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SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

The way to make the best of any situation is to make it better.—Cope.

THAT MILITARY CORPS

ACCORDING to a long letter to the Telegraph, objecting to a recent editorial in this newspaper urging the organization of a military corps in connection with the Harrisburg high school, says:

You cannot get away from the fact that such a corps as you suggest would be a step toward compulsory military service, for education is compulsory in this State and therefore the drill which you recommend would be compulsory. You are evidently one of those who stand for a big army in this country, and therefore you are in favor of a step toward acknowledging the fact that England is facing that condition right now through some fault of government or of her people to feel the patriotic thrill that has always sent our own young men to arms when they were called.

This is hardly a fair statement of the case. For instance, it might be easily possible to have a volunteer corps in the high schools, just as some courses are elective in the high schools. Beside, the compulsory school age does not reach the high school.

Even those who are for "peace at any price" cannot deny a certain value—physical, mental, or even moral—to military drill. Nobody should depreciate the work of those men who have given their lives to the upbuilding of the character of boys in military institutes. To act together, to act promptly, to obey orders—all these may constitute the best of training for young men. All this has a value wholly outside of war. It has nothing to do with unwilling conscription.

Enforced military service of grown men bears the same relation to military discipline of willing students that stoking a furnace bears to building one's own campfire in a forest. The successful military school has sympathetic teachers, men to whom the end of the work is character-building. It deals with boys at that age in which order and obedience furnish the best lessons. It is as far away as possible from the atmosphere of barracks and brothels, the chief features of the idle standing army. This applies in a large measure to such a corps as the Telegraph recommends.

Knowing how to use a gun is one thing, and carrying it about continually is another. That is mainly the difference between national preparedness and a big standing army, which nobody in his senses wants.

HAVE REASON TO CELEBRATE

THERE is widespread interest throughout the city in the coming September celebration. Harrisburg is awake as never before to the importance of the civic improvement which has attracted the attention of a nation.

No city has done so admirably in every direction as the Capital of this great State during the last fourteen years. Those who once lived here and are now residing elsewhere return to Harrisburg as typical Rip Van Winkles. They can hardly believe that what they see is not a dream. Instead of an overgrown borough they find a progressive, wide-awake and ambitious city.

It is for this reason that our own people, now recognizing the value of what has been done, are ready to stand shoulder to shoulder in a great civic celebration which will still further spread the fair reputation of Harrisburg and expand its influence for higher civic ideals.

ENCOURAGING INVENTIONS

MUCH is expected of the newly-constituted national board of invention and doubtless much will be realized, but, as Waldemar Kaempffert, managing editor of the Scientific American, points out, good results will depend most likely not so much upon the encouragement of inventors as the encouragement of inventors.

That inventors should be encouraged no one would be foolishly enough to deny. When we remember that the Maxim machine gun, the Wright flying machine, the Janney gun-elevating mechanism, the Lewis gun, Harveyized armor—to mention only a few great inventions—were frowned down by

American government officials and accepted after they had found favor in the sight of supposedly less progressive governments. We have reason enough to applaud any sensible measure which will enable us to make the most of our national ingenuity and which will insure at least a sympathetic hearing for the inventor. Most of the revolutionizing mechanisms which have made the modern army and navy possible, which have reduced the soldier to the level of a machinist, sprang from the brains of civilian engineers and inventors of the Edison, Lake, and Wright type.

Naval and military officers developed their crude instruments of destruction to their present pitch of deadly perfection. It is the same in industry. Pioneer inventions are rarely practical in a commercial sense; they must be moulded into usable form by trained engineers with minds less imaginative than those of a Bell or a Morse. And the history of every one of these inventions, whether they relate to a new way of shaving chin bristles or a new way of blowing a regiment to atoms at a distance of five miles, is the usual history of a bitter, heart-rendering struggle against self-sufficiency and prejudice.

But will a board of inventors be more sympathetic than a board of admirals? It may be doubted. Ericsson submitted the plans of his "Monitor" to Napoleon, only to have them rejected by Dupuy de Lome, one of the most brilliant, imaginative intellects that ever flourished in France. Why? Because Dupuy de Lome was himself the inventor of an ironclad. Will an American inventor of torpedoes, who happens to sit on the Daniels' board, view with enthusiasm plans of a torpedo better than his own?

Inspired by Edison, the Secretary of the Navy speaks of establishing a laboratory in which meritorious inventions may be tested and developed. That is the one real constructive suggestion that has come out of this tumult. There, working under the guidance of the master minds of such men as Edison, the great defensive forces of the country will be devised.

THE COST OF THE WAR

THE end of the first year of the European war brings with it no indications that any of the belligerents are weakening in resolution or running short of men or money. A review of the financial drain upon the various countries at war proves especially interesting at this time, showing, as it does, the gigantic cost of war.

Excluding Italy, the war loans have aggregated approximately \$15,500,000,000 for all the other belligerents. To this must be added the total indebtedness of the warring nations at the outbreak of the war, including the debts of the several States of the German Empire, which was approximately \$23,000,000,000, and the resulting \$48,500,000,000 shows what a stupendous burden these countries are now bearing.

The cash expenditures of Great Britain are larger than those of any other country, as service in the army and navy is voluntary and the pay and allowances are much higher than in the continental countries. In March the extraordinary expenditures of Great Britain were stated to be about \$10,000,000 a day, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently stated that they had reached \$15,000,000 and were still rising.

The expenditures of the German Government are probably next to those of Great Britain. The Government has realized \$2,490,000,000 by means of two loans, which it is understood will carry the war into the coming Fall, but as its expenditures have been growing, it is probable that they are now as much as \$10,000,000 per day. Altogether the estimate of \$30,000,000 per day for the outlays of all the governments engaged in the conflict is seen not to be improbable, but on the other hand quite probable.

The sums are staggering, but they will shrink into insignificance compared with those that will represent Europe's indebtedness if this blood-madness is continued for another year or two.

THE REFRIGERATED CHURCH

WE have heard much of "coldness in the church" as a bar to attendance, but now comes the Rev. Dr. Daugherty, formerly of Harrisburg, attracting congregations to his Sunbury church by means of electric fans. The experiment is being watched by pastors elsewhere who have been unable to keep their pews filled in hot weather.

But for all that the idea of a refrigerated church is not new. It took the western progressiveness of Orange, Texas, to first utilize the idea in making the church attractive and comfortable upon a hot Sunday.

A refrigerating plant has been set up in a small building just back of the church. Cold brine pipes lead from it to the basement of the church, where is installed a big ventilating fan. The fan draws the air through a water spray, which removes all dust! The air is then passed into the refrigerating pipes, and goes up to the registers, which distribute it throughout the auditorium.

This arrangement lowers the temperature of the church twenty degrees below that out of doors on a hot summer day. In winter, the same pipes are used to hold the steam which heats the building. The economy and efficiency of this plant are due to the inventive genius of the pastor, who designed it and superintended its installation. Other churches in town suspend all or part of their services during the hottest weather, but the refrigerated church keeps open and has more than its normal attendance, because it attracts many members of other churches not so well equipped for comfort.

The Rev. Dr. Daugherty is on the right track, but he should not forget that while electric fans may take people into church they will not keep them there.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The time for filing petitions to be candidates for the judicial nominations to be made this Fall will expire in a little over a fortnight and it is expected that there will be the usual eleventh-hour rush to enter papers. More judicial nominations are to be made this year than ever before, partly due to the operation of the constitutional amendments which extended the terms of judges whose terms would have expired on the first of January of this year. There are three Superior Court judges, six associate judges and one municipal court judge. Philadelphia will elect the most common pleas judge, and Adams the most associate judge at the State Department.

Very few nomination petitions are on file, although scores have been sent out at the request of committees in charge of campaigns and of candidates themselves. Less than ten common pleas judge petitions are on file, but there are a dozen papers for associate judge on record at the State Department. Forest county has five candidates already.

Tuesday, August 24, is the final day for filing petitions for judicial nominations, which must be entered at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The time for filing petitions for municipal or county nominations, which must be entered with county commissioners, expires on August 31.

Edwin M. Abbott, former member of the legislature from Philadelphia, to-day filed a petition to be a candidate for judge of common pleas court No. 2 in Philadelphia.

Democratic State Chairman Roland S. Morris, who spent a few days in this section of the State in conference with Democratic leaders and in an effort to secure some support for liquidation of debts left from the last campaign, is planning to visit a number of the interior counties. The State chairman is keeping a close line on the judicial contests.

The Philadelphia Inquirer in a Washington dispatch says: "Progressives of the country are now engaged in what virtually amounts to a 'stampede' back to the Republican Party in an effort to secure some support for liquidation of debts left from the last campaign, is planning to visit a number of the interior counties. The State chairman is keeping a close line on the judicial contests."

Ex-Senator Ernest L. Tustin is being backed by almost all factions for renomination for recorder of Philadelphia. He seems to be about the only one on whom all are united. He has a candidate for the place, but it is generally admitted that the man to be reached in Philadelphia next week, Judge Barratt is being strongly boomed.

Senator R. V. Farley or Philadelphia's Old Guard, is being boomed for nomination for county commissioner. The reorganization faction will also have a candidate for the place. William C. Wilson, an assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia, is a candidate for superior court. A committee of lawyers has presented his name.

An organization is being built up in some of the cities of the State to bring about registration of every voter. It is chiefly made up of churchmen. Branches have been established in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Charles Palmer of Chester, is being boomed for superior court judge by Prohibitionists.

The friends of J. Henry Williams are making a strong bid for him for superior court nomination. Committees are active in half a dozen counties. Frank A. Moore, the new deputy factory inspector, has resigned his place as court clerk in Schuylkill county.

TELEGRAPH PERISCOPE

Circumstances may alter cases but they do not alter international law, as Germany and England are now finding. Japan is as good a friend as she is a staunch enemy. She is now giving to Russia the big guns she turned on her a few years ago in the Russian-Japanese war.

Napoleon Bonaparte has been appointed Russian military attaché at Italian headquarters. And now we know there is nothing in a name. It is reported that Villa is coming to this country to reside. He might take the bus next to Bernstorff and thus save the secret service men watching two places.

The man with a criminal bent is naturally a crook. We seem to be getting quite a roast in this Frye case.

Our Daily Laugh

BY NO MEANS. Do you believe matches are made in heaven? Not the kind where the heads fly off every time you light 'em.

NOT VERY ENVOUS. By Wing Ding. I envy not the chap who owns A great big motor car And has the coin to drive it, friend. To points both near and far. I care not that some other chap Can take a trip to shore Or lake or mountain to have fun For, say, two weeks or more. I am not jealous of the one Who does not have the one As hard as I no feelings 'gainst Him, in my bosom lurk— The only one I envy is The chap who owns a block Of fifty shares of Bethlehem Steel Company's stock.

BIG IMPROVEMENT IN SOUTH HARRISBURG



The entire southern end of Second street has been transformed by the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and incidentally one of the streets in the city has been abolished. The view of the subway in the etching is gained by the new Pennsylvania railroad freight station in Second street and looking north toward Market Square.

In the Land Where Cannon Died

By Frederic J. Haskin

HAD you forgotten that Uncle Sam has an army sitting upon the lid of that most revolutionary of the Latin Americas, Nicaragua? Had it slipped your mind that this handful of men in the nation sleeps with a thread of a railroad connecting it with the coast and then by an occasional steamer from the outside world making a landing. This little band of men from the United States has been stationed at Managua for three years. Matters have been so deadly quiet in Nicaragua during that period that it has scarcely had a date line in a dispatch.

Yet before the marines landed there had been many years of continuous revolution. No sooner would one faction come into power than it would break in two and begin to fight again. There was a desperate war going on when the American marines landed. It has been quiet ever since. Nicaragua has enjoyed an era of peace and prosperity such as it had never known before. The revolutionists and the government troops are at peace and the marines are at peace. The trains were run into Managua and Granada. There the marine officers called upon the revolutionists and told them that they might submit peacefully or all be killed, as the whole United States government was back of the expedition. The reports of the deadliness of the machine guns and the accuracy with which these young men shot had preceded them. The revolutionists in their strongholds submitted without a fight.

A Legion Guard. Americans were no more popular here than elsewhere in Latin America. The government of Nicaragua, however, saw a great light. It had fought to come into being and had been fighting for its maintenance. It might not be an acquiescence to the presence of the troops from the great nation to the north aid it in maintaining a peaceful government. Adolfo Diaz believed it would. They welcomed the Americans, and invited the government to station a permanent force at the capital, Managua. It could be called a legion guard. Had not Peking such a guard? Why should not Managua?

All this happened nearly three years ago. To-day the legion guard exists to but to maintain order under the command of Captain Presley M. Rixey, nephew of Dr. Rixey, who was President McKinley's physician. At Corinto on the coast lies the organization of 150 additional marines aboard. Not a formidable force to guide the destinies of a nation of half a million people. But Nicaragua has come to understand the American guard. It credits the United States with being in no way a menace. It accepts the action of this government in Cuba as establishing a precedent. It believes, at least outwardly, that the United States desires only to serve Nicaragua. It may be that Adolfo Diaz and his associates merely accept the American guarantee as it has never known less danger than would its absence.

At any rate the marines have been taken to the bosom of Nicaragua. They are given most comfortable quarters. They participate in all ceremonies. They are asked, by the government, to advise it as to the creation of a native guard. They have done much toward developing an efficient organization of this sort and toward its training. They are leaned upon by the president himself. They are not merely a hundred first-class fighting men. They are the United States and there is unlimited force back of them.

The United States is wondering if its accomplishment in Nicaragua will be another such as that of the United States in being transformed by the influence of peace, as have been Cuba and Porto Rico. It is reaping such benefits as it has ever known. It has secured practically unlimited credit in the United States. Its customs houses are administered by its chief creditors, who thus pay themselves and turn in handsome sums for the operation of the government. Never before has an arrangement so satisfactory been found.

LUSITANIA INSPIRES A SONG

Welsh Singers Who Were Survivors Sing It in Chautauque. [From the Brooklyn Eagle.] The members of the Gwent Royal Welsh Singers have reorganized on account of the loss of three of their number in the Lusitania disaster. They are returning to fulfill engagements on a tour of chautauque meetings in the West that will take the singers to the Pacific Coast.

The most striking feature of their repertoire is a poetic and musical composition descriptive of the scenes that followed the Lusitania's sinking after receiving a fatal wound from the German torpedo. Both the verse and the music of this composition were written by T. Risca Williams, a baritone singer of the organization, one of the five survivors.

It was while Williams and his four colleagues were singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Abide With Me," "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," etc., in response to the requests of men, women and children who were escaping with them on a raft after the Lusitania went down, that he obtained the inspiration for the poetical and musical composition.

This is scheduled on the program as "The Loss of the Lusitania." Its singing requires about fifteen minutes, and those whose hearts it pronounces it both beautiful and stirring.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

"K." by Mary Roberts Rinehart, novelist, short-story writer, red cross nurse and war correspondent, Houghton Mifflin Company, \$1.35 net. Out August 17. K. LeMayne has been a famous surfer. That much Mrs. Rinehart lets us know soon after her story opens. But why, at the age of thirty, should he brook out of the world that has known him? Why should he change his name? Why waste the sure and supple hand of a surgeon on the dull ledgers of a gas office? Why come to the little town where Sidney Page lives?

Sidney is a strong, beautiful girl, training hard and happily to become a nurse. Perhaps it is because she is so splendid so happy, and so young, that life suddenly begins to press upon her, crowding her ideals with puzzling, harsh realities. She learns that there are nurses who do not love their work, doctors who are far from being heroes, love which is not ideal. But life is interesting, for it is crowded with sensations. There are friends who die and watch over her—and there is "K."

Evening Chat

The semimonthly pay distribution is now in full swing on Capitol Hill and the State Government is paying its accounts on the first and fifteenth of the month just like a manufacturing establishment, although most of the chiefs of departments are being paid on a monthly basis. Thus far twenty-one of the State departments have asked for semimonthly paydays and approximately 625 checks are being drawn for payment on the first and fifteenth of each month.

The monthly checks are given out on the first of the month covering the previous thirty or thirty-one days. At first there were comparatively few people asking for the semimonthly pay distribution, but it became so popular and close to 1,850 checks are now drawn instead of something like 1,200 under the old monthly system. In addition the State is paying out thousands of checks for various objects like bounties for scalps of animals, which were formerly handled through the department of agriculture, and the Treasury, which has always been heavy, has been considerably increased in the last few years and will be still greater next year under operation of new laws.

Guides at the State Capitol say that they can always tell when there is an excursion at Hershey or some place near this city. They can tell because of the number of visitors to the Capitol. The people take advantage of their private trips to the Capitol to pay a visit to the building. There were scores of people from Reading registered at the big building.

Farmers at the city markets this morning said that the loss to the cornfields as a result of the storms that swept over the State lately will run very heavy and that one of the most promising crops will be seriously curtailed in some sections. Whole fields in this district have been beaten almost flat.

The annual pilgrimage of the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania, one of the big events of the year among engineers of the State, will be held on September 18 this year. The plan now is to see Philadelphia, including the shipyards, League Island, Baldwin Locomotive Works, the river, and a boat trip on the harbor. A number of Harrisburgers will take the trip.

The Wild Life League of Pennsylvania, of which a number of prominent Harrisburgers are members and who are helping along its work, calls attention in its current number to the chance of doing something to protect game by having closed counties. The closed counties are those in which a certain number of people petition hunting of various kinds or all hunting may be stopped for a couple of years to allow game to increase. Over a dozen counties in the State have been closed and there are movements under way to have others closed to aid the State work of game propagation.

Traffic in the Market street subway certainly does follow restricted lines. Yesterday morning there passed through the subway a slow moving order: Two automobile trucks, one milk wagon, one piano wagon, three automobiles, one trolley car, one beer wagon and a plain buggy. All of these were moving westward. And being east in solitary state was one baker's wagon. Yet not one of the vehicles broke the line!

Builders about the city say that the recent storms have been serious matters for them and that they are factoring the loss as a result of the series of delays that have come down on the city and its environs this week. Some builders were canny enough to note the trend of the weather and make their preparations for anything from an inch of rain fall to a hailstorm, but there were some others who were not quite sure of what was going to happen and who were not ready. All, however, suffered from the thorough soaking of foundations and superstructures and the settling of parts of buildings.

Mayor Ira D. Stratton, of Reading, who was here yesterday on business connected with the State Government, is a close observer of the manner in which Harrisburg meets its municipal problems. The improvements made by this city in highway, sanitary, park and other matters have been closely followed by the alert Mayor of the Berks county seat.

Charles E. Dorworth, owner of the Bellefonte Register and one of the representative publishers of the central section of the State, was here between trains yesterday. Mr. Dorworth, who was formerly legislative correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, knows Harrisburg well, but he has not been here for a couple of years and marked the improvements made along the River Front.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Fred T. Chandler, Philadelphia broker, is in Chincoteague, Quantico. —Ex-Mayor R. J. Black, of McKeesport, is again in political life. He is a candidate for director of the poor in Allegheny county, under an operation at Pittsburg. —James M. McKee has been elected president of the Butler county oil producers. —D. N. Craft, of Uniontown, has returned from Arizona. —William Conner, former legislator and register of wills of Allegheny county, underwent an operation at Pittsburg. —T. DeWitt Cuyler, Philadelphia financier, is home from the Pacific coast.

DO YOU KNOW

DO YOU KNOW? That Harrisburg is sending quite a few people to the Panama-Pacific Exposition?

The Heart Appeal

All of us marry sooner or later and some—both sooner and later. Which is just another way of saying that the heart is the center of life center about the making of a home.

Any news that helps the home is good news and interesting news.

That is one reason the advertising columns of the Telegraph are such good reading.

There is a personality to the advertising that finds a responsive chord in the average heart.

SECOND FLY CONTEST

of the Civic Club for 1915. August 1st to September 25th. Five cents a pint for all flies, and many prizes in gold.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

One reason that the Russian army feels so perfectly free to make a strategic retreat is that it has so much traversable territory behind it.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Herman Ridder characterizes the German reply as "sound," and for once we find ourselves in full agreement.—Columbia State. Mr. von Jagow seems to have thought that what we wanted to know especially was how wicked England is.—Ohio State Journal. Everything suggests that the Mexican leaders would much rather fight for a Constitutional Government than to get one.—Chicago Herald. When Colonel Roosevelt decided to support Hi Johnson, of California, for president, the Johnson forces were doubled.—New York Sun.