick's lieutenants had declared that Mr. Niles, in deep, warm-hearted, loyal sentiment.

Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, ordinarily even tempered, appears to be suffering from a nervous breakdown against a savage attack on his personal choice for congressional honors in his home district and is said to be more than a little shaken by the action in the Wilson administration in the way of a job when he gets licked for senator. The fight against McCormick is also worrying Palmer because he never dreamed that it would be so bitter or that McCormick would be so vulnerable. Now the York county post office thing seems to have gotten on his nerves and he issued a heated statement last night in which he challenged Senator Penrose to prove corruption. These are wearing days for A. Mitchell.

Harry A. Mackey is in charge of the West Philadelphia Penrose headquarters. McCormick has opened headquarters in Scranton. John M. Reynolds, former member of the House, is a candidate for renomination in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Record says: Penn went to Philadelphia to-day to see Pinchot a few things about practical work. Representative Sam Scott may decide to run for the House again instead of the Senate. Representative M. Clark Watson, will stand for re-election. Paul O. Brosius, opposed by most of the Democrats of Lock Haven as a master of that city. The fight will now start.

Penrose is to speak at Sunbury on Saturday. Judge Brumm got a belated invitation to visit Philadelphia yesterday and will speak this evening. The Lewis men do not seem to be glad to see Snyder county, recently visited by a Democratic candidate, gained on Republican enrollment. The Republican enrollment is 1,822 and the Democratic 956. Selah. Dimmock has a great time in Johnstown and other portions of Cambria county yesterday. They've formed a Ryan club in Chesapeake. M. T. McCormick, DuBois, prominent conservationist, is being boomed for Congress-at-large.

NOT SO DIFFERENT FROM NORTHERN ONES (From the Houston Post.) The veracious Norfolk Virginian-Pilot informs us that the short session of the Virginia Legislature was a failure. Perhaps the most notable omission was a session of a Southern Legislature short or long during recent years that was not more or less a failure.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BETTER HOUSING

Let us hope that the movement for the betterment of housing conditions, started in this city, may be supported by every public-minded citizen. The housing evil is rapidly growing in Harrisburg, and the problem of wiping it out will be more difficult as time goes on. New York should be an example to all other cities. The housing evils that exist there to-day are the result of sixty years' neglect. Bad housing conditions begin when two or more families live in a house originally intended for one family; as the population increases the evil grows.

The chief cause of the growth of this evil in every community is neglect and ignorance. Neglect in making thorough investigations of housing conditions, thus leaves the community in ignorance of the housing evils. The clean streets, parks and driveways in and around Harrisburg are to be commended, but this creates a civic pride that our city is foremost in the ranks of cleanliness, but could the public see the large number of filthy, unsanitary houses and back yards scattered all through the city, there would be no wonder if there were a movement to wipe out these best holes which breed vice, disease and death.

There is an erroneous idea that the poor do not need good housing conditions; that they prefer to live in squalor and dirt. This is true in some cases, but the majority of the poor would welcome clean, sanitary houses, where it would be possible to live clean. One house in five in some abandoned parts of the city is in this condition. The interests of the landlord must be considered as well as those of the tenant. It is not fair to require a profit on his investment, but a large majority of landlords put their property in the hands of agents who, in order to get the most out of the tenants, live in filthy, unsanitary houses in this city, houses that are a menace, both morally and physically, to the people who inhabit them, are owned by moneyed people, who give liberally to charity. Then why the lack of charity to their tenants? Was it charitable, was it just, not to make any provision for the housing of the large number of families forced from their homes in the Capitol district, South Second and Mulberry streets, by the building of the new houses? These people will be forced to crowd several families in one room, and in some cases, abandoned. Now is the time to take action in housing conditions, to remedy past errors, to safeguard the future.

COINING WORDS (From the Kokomo Times.) The esteemed Weather Bureau has sprung a new one in the word "smog," and it means smoke and fog. The bureau explains that very frequently in the House, but it is certain there is apparent in the atmosphere, and it considers the new word a great little idea. Very well, "smog" let it be. But why end there? Let's call a mixture of snow and mud "smud." A mixture of snow and soil, "snoot," and a mixture of snow and hail "snail." Thus we might have a weather forecast: "Small to-day, turning to snoot to-night; to-morrow smoggy with smud."

DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS (From the Pottsville Republican.) The passage of the bill providing for the repeal of the exemption clause of the Panama Canal tolls bill was fully expected in the House, but it is certain to have more trouble getting through the Senate, where the Republicans are in the majority. The surrender of President Wilson to England will make him an impossible candidate for present term, but the expiration of his term, and the fact that he is growing old, will not make him a candidate for Democracy, as the bundlers of the Democratic administration thus far, which have brought depression throughout the country—the same as always has, every time it has been entrusted with power—makes the defeat of the party certain in 1916 and it is not likely that he will aspire to lead a hopeless cause.

A LITTLE NONSENSE



WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS (From the Philadelphia Ledger.) You won't catch anything in this pond. Pie-Faced Pete—How d'ye know? Stirling Slis—Cause there ain't no fish in it. Pie-Faced Pete—Say, you piker! What did you tell me ter? Now yer spoiled me whole day's fishin'!

PLANTING SEEDS (By Wing Ding.) In Spring, a young man's fancy, So the old adage goes, Will lightly turn to love thoughts—That may be true, who knows? But one thing's sure and certain, Love's not the only thing To which the thoughts of many Are lightly turned in Spring.

Most every one who boasts of A little patch of weeds Is busy getting ready now To plant a bunch of seeds. They're out with spade and shovel, A turning up the ground, Some backs are most half broken, Their owners can't move 'round.

But they will be forgotten When midst the rank sweet peas The sweet scented Spring onion Will raise its head with ease.

OPEN LETTER ON CANAL TOLLS TO CONGRESSMAN DERSHAM

To the Editor of The Telegraph: As a regular subscriber of your valued paper trust you will give enclosed letter space.

It is addressed to Frank L. Dersham, Congressman, by C. E. Duncan, and is as follows: That should explode the contention of the supporters of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty relative to neutral territory, but should have no bearing upon the question involved, as it is built on a quibbling that ten-mile strip, American brains, and paid for by good American dollars.

The Democratic party fortunately got into power by promises which after one year's trial have not been fulfilled; the high cost of living has not been materially reduced, our cities are filled with unemployed, and, through pernicious legislation the Steamship companies are dumping their thousands of illiterate weekly on our shores, causing a glut in the labor market, while industrial establishments are retrenching by decreasing their pay rolls.

No better argument is needed than the sweeping order of the railway company, over whose lines you travel going to and from legislative duties. At the going into power of the Democracy the Republican party was torn asunder by the Progressives, who are gradually returning to the ranks of the G. O. P., and unless signs are misquoting the labor market, while industrial establishments are retrenching by decreasing their pay rolls.

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