

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23

SWOLEN FORTUNES

THE estate of Thomas Dolan, former president of the United Gas Improvement Company, which has been estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000, is bequeathed to his widow, his sons and their descendants. Not one cent is left to charity; not one cent goes to the benefit of the public; not one penny to any one of the faithful employees without the aid of whom the gas magnate would have found it impossible to have accumulated his millions.

When will our Dolans learn that they are not the owners of the vast estates that have come under their direction, but merely the stewards thereof. The "swollen fortune" has been held up as one of the great perils of the Republic. It is not so except when improperly administered. Accumulated wealth can be made one of the greatest blessings of mankind. But those into whose possession it has come must understand that it is not theirs to hoard up indefinitely. It is not theirs to do with as they will. But it becomes their duty to use the talents that have been entrusted to their care for the betterment of the living conditions of the less fortunate and the advancement of civilization.

No family needs the income of \$30,000,000 for its living expenses. But humanity at large does need that money in a thousand different helpful ways.

No true American can have any objection to a man making money legitimately, even in enormous quantities, but the time is fast approaching when an enlightened people will demand of the possessors of great fortunes a proper stewardship of the responsibilities that have been entrusted to them.

HERE AND ABROAD

RESIDENT WILSON tries to meet the charge that he and his fellow Democrats are ruining business in the United States by the program of experimental legislation they have forced on the nation by replying that the stagnation of trade is not confined to this country, but is world-wide.

This is true, but the President is careful not to inform the people of what he must know, that this stagnation abroad is due to the same cause—too many laws of the kind that unsettle trade.

In England business has been depressed for several years by a series of radical laws. Trade has become so unsettled that a few months ago the governors of the Bank of England, for the first time in the history of that institution, addressed a protest to the government.

German trade has not recovered from the staggering blow of a special war tax of \$250,000,000 which was levied last year, no one knows why. France and other countries are depressed by financial difficulties growing out of the political troubles incident to the Balkan war.

Brazil is going through a period of liquidation and acute business depression, paying the penalty for a wild experiment in legislation. The government tried to regulate the price of coffee, so as to make the crop more profitable to the planters. The scheme of "valorization" or government regulation of the price was proved a failure and a large stock of coffee must be disposed of.

The root of the trouble in Mexico is that the country has broken down under the burdens of the "scientific" system of legislation, the futile attempt of former President Diaz to make the country prosperous by schemes promoted by the government. Australia and New Zealand have their own peculiar troubles, and even Canada has "growing pains" as a result of too much government meddling in the northwest.

In our own country we have had a tremendous output of legislation in the past year. A tariff system which

had stood for forty years has been overturned, the currency system has been revolutionized, and Congress is working on a large list of new laws to regulate business.

We are paying the penalty with more acute depression than appears in any other country. The railroads are in distress through loss of revenue, and half the industries of the country are running on short time, leaving millions of people out of employment.

President Cleveland forced through Congress two revolutionary measures in a little more than a year, a money law and the Wilson-Gorman tariff. The business of the country was paralyzed by the shock and did not recover until after Cleveland had retired from office.

President Wilson has forced through Congress a far more radical revision of the tariff than was attempted twenty years ago, and a money law scarcely second in importance to the Cleveland measure of 1893. In January trade seemed on the way to recover from these radical surgical operations, but the improvement did not last, and the trade depression has become more acute in the past few months, in the face of prospects for large crops.

The patient has had a relapse because Congress has proved a surgeon who doesn't know when to stop. The instruments are being sharpened for another series of operations on the helpless business man, before he has had time to get on his feet and recover his strength. Business is paralyzed and millions of people are suffering the pinch of want in the midst of plenty, because the fanatical surgeons don't know when to go home and give nature and the nurses a chance.

Kansas is always in trouble. Some time ago it was no crops, and now it is crops too big to be harvested.

WHY PROTECTION?

NOTWITHSTANDING AN apparent belief in certain quarters that employers are bent on getting from their employes a maximum of work at a minimum of cost, the average man who hires labor desires to pay his help just as well as a reasonable profit on the money invested will permit. Of course, there are exceptions to this, but they are exceptions, and by no means the rule. With this thought in mind the Pennsylvania Protective Union calls the attention of the public again as to one of the chief reasons why it wants the protective tariff restored. Its members can't continue to meet the cheap-labor competition of Europe without cutting wages and they don't want to do that any more than they want to cut dividends.

In setting forth its position the Union presents several tables showing hourly wages in the cotton mills of the United States as all the way from 30 to 120 per cent. higher than in the mills of England.

In its discussion of the woolen schedule it shows wool sorters receiving \$16 in the United States as against \$8.81 in England; laborers, \$9 to \$12 in the United States as against \$4.91 in England; wool scourers, \$10 as against \$6.13; wool driers, \$9.50 as against \$4.91; comb jobbers, \$10 as against \$5.89; drawing-frame tenders, \$7 as against \$3.07; doffers, \$4.50 as against \$2.45; warp twistlers, \$15 as against \$8.58; stationary engineers, \$12.50 as against \$6.86; machinists, \$16 as against \$7.85; carpenters and joiners, \$16 as against \$8.09, and blacksmiths, \$16 as against \$7.85.

Three tables, each making a comparison of the earnings of one English mill and one American mill, manufacturing the same class of goods, based on actual payrolls, for a week of 56 hours, show that the average wage of all workers in the woolen mills of the United States is considerably more than twice the average wage of the same workers in England.

In the hosiery industry the American average wage is more than three times as much as the average wage in Germany.

Certainly, there can be no doubt in these instances that American protection does find its way into the wage envelopes and that any free trade effort to put the industries of the world on a common level must be paid for out of the wage envelopes of American workers.

The Standard Oil has just lost another suit with the Government. Look out for a raise in gasoline.

"AMERICANIZING" CANADA

THE London Times warns the British government against what it terms the "rapid Americanization of Canada." It is pointed out that the news that fills the American newspapers takes the same proportion in the Canadian press, and Mexico bulks larger than Ulster. Baseball has become the popular game. "International" leagues for sport, "international" unions for labor bring Americans and Canadians together. The American magazines, carrying American advertisements, spread American ideas of life and make American openings for trade. The Canadian picture palaces are supplied with films manufactured in the United States, presenting American themes and glorifying the Stars and Stripes, while English films are conspicuous by their absence. The result, if these conditions are permanent, can only be a steady drift of the Canadian mind away from the practices and traditions of the Mother Country, the Times concludes.

Notwithstanding all that the Times may say or all that England may do, the "Americanization" of Canada will continue. Whether or not the great Canadian empire ever becomes a part of the United States is a question in which few people in the United States are interested. But Canada is naturally more American than English and the rapid colonization of her vacant lands by citizens of the United States and the steady breaking down of the imaginary line between the two countries will proceed regardless of anything anybody may do.

EVENING CHAT

Just 101 members of the last House of Representatives have been renominated for the session of 1915, according to the returns of the May primary for nomination of legislative candidates, which are being recorded at the department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. About a dozen others fell by the wayside and the remainder decided not to stand for the House again, a few becoming senatorial candidates. Thirty of the 101 are Democrats and sixteen who served in the last House are on the Washington ticket, while some of the legislators of 1913. Hugh Piper, of Philadelphia, for instance, is only on the Neyston ticket this year, while C. F. Gramley, of Center, who was elected a Republican last time, is only on the Prohibition ticket, while Augustine P. Conitt, of Luzerne, a prominent Democratic member in 1913, appears to have been nominated on the Republican ticket, although a candidate on others. W. Lloyd Claycomb, of Altoona, who was rated as a Democrat in 1913, is named on the Washington ticket and John Robert Jones, of Schuylkill, is on the Washington and Prohibition tickets, but not on the Republican one, which he ran in 1910 and 1912. Five members of the 1911 House are candidates again. They are James F. Woodward, chairman of the Appropriations committee, and John Swann, Jr. Allegheny Republican; David Speer, Franklin, Washington; Joseph B. Ramsey, Potter, Democrat; and H. L. Wilson, Jefferson, Republican. A. O. Garner, who was a member from Schuylkill in the sessions of 1901, 1903, 1905, 1906 and 1907, and then went to Congress, ran again in Schuylkill for the House, while J. Gundy Wolfe, of Erie, a member in 1909, is a Republican candidate in his county. About the same proportion of members of the House of 1911 were candidates for reelection in 1913, but the unusual political conditions brought about the election of a House with a larger percentage of members new to legislative halls than known in years.

PHILADELPHIANS IN VERY ANGRY MOOD

City Committee Refuses to Pay Any Attention to McCormick Platform

JONES WILL NOT BE DENIED

He Says He Intends to Show City What a Real Chairman Looks Like

The Democratic city committee of Philadelphia last night gave an illustration of the divisions, schisms and factions that exist within the Democracy of Pennsylvania in a most striking manner. And it did it when the "Big Four" was right in its midst. Here is a resume of the way the Democracy of Philadelphia showed its lack of sympathy with the State machine: Endorsed the State tickets, but did not invite the candidates, who were within a few blocks, to address it. Refused to even consider a resolution endorsing the platform, thereby repudiating that document. Re-elected B. Gordon Bromley, the city chairman who had worked for Ryan's nomination. Decided against contests brought by four Palmer men, including one of Thornton's ward leaders. Jeered when a McCormick man threatened to have the bosses name a new city committee for Philadelphia.

The Bull Mooseers are all fussed up over the Colonel. In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh the bosses are proclaiming that there is no doubt whatsoever about the Colonel being on hand at the coming of the baby firecracker week and that his larynx will permit of many speeches. George F. Holmes said in Philadelphia last night that the Colonel would give the keynote for the campaign and that he would be in the campaign for fair. State Chairman Detrich, who has been racing with a bunch of baby firecracker boys for honors as a noise maker, was given a bat yesterday by Senator McNichol, who said that Detrich should go to Pittsburgh to find out how he thinks Detrich has assailed everyone from Penrose and Brumbaugh down the ticket and every head of a department on Capitol Hill.

Letters from John S. Musser, Howard C. Fry and Harry Brauw, who with their wives, left here on June 12 for Houston, Texas, at the annual international convention of Rotary Clubs, announce their safe arrival in that city. They went by boat from New York, and although the weather was warm and the sea calm that voyage of the party became seasick. They will attend the convention this week and make a stop in Philadelphia returning by rail and arriving in Harrisburg July 3 or 4. All of the Harrisburg delegates are in good health and thoroughly enjoyed the run south. On the boat the delegates met with many eastern cities, Canada and England. The Houston convention will be the largest in the history of the organization.

James M. Swank, the historian of the iron business of America, was well known to many residents of this city, which he resided in for many of his younger days. Mr. Swank was known to many here as an editor in Johnstown before the Civil War and when he accepted the place of secretary of the congressional Iron and Steel Association and appeared here from time to time before legislative committees. Mr. Swank's researches into the history of the iron business in this section of Pennsylvania, once one of the leaders in the business, established the fact that blister steel was made at Middletown long before steel was made in any other place in the State and he listed every blast furnace and forge that was operated thereabouts.

National guardsmen here are keenly interested in the plan of General W. G. Price to have advance details go to Mount Gretna to set up the tents for the First Brigade. General Price had this work done by the men as a part of the training, but found that it took up so much time and detracted so much from the instruction that he has decided to return to it. This is a matter of brigade regulation and what was done about the Eighth Infantry will depend upon what General James B. Corvell decides.

The announcement that Republican and Democratic leaders do not contemplate an early start of the campaign did not fall on appreciative ears among the members gathered along the river front yesterday afternoon. The group seemed to be made up of members of the Sons of Rest and they were discussing features of the campaign that promised much. Suddenly one found an item announcing that Congressman Palmer did not favor a start of the campaign until September 1. He marked the item with a stub of pencil and passed it along. No one said anything, but when the last man made a ball of the paper and threw it over the river bank there was no objection.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

William D. Grimes, Pittsburgh attorney, has been elected president of the noted Duquesne Fishing Club.

The Rev. E. MacMackin, of Philadelphia, presented the report of the historical committee to the general Baptist convention.

Burgess R. J. Hardy, of Carnegie, was annoyed by firemen asking for contributions, so he called a meeting of council and a paid company was established.

Dr. C. S. Turnbull, the Philadelphia physician, has gone to Europe for the summer.

Judge Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, has just celebrated his seventy-first birthday.

DEMOCRATIC TRICKERY

The Democratic State platform is both false and malicious in many parts, but nowhere more false and malicious than where it charges that Pennsylvania has been made "the most conspicuous example of misgovernment in all the Union."

It is only the Democratic platform makers who find Pennsylvania "the most conspicuous example of misgovernment in all the Union," and they only for campaign purposes. Such accusations do violence to the facts and are an affront to the intelligence and judgment of the people.

IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Rededicate Church. We would again remind our readers that the dedication of the Ridge Avenue M. E. Church will take place on Sunday next.

Hold Picnic. A picnic was held by the Catholic Sunday school, yesterday. Those who were present inform us that they had a pleasant time, on Independence Island.

"ADD A MILLION A YEAR?" By Associated Press. Chicago, June 23.—"Add a million a year to the Sunday School rolls," is the slogan of the four thousand four hundred delegates to the International Sunday School Association convention here to-day in readiness for the formal opening of the convention to-night.

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The Philadelphia Ledger to-day said: "The official tabular statement of the vote for congressmen-at-large in the morning of the 20th General Election is not an encouraging document for the continuation of Democracy."

NEWS DISPATCHES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Attacks Our Forces. Fortress Monroe, June 22.—At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th General Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton made an attack on our forces entrenched there under General Ambrose.

Wounded Few Men. Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 22.—5 A. M.—Artillery firing on the right and picket skirmishing various points along the line occupied a shoe string and won out, but the wounding of a few men, but causing no change in our position.

AN EVENING THOUGHT

No really great man ever thought himself so.—Hazlitt.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND

This does not apply to old shoes. But we can mend them and put a whole sole or a half sole or heels on them if the uppers are in good condition. Let us see them and we will tell you whether they are worth fixing. We have the only Goodyear shoe machinery in Harrisburg. City Shoe Repairing Co., 317 Strawberry street.

IT'S INSURANCE AUTOMOBILE

Can you prevent an axle from breaking? Can you guide a car if the steering gear breaks? Can you put out a fire with spitfire? Yes! Then don't insure. However, if you care to know the wise way, see—Acta-Basic.

"IT'S SO GOOD"

A general expression heard wherever Hershey's All-Cream Ice Cream is eaten. Made of the purest ingredients and in accordance with the formula of Uncle Sam's expert, who used our plant for many years making tests. All cream secured from our own creameries and pasteurized in our own plant. Ask for Hershey's, because "It's So Good."

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In the making of Holsum and Butter-nut bread. Every loaf is always the same—never burnt, never sour, always that palatable and nutritive flavor which distinguishes Schmidt's Butter-nut and Holsum from the ordinary baker's bread. Made scientifically in surroundings especially sanitary. For sale at all good grocers.

THE TWO-DOLLAR MAN

who is accustomed to paying that price for theater tickets has become a regular patron of the motion picture theaters. This was all that was necessary to convince the great theatrical managers and playwrights that the picture show is here to stay. The productions of leading writers and actors may now be seen, first always, at the Victoria.



Palace Barber Shop 1 N. Third Street Under Shoe Store

The Finest Barber Shop in Harrisburg. Sanitary and up-to-date—plenty of good barbers—the best of work—no overcharging. So why not come to a good shop? You shave yourself have your hair cut here as you want it. Children's hair-cutting and blocking, and manicuring given special attention. BARBERS—HARRY SHURTZ, ED. BLESSING, PETER THOMPSON AND G. H. BOWER, PROF.

OUR DAILY LAUGH



Diploctie He set his son to digging a hole. And that's the way he got on. The postholes dug around a forty-acre lot.

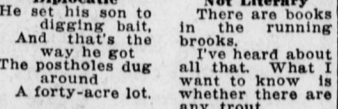
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AS TO SUNDAY CLOSING

To the Editor of The Telegraph: I see from our city papers that there is a movement being inaugurated to have the business places all closed up on Sunday. I think same would be a grand undertaking; they should close all drug stores, cigar stores, restaurants, dining rooms, ice cream parlors, automobile garages, telephone exchanges; stop all street car traffic; shut down the electric light and steel plants so all classes of laboring folks can go to church and honor the Sabbath. Fine all persons found on the streets without a copy of the Bible and all those unfortunates who get dry on the Lord's day, let them go to one of the many club houses and quench their thirst, then our beloved city will become a little Paradise for our good, not Christian, but church folks. Yours respectfully, S. G. SWEETSER.

THE FOOL AND HIS MONEY

[From the Editor and Publisher.] As will be seen elsewhere in this issue the Asbury Park Times, a daily newspaper established last Fall by a group of business men of that city, including the head of its largest department store, is to quit the field. According to the statement issued by the board of directors the indebtedness above the assets is not large, but the board declares that because of the impossibility of longer financing the enterprise they advise the winding up of its affairs. The stockholders are probably now convinced that, while it is easy to start a daily newspaper, it is difficult to make it a success without plenty of capital, in a field that offers favorable opportunity. When the promoters of the Times were discussing the feasibility of start-



Not Literary There are books in the running brooks. He heard about all that. What I want to know is whether there are any trout.



Lucky Rascal A daring thief Jack wrought last night. One thing he did not do; he stole the thing he wanted right beneath his very nose.

GET OFF THE CURB

By Wing Ding

"Curb loafing," says Chief Hutehison. "On Market street must stop." And those who do not heed the word May journey with a cop Unto the station house, where they Will have to pay a fine, Or maybe go to jail a while And join the bean soup line.

The Chief is right, this loafing stunt Along the curb is bad, But with some chaps it's been for years A Saturday night fad. That now I wonder where this bunch From this time on will go And stand for hours while they view The City's passing show.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRTS SIDES & SIDES. PATENT YOUR IDEAS and make MONEY. SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK "HOW TO GET THEM".

Every King Oscar is a quality smoke. Every fresh one is as good as the last one you smoked—no matter when or where you got it. Regularity of quality has distinguished KING OSCAR 5c CIGARS for 23 years. Their dependability makes them recognized as the standard nickel quality smoke.