

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

Established 1837
PUBLISHED BY THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO.
E. J. STACKPOLE
President and Editor-in-Chief
F. R. OYSTER
Secretary
GUS M. STEINMETZ
Managing Editor

Published every evening (except Sunday) at the Telegraph Building, 216 Federal Square. Both phones.

Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Audit Bureau of Circulation and Pennsylvania Associated Dailies.

Eastern Office, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City, Hasbrouk, Story & Brooks.
Western Office, Advertising Building, Chicago, Ill., Allen & Ward.

Delivered by carriers at six cents a week. Mailed to subscribers at \$3.00 a year in advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

Sworn daily average for the three months ending April 30, 1915, 21,844

Average for the year 1914-23,213
Average for the year 1913-21,577
Average for the year 1912-21,175
Average for the year 1911-18,851
Average for the year 1910-17,495

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

PRESIDENT WILSON'S speech at Philadelphia last evening before 15,000 naturalized Americans, was sane, sensible and highly patriotic. Beyond question, in so far as at least as it reflected his attitude toward the present international crisis, he voiced the judgment of a great majority of peace-loving Americans. The United States has much to lose and nothing to gain by entering the European war at this time. The welfare of humanity as this nation's fundamental principle of government has been amply illustrated in all our international dealings. This country has never drawn the sword except in defense of the rights of man. It has never acted selfishly toward any other nation. It has dealt honestly and fairly. It has always maintained a poise and balance that have sometimes been temporarily misunderstood, but which at all times have worked out for the betterment of our people at home and for the best interests of those abroad.

The United States has never hesitated about going to war when the cause demanded. Even under tremendous handicap and with conditions pointing almost certainly toward defeat, our government has maintained its honor by force of arms. And if the good of humanity requires war we shall not be found lagging, but there is a great difference between rushing hastily into the fray and of remaining quiet until the fight is forced upon us, and the President has adopted both a proper and a popular course in this instance. His address, however, is noteworthy in other respects. For instance, the President paid his regards in terms that all good citizens must applaud, to those hyphenated Americans who have been putting the hands of their birth above the country of their adoption. His views are summed up in this well-rounded paragraph:

While you bring all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—being in the best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulder or seeking to perpetuate what you leave in them. I would not certainly be one who would suggest a man cease to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to love the place where you were born and another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go. You can't be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not yet an American. My advice to you is to think first not only of America but to think first of humanity, and you do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity in jealous camps.

Either a man is an American or he is not an American. He cannot be a German-American, or an Irish-American, or an Italian-American. He must be fish or flesh; he cannot be both. Love of the land of one's birth is natural; even admirable, but it must not be permitted to stand in the way of perfect allegiance to the country of voluntary adoption.

Men of foreign birth who enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship by naturalization and who speak of "our" army and "our" navy when referring to the marine or land forces of Germany, of England, or of any other nation, are not to be trusted. Such men have come to America not for love of its institutions, but simply for the purpose of selfishly taking from the plenty of this great land a better living than they could have hoped for "at home."

America exists by reason of the despotism of Europe. Nine-tenths of our best citizenship is derived from stock that was driven from the continent because of difficult living conditions and governmental regulations abhorrent to true manhood. It is hard for those to understand why Germans, or Russians, or Austrians should get excited over the fate of a government so bad that it drove them or their forefathers from the places of their birth to seek better and decent living conditions beyond the sea. Thousands of Germans have come to America because they could not make a fair living at home and thousands more because they desired a freer, better form of government. Why should they, for instance, set such store by the military power that is fast swinging the "fatherland" to utter ruin?

America is for Americans. Let those who love some other country better display their affection by getting out. We can very well do without them. Evidently the President believes pretty thoroughly in the idea of "letting George do it."

STEELETON'S PARK

THE success of the field day exercises in the Luther R. Kelker park at Steelton, Saturday, shows what can be done when the people of any municipality really want something.

Five years ago Luther R. Kelker, recognizing the need of a recreation place for the people of the steel town, presented the borough with a ten-acre tract of woodland covering the slopes of a deep ravine just east of the borough.

When Mr. Kelker gave this tract for park purposes the state of the borough's finances was such that with a number of important public improvements either under way or in immediate contemplation there was no money with which to develop a park.

For several years the project lay dormant until the Municipal League, a public-spirited organization, stepped in with a plan to develop a comprehensive park system for the borough.

Warren H. Manning, the landscape architect who designed Harrisburg's parks, was called in to make plans for a system of parks and playgrounds. The plans were made, but again a lack of funds prevented the borough council from going ahead with the project.

Then the Municipal League decided to go ahead on its own responsibility. A call upon the public-spirited people of the town was made and the pupils in the borough's schools were asked to co-operate.

The keynote of the agitation was, "This is to be your park; help us develop it." That the plan succeeded is evidenced by Saturday's work. More than 200 school children of all nationalities and many men from every walk of life in the borough went to the park and worked like Trojans to obtain the recreation place that they have been wanting for years.

It all goes to show that when the people really want something they are bound to get it one way or another. That new asphalt repair plant of the city will not be in operation any too soon. Owing to the somewhat indifferent repair work under a private contract that has just been terminated a number of the paved streets have deteriorated to such an extent that a general overhauling will be necessary this year.

It is not too early for the City Planning Commission or some other proper authority to consider what shall be done with the River Front north of the city boundary line at Division street. Many of the fine old trees in that section have been partially destroyed and others have reached the age limit. It will be necessary for some time to be lost in controlling the beautiful frontage now so much admired by our own people and by our thousands of visitors every year.

NO TIME TO CROW JUST now there is much gleeful chirp and chatter from the leading members of the Administration regarding the more hopeful condition of business. To a certain extent the outlook is better, but the country should labor under no misapprehension as to the cause. The war in Europe has built up about the United States a protective wall, and is giving the tariff protection that the Democrats took away in their tariff bill. The Wilson-Underwood law opened wide our doors to foreign products; the European conflict prevents the foreign producer from taking advantage of the opportunity thus given. That is the real reason for the present business spurt, plus the war orders which this country is receiving.

The proper comparison of present business conditions is not with the immediate past, but with those conditions which existed before the Democrats came into power. For this purpose, the two years of 1912 and 1914 afford an excellent barometer, as they are the last years of the Republican management of the nation and the first full year of Democratic control.

Business failures in 1912 were 14,000 in number, with total liabilities of less than \$200,000,000; failures in 1914, 17,000, with liabilities of nearly \$400,000,000. The year 1914 was one of the most disappointing ever experienced by promoters of new enterprises. Incorporations of new businesses fell off nearly one-half from the figures of 1912, and the issue of new securities decreased in like ratio.

Figures received from a variety of industries throughout the country indicate that about three million employes in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States were out of work in 1914 who were engaged in profitable employment on July 1, 1912. If this same percentage were applied to other employments outside of agriculture, the number of unemployed, agriculture excluded, would amount to over six millions, as compared with the figures of 1912.

The railroad receipts and prosperity always mirror well the business activity of the country. Railway construction in 1914 was the smallest in more than twenty years, with the single exception of 1895, and was only one-half of that of 1912. During 1914, twenty-two railroads went into the hands of receivers, as against thirteen in 1912. In 1914, railroads were sold under foreclosure with a mileage of 1,500 miles and bonds and stocks amounting to \$83,000,000. In 1912, the railroads sold under foreclosure represented 700 miles and \$26,000,000 in bonds and stocks.

REVENUE DEFEATS CAUSE DISCUSSION

Members Now Fear That They May Have an Effect of Prolonging the Session of 1915

AUTO VOTE SURPRISE Former Member Gets Word of the Death of His Mother While Visiting the Capitol

Defeat of some of the revenue raising bills and the holding up of the automobile and bond tax bills have caused considerable stir at the Capitol and the effect of the action on appropriations for highways and schools is being discussed pretty seriously. It is now recognized that if the Legislature does not provide additional revenue the highway and school appropriations will suffer or else charities may have to be cut to provide the funds.

Chairmen Buckman and Woodward saw the Governor last night about the revenue. They told him that the appropriations passed out amounted to something like \$65,000,000 and the Governor said that he hoped the revenue raisers to provide the funds which he will have to do.

There was a good bit of cogitation among members of the House today over possible effects of the action of the Legislature. It is felt that the whole appropriation program to prevent the Governor from using the axe which he will have to do.

The size of the vote against the automobile license bill surprised even the opponents of the measure. They did not look for anything like 120. Early in the evening there were some estimates made that it would have a close call. Instead, the going was very rough. The automobile owners and the people who support them their campaign might well laid out.

Chaplain Stahley, of the House, is a veteran of the Civil War. He served three years in a Pennsylvania regiment and came out a corporal. He has filled a number of pulpits in this part of the State, including Middletown.

Robert D. Dripps, a Philadelphia councilman, was about the Capitol last night. He is here on charity legislation. Ex-Representative C. E. Carothers, of Washington, was a House visitor.

Last night was the first the House has not made much progress in its order bills in a long time. Special order bills had it back. Ex-Senator John S. Fisher, of Indiana, was among the Senate visitors.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Swift, the cleric in charge of the last House looked on from the sidelines last night. Representative W. M. Benninger, of Northampton, is having his family visit him. It is pretty nearly the prize fight size in the House.

Ex-Representative Walter Reynolds, of New Castle, who came here yesterday to visit his former colleagues, received a telegram telling him of the death of his mother who was killed by a train in Lawrence county. He left for home immediately.

Mr. Wildman was the only Dauphin member to vote for the automobile bill. Very few committee meetings will be held this week. The members have made up their minds to clean up and there will be few additional bills sent out.

Representative H. W. Cromer, of Pittsburgh, came back to-day after two weeks' absence. He went home because he had business to attend to and because he did not like the waste of time earlier in the session. He returned with a new lightweight suit and a benign humor.

Chester D. Potter, formerly legislative correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, was here to-day. Speaker Ambler to-day admonished the members of the House to vote when their names are called, saying that it was impossible to hear responses and that trouble over voting resulted.

The House appropriations committee has invited the Governor to be guest at its biennial dinner to-night. Governor Ambler is getting chary about hearings on bills and people may be invited to file briefs owing to the time taken up in hearings. This practice has been followed for several years.

REVENUE DEFEATS CAUSE DISCUSSION

Members Now Fear That They May Have an Effect of Prolonging the Session of 1915

AUTO VOTE SURPRISE Former Member Gets Word of the Death of His Mother While Visiting the Capitol

Defeat of some of the revenue raising bills and the holding up of the automobile and bond tax bills have caused considerable stir at the Capitol and the effect of the action on appropriations for highways and schools is being discussed pretty seriously. It is now recognized that if the Legislature does not provide additional revenue the highway and school appropriations will suffer or else charities may have to be cut to provide the funds.

Chairmen Buckman and Woodward saw the Governor last night about the revenue. They told him that the appropriations passed out amounted to something like \$65,000,000 and the Governor said that he hoped the revenue raisers to provide the funds which he will have to do.

There was a good bit of cogitation among members of the House today over possible effects of the action of the Legislature. It is felt that the whole appropriation program to prevent the Governor from using the axe which he will have to do.

The size of the vote against the automobile license bill surprised even the opponents of the measure. They did not look for anything like 120. Early in the evening there were some estimates made that it would have a close call. Instead, the going was very rough. The automobile owners and the people who support them their campaign might well laid out.

Chaplain Stahley, of the House, is a veteran of the Civil War. He served three years in a Pennsylvania regiment and came out a corporal. He has filled a number of pulpits in this part of the State, including Middletown.

Robert D. Dripps, a Philadelphia councilman, was about the Capitol last night. He is here on charity legislation. Ex-Representative C. E. Carothers, of Washington, was a House visitor.

Last night was the first the House has not made much progress in its order bills in a long time. Special order bills had it back. Ex-Senator John S. Fisher, of Indiana, was among the Senate visitors.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Swift, the cleric in charge of the last House looked on from the sidelines last night. Representative W. M. Benninger, of Northampton, is having his family visit him. It is pretty nearly the prize fight size in the House.

Ex-Representative Walter Reynolds, of New Castle, who came here yesterday to visit his former colleagues, received a telegram telling him of the death of his mother who was killed by a train in Lawrence county. He left for home immediately.

Mr. Wildman was the only Dauphin member to vote for the automobile bill. Very few committee meetings will be held this week. The members have made up their minds to clean up and there will be few additional bills sent out.

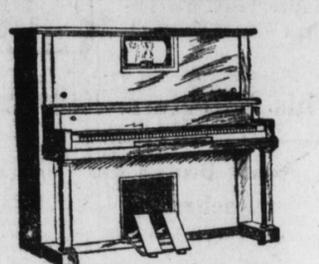
Representative H. W. Cromer, of Pittsburgh, came back to-day after two weeks' absence. He went home because he had business to attend to and because he did not like the waste of time earlier in the session. He returned with a new lightweight suit and a benign humor.

Chester D. Potter, formerly legislative correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, was here to-day. Speaker Ambler to-day admonished the members of the House to vote when their names are called, saying that it was impossible to hear responses and that trouble over voting resulted.

The House appropriations committee has invited the Governor to be guest at its biennial dinner to-night. Governor Ambler is getting chary about hearings on bills and people may be invited to file briefs owing to the time taken up in hearings. This practice has been followed for several years.

This Player-Piano Absolutely Free For a Name

Send in the Name You Suggest To-day READ BELOW We have just closed a contract with one of the largest factories in the world for a new Player-piano. This instrument will be built especially for us, according to our own ideas. It is destined to become the most popular player-piano in this section of the State, owing to its very low price and extraordinary quality.



The price of this new player-piano to be \$395. We want a suitable name for it, and we will give one of these player-pianos, as shown in the cut, absolutely free, to the person submitting the name which is most suitable. Anyone, anywhere, may send a name.

This player-piano will stand for honest merit, at a most moderate price. The quality of materials is sterling throughout. The case is simple, but the finish is beautiful. It is medium size, and the tone is true.

The Price No Interest, No Extra, Is \$395 \$10, or More Cash \$10, Monthly

Address all answers to J. H. Troup Music House (Troup Building) 15 S. Market Square Harrisburg Pa.

COUPON J. H. Troup Music House, 15 S. Market Sq., Harrisburg, Pa. Gentlemen: I suggest this name for your new \$395 Player Piano. My Name. Address. Town. R. F. D. I have Piano Organ

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TIME TO KEEP COOL

To the Editor of the Telegraph: May I ask your esteemed paper's cooperation at this critical time to urge our people to keep cool and to keep prejudices which are so easily fanned into destructive flames out of their homes. The destruction of the Lusitania, and the fact that it was a German submarine that destroyed her, is a disgrace to our nation. It is a disgrace to our people, and the authorities under whose auspices she sailed are not blameless.

The submarine authorities are culpable in not allowing the noncombatants on the Lusitania to disembark before she was sunk. The English authorities are to blame for accepting passengers on a ship that was carrying munitions. But let us not be too hasty in our judgments. The passengers who were on board were warned of impending danger and given time to get to the lifeboats. Those passengers did not stop to think that the carelessness of the crew would involve the country in this hellish war.

God forbid that any rash word or act of ours should make more difficult the tremendous task which our national Government has to contend with at this momentous crisis. Very sincerely yours, JOHN J. MULLOWNEY.

ANENT "GOOD READING"

OUR DAILY LAUGH

Tired Waiting. G. W.: Say if the old man don't get along soon, so's I kin git off my grand stand play, I'm agoin' to leave.

TALKING IT OVER

If you earned as much money as the Browns, you might have an auto. You mean if I got as much money as Brown I earn more.

HOUSECLEANING TIME

By Wing Dinger It ain't the same at our house As it's been in the past. I enter in the evening and in half I stand agast. The things are topsy-turvy. No carpet on the floor— Things ain't the same at our house As they have been before.

NEWS DISPATCHES OF THE CIVIL WAR

(From the Telegraph May 11, 1865.) Texas Still Rebellious. Galveston, May 11.—People in many parts of Texas still support Jeff Davis and the Rebel Government, and are in favor of continuing the Rebellion. Three to Be Hanged. Indianapolis, May 11.—Milliken, Bowles and Horsey, recently convicted of treason by court-martial in this city, will be hanged on the 19th. Conspirators on Trial. Washington, May 11.—The conspirators who assisted Booth when he assassinated President Lincoln, are now on trial. All of the prisoners plead not guilty.

Bucknell University 1915 Summer Courses Begin June 22nd For Bulletin of Information Write WALTER S. WILCOX Registrar, Lewisburg, Pa.

EDITORIAL COMMENT What Englishmen want to do in this emergency is to keep their spirits up and not put them down.—Boston Transcript. The Sultan is confident his capital is safe, but a lot of his creditors probably aren't so certain about theirs.—Chicago Herald.

Bargains, Bargains FOR Jobbers, Printers and Storekeepers We have about fifty thousand pounds of white paper from the State, which will be sold at one-half its real value. Capitol City Junk and Rag Co. 10th and Walnut Streets Bell Phone 149 Unlisted Phone 916-W