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TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21

An aim in life is the only fortune worth the finding; and it is not to be found in foreign lands, but in the heart itself.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

WHO IS THE CAPITALIST

WHO is the "capitalist" we hear so much about? Chances are you would give as examples the men who own the railroads. Cartoonists love to picture these personages as individuals all stomach and jowl, with dollar-marked clothing and money-bag pockets.

Take the Pennsylvania railroad, for instance. A compilation just completed shows that this company on September 1 had an even 94,000 stockholders. This is an increase of 2,351 in a year and is the largest number of stockholders ever recorded for this or any other railroad company in the world.

On the first day of this month 45,428 women—1,743 more than a year ago—held stock in this company and between them represent nearly a one-third interest in the property. Of the entire 94,000 stockholders, 33,053 were Pennsylvanians, 16,024 lived in New York state, 16,366 in New England, 16,671 elsewhere in the United States and 11,856 in foreign countries.

There were sixty-two more foreign stockholders on September 1, 1915, than on the same date in 1914, and sixty-four more than in July, 1914, prior to the opening of the conflict. Perhaps the most significant deduction that may be drawn from these statistics is that the American people were saving money for investment purposes even during the duller period of the country's history and that despite the attacks of press and government the railroads still continue to "look good" to the man in search of a safe place in which to put his money.

A LESSON FROM THE PAST

SOME of the pessimistic financiers who are predicting bankruptcy in Europe as a result of the present war might take a lesson from our own past. It will be remembered that at the conclusion of the Civil War the United States—and not the opulent United States of to-day, either—owed nearly three billion dollars. At that time there were those in Europe who were expressing much the same views concerning our financial abilities as we hear of the European belligerents to-day.

There were many who then predicted that the country would become bankrupt, but in the two score years following the debt was reduced by more than two billion dollars and by resales of bonds the interest on the remainder was greatly reduced. The Cleveland administration and the Spanish-American war ran it up again and once more under Republican rule it was cut to one billion. The growing deficit in the national treasury indicates that the bonded indebtedness will go up again very shortly.

This is the remarkable history of the reduction of what was once looked upon as a hopeless debt. Perhaps Europe may surprise us quite as much.

TEACHING AGRICULTURE

THERE is reason in the contention of Superintendent Shambaugh and the principals of the county schools that agriculture should be taught only by trained teachers. There can be no doubt of the value of this study in the rural districts, where a large majority of the pupils will be associated with agricultural pursuits during their after life. Boys and girls should be taught at least the

rudiments of scientific farming. But, as the very object of the study is to instruct them in the latest and most approved methods; it is only reasonable to assume that this work should be done by those who know what they are talking about. The unskilled teacher in farming may do far more harm than good.

DECORATE!

HARRISBURG is putting on its holiday dress. Numerous buildings have been decorated in honor of the municipal improvement celebration which will be opened tomorrow. Every householder should take pride in making his place of residence as good to look upon as possible. Flags and bunting are household possessions. It remains only to take the time and trouble to display them. Thousands upon thousands of visitors will be in the city for the remainder of the week. Let them go away with a good idea of our individual municipal patriotism. The house without a flag or a streamer should be the exception and not the rule. Decorate!

WHY WE CAN'T HAVE IT

THE Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, which begins its annual convention in Philadelphia to-day, is the largest organization of the kind in the United States and the most influential factor in the American Medical Association, which is noted throughout the world. The State society has a membership of over 7,000, the leading medical men of the Keystone State being among those enrolled. Its deliberations attract international attention and it is a wonderful force in the affairs of this Commonwealth.

Harrisburg has been peculiarly honored by this great organization. A number of its physicians have been its chiefs and the president who will be installed to-day is our fellow-townsmen, Dr. J. E. McAlister. Other Harrisburgers have been vice-presidents, secretaries and heads of sections. It has held a number of its annual meetings in this city.

If it could be arranged this society, whose meetings are attended by from 700 to 900 medical men and their families, would meet in Harrisburg every third year. Harrisburg, unrivaled in its railroad facilities, possessing the State Capitol, and a progressive, attractive city, could have this convention triennially, maybe oftener, but for one thing. It does not have the hotel facilities demanded by the people who attend such gatherings.

And there are probably other organizations which would choose Harrisburg if it could match up with some of the capacious hostilities of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Reading, Lancaster or Erie.

THAT "WAR REVENUE" TAX

THE total value of imports at the thirteen principal customs districts of the United States for the nine weeks from July 3 to August 28 was \$263,376,746, on which duties amounting to \$30,515,654 were collected, or an average ad valorem for the period of 11 per cent. The average ad valorem rate of duty under the Republican tariff law during the last year of its existence was 17.6 per cent. The low average ad valorem of the Underwood law, and the large importations, show why the Democrats had recourse to their so-called "war revenue" measure, which they now propose to re-enact as soon as Congress convenes in December and the rates of which are to be increased.

The large free list in the Democratic tariff law is far more blameable than any reduction in imports due to the war. The law was a failure as an adequate revenue producer long before the war broke out.

A DEMOCRATIC PROFIT

SILVER bullion now being cheap—at between forty-seven and forty-eight cents per fine ounce—Secretary McAdoo is buying 2,000,000 ounces which he will mint into dimes, quarters and half-dollars. He will make a tidy sum on the transaction, and Heaven knows the Treasury needs it. But the transaction is characteristically Democratic and it will cheer Mr. Bryan greatly with its reminiscent favor of 1896.

THE HORSE MARKET

EXPORTS of horses from the United States during ten months of the European war, from September 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, brought into this country \$63,816,000, as compared with less than \$3,000,000 for the same period in 1913-14. This was an increase of 2,000 per cent. The increase represents part of the "prosperity" of which the Democratic administration boasts. But there isn't a farmer in the United States who sold horses for shipment to Europe who is fooling himself as to the reason for the unusual market for horses.

It is generally realized that unless Uncle Sam arranges a European credit he must suffer the loss of an enormous business. Europe cannot pay in gold. James J. Hill and other leaders in the commercial and industrial world declare it is essential to the prosperity of our people that our wheat should get to market and find a purchaser. It appears that the principal points regarding the foreign loan have been arranged and the increased earnings of the railroads would seem to indicate a rising tide of prosperity notwithstanding Democratic hindrances.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—Mrs. Bryan says of her husband that "when he was young his enemies were fond of saying that his mouth was so big he could whisper in his own ear. And in recent years his ears have grown so long the effect is the same.

—It has been discovered that France once had a "Frank case." But that's no excuse for Georgia.

—If England does not behave better King Edward may lose the Beef Packer vote at the next elections.

—Some of the War Stocks are reaching a point where they are likely to explode prematurely.

—This week the Harrisburg school boy "has it all over" the lad in the surrounding towns.

—Mr. Mack is now beginning to know how it used to feel to be manager of the "Phillies."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

As if the European governments did not have troubles enough, they are again asking Washington about Mexico.—Kansas City Times.

RECORD-BREAKING START

[St. Louis Post Dispatch.] Blunders and more blunders have featured the present war. The greatest blunder was in the beginning of it.

EVERYTHING GOES BY COMPARISON

[New York World.] Roosevelt wants war instantly with Germany and Mexico. Hobson wants war instantly with Japan and Mexico. Great Britain and Japan. There are people in this country who are capable of making even William J. Bryan seem like a statesman.

IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

[From the Telegraph, Sept. 21, 1865.] Observe Jewish Festival. The Jewish festival, Rosh Hashona, is being observed in this city with special services.

St. Louis Council in City

Members of the City Council of St. Louis, en route to Philadelphia, passed through this city this morning.

Planning For Trip

The Hope Fire company members are completing arrangements for their trip to Philadelphia next month where they will participate in the firemen's parade.

READING AND HARRISBURG

[From the Reading Herald.] He is a poor planner for Reading who does not consider our riverside. And indeed there are but few aspirants for local office who have not said something about preserving the mountains and beautifying our river banks. How sincere and how practical they all may be is another story. But at least this has become a stereotyped phrase.

Half a dozen years ago people laughed at the playground enthusiasts. Now every candidate lays his hands upon his heart and vows that he counts playgrounds as the most important thing in his program. If he quizzed he could not tell you how many playgrounds there are in town and could not lead you to more than one or two. Still the playground is the thing now for the aspiring candidate. And next to it come the mountains and the river.

What our coming mayor and councilmen are going to do with our river banks is a puzzle; as much of a puzzle as the personality of this mayor and councilmen. We know well enough what the Consumers' Gas Company is going to do with our river banks and dried. Down will come Grove one of these fine days. And then will the river bank be left all desolate.

Mean while it need not amiss to be a bit constructive. These river banks of ours, all the way from Haines Lock down to High's Woods, are susceptible of conserving and developing. Why is the hardy candidate—or even the plain, common citizen—who will step forth and show us how?

Harrisburg next week they are to celebrate the consummation of 14 years of civic development. The most important development has been that of the river bank. For years these banks were good for nothing, save as a dumping place for household trash and domestic refuse. Thither went all the old tin cans, the corn cobs, the rusty nails and the offscouring of the back alley. From emanated strange and titillating odors. Waiting one thankful he had far fever or a bad cold, setting the keen-scented repellent that noses had ever been in-tended inducing one to wish that for his walk he had gone into the far interior or that for his dwelling place he had moved fifty miles away.

Harrisburg's river banks, now stretching for miles and miles, are without a peer in this land of a river. A river wall with steps leading down to the water's edge extends from the northernmost to the southernmost limits of the city, but only in part. The brickbats and the bottles are deposited elsewhere. And hundreds seek the river bank each summer evening for relaxation and sport. And many thousands will be stamped there those banks next week to watch regatta and aquatic sports and golden sunsets and such charr's as Venice hardly know.

All this due to natural beauty plus civic enterprise. And much of this can be done here in Reading. We have both the beauty and the enterprise, but they have not come into co-operation in the case of the river. We do nothing but lament and deplore. Harrisburg was in the age of lamentation and deporation fifteen years ago. Now the river banks are actually saved. And a great jubilee is to be held in honor of that happy event.

When William Morris wrote "News From Nowhere" he harped enthusiastically on the joys of coming days. But the most striking feature of all his harping was the charm of the Thames river and the potential loveliness of that somewhat slighted stream. Those of us who revel in Morris and his dreams of a happy day to come remember more than all the gaiety and loveliness, the coolness and the health of his idyllic Thames.

We are unable to compare all of Morris' hope. We cannot bring his sweet elysium to pass any after tomorrow. But we can do much toward making our Schuylkill just as fair and delightful as his pictured Thames. Why not learn a lesson from Morris, the Socialist? And why not add thereto a lesson from Democratic-Republican Harrisburg? And why not quit lamenting over our neglected riverside and start to do something?

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Judging from reports which have come to this city by telegraph and telephone, a big primary vote is being polled in Pennsylvania to-day and issues which seem local but which are really State wide in their influences are being fought out. It appears to be the general consensus of opinion that no matter what happens, Republican victories are assured in most of the counties and municipalities of the State. The "return to the party" movement has assumed big proportions and means Pennsylvania strongly Republican next year.

As shown in the Telegraph, there are lively judicial contests in which men who are of State-wide importance are candidates. More judicial nominees will be made to-day than known for years. The liquor issue is entering into contests in a score of judicial districts.

John B. Head, of Greensburg, and George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, whose terms as judges of the Superior Court will expire, were supported by the leaders of the principal political parties for re-election. The third vacancy in the court was caused by the expiration of the term of Chief Justice R. B. Smith, who declined to be a candidate for re-election. The other candidates are Stephen H. Hulston, of Pittsburgh; Charles Palmer, of Harrisburg; and J. Henry Williams, of Philadelphia.

The Republican organization leaders have agreed upon the nomination of Thomas B. Smith as the candidate of that party for mayor of Philadelphia, while a contest for the Washington party nomination was waged between George E. Porter, director of public safety in Mayor E. S. Egan's cabinet, and Sheldon Potter, who acted in that capacity under Mayor Weaver. They will also be voted for by the Republican and Democratic tickets. Another candidate for the majority is James E. Gorman, judge of the municipal court, who was backed by the leaders of the Keystone party and is also on the ballot of the Democratic and Washington parties.

The Cumberland, Franklin and Adams-Fulton judicial contests attracted wide attention to-day in this city because of the prominence of the candidates and there was much interest in the way Judge Woods was faring up the Juniata valley. The Perry county associate judgeship was also attracting attention. In York and Lancaster Judge Wanner and Judge Reid do not appear to have any opposition.

Lackawanna county commissioners refused the demand of the courts that the contest in that county be pithed out as usual. Reports received here from Pittsburg indicate that there will be a very heavy vote in that county for the Republican ticket. Friends of J. Deen O'Neil claim that he will be nominated with ease.

City Treasurer Reichenbach has told friends here that he will be the next mayor of Allentown. He seems to have a clear track. Reports also are that there is a big fight on for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Twenty-fourth district. Rep-Congressman Temm's strong support in some districts. Altoona and Reading are engaged in two of the hottest majority campaigns in the State.

FLIGHT TO SUBURBAN HOMES

[Kansas City Times.] The state officials of New York have just finished a careful census of the city of New York and have made the discovery that the city is losing population there, that the old city, within the borough of Manhattan, has had a shrinkage of 187,481, or 3 per cent, in population in the last five years.

Yet in New York city, in 1914, was reached out and taken in Brooklyn, Staten Island, Queens county and the Bronx, it would actually be going back to the city. But even Greater New York, while it increased in population 300,561, or 2 per cent, in five years, fell far behind the normal rate of growth. The United States Census Bureau made its last census of New York in 1910. The year the Census Bureau issued an estimate, based upon the normal rate of increase in past years, that the population of New York city in 1914 was 5,333,539. But the census just taken shows the population to be only 5,046,222. This is 287,317 below the estimate of the Census Bureau.

What is the reason of it? The newspapers of New York city say it is caused by motor cars, trolley lines and suburban trams, which have greatly increased their facilities in recent years, enabling more and more people to move out from the congested districts for fresh air and more room. While the population within the city boundaries has fallen far below the normal rate of increase, yet they are going business there and living in the suburbs beyond.

That has been the history of many cities, not only in this country, but in Europe. The population of old London has been going down steadily until now it is only one-fifth of what it was one hundred years ago, but all the country around London, which was fields then, has been built up.

New Orleans has been losing population for years, but all the land surrounding country has been drained and made habitable and trolley cars and motor cars take the people out there to live.

CHARLIE'S RIVAL STILL WITH US

[Grand Rapids Press.] Senator J. Ham Lewis, who was about to sail for the war zone, has prudently cancelled his passage. So we shall not have to depend entirely upon Charlie Chaplin for our fun this winter.

Our Daily Laugh

ONLY FAIR. George thinks he can support me on his salary if we'll be economical.

Can't he do it by only being economical himself?

ECONOMY. Are you economizing? I should say so. My wife bought enough marked down articles to save \$50 on the original price.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

NO, MAM! IT AIN'T HEAVY



These are booming days for the youngsters who haul baskets from the city market houses. With the advent of the carnival season the youthful business men began to make money by the fatful. The sketch by L. R. Ney, artist of this city, who has been depicting scenes from life, shows one of the "marketees" carrying a basket of peaches from his wagon to the house of one of his patrons.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL MARM

By Frederic J. Haskin

Your Uncle Samuel's school marm niece does most to increase his wealth and influence in the world. It has become as true of her as of Queen Victoria that the sun never sets upon her realm. She has followed the American flag to its farthest outpost. The hot sun of the Philippines and the icy winds of Alaska have been powerless to daunt her perseverance or courage. Wherever she goes she carries civilization, sanitation and humanitarianism, as well as the English language. She is a pioneer of intrepid bravery, a missionary of devoted service and a creditable type of American womanhood.

Over half a million women are enrolled this month in the service of the elementary public schools of the United States. Thousands of others are connected with the high schools, private schools, colleges and universities. In addition to the increasingly large number who are acting as state county or city supervisors of the education of some particular branch of study. The school marm is no longer restricted to the lower grades. She has taken her place in the highest executive and university circles. She is doing efficiently with the best of her kind. Her work is done by men a few years ago. Each year increases her numbers, and despite the fact that the average salary of the highest public school salaries paid in the United States goes to women.

Women in many states have few civic rights, but they are everywhere invested with the sacred responsibility of training men to meet their civic duties. About six million of the school children of this country receive all their education from women. In New York city alone, the boys never come in contact with a man teacher. Whatever principles of manhood, patriotism and honor are to be passed on to the children of this country are passed on by the women teachers of the lower grades. The school marm is no longer restricted to the lower grades. She has taken her place in the highest executive and university circles. She is doing efficiently with the best of her kind. Her work is done by men a few years ago. Each year increases her numbers, and despite the fact that the average salary of the highest public school salaries paid in the United States goes to women.

Five to Three. The New York high schools graduate girls for every three boys. In Chicago the ratio is four to one. In Philadelphia the proportion is even greater because of the great concentration of the girls in the city. The smaller boys than it is for girls. One reason for the increasing preponderance of woman teachers is the fact that the number of men who remain in school long enough to receive the qualifying education. It is typical of the American girl to drop out of school before she has completed her education. She is unable to educate all of his children, he keeps his girls in school. The number of men who complete a course is likely to be pursued in Europe.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A STORY ABOUT THAD. STEVENS

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

I was quite interested in the article in the Telegraph of September 16, written by H. N. Barton, of Trenton, N. J., to the editor of the New York Sun, calling the attention of Thomas Dixon to the epitaph which Thaddeus Stevens wrote for himself. It reminded me of a little instance in connection with the refusal of Mr. Stevens to buy a cemetery lot nearly fifty years ago. I lived in Lancaster, was a young man in my early twenties, and employed by the firm of Martin & Lantz, who were extensive dealers in dry goods and carpets. Mr. Martin was the secretary of the Woodward Hill Cemetery Association. Mr. Stevens had selected a lot in the cemetery and requested Mr. Martin to write a deed for the lot and send it to him. There was a clause in the deed which read, as near as I can remember, as follows: "This lot shall be for the burial of white persons only." Mr. Martin wrote the deed and sent me with it to Mr. Stevens' office on South Queen street. I found the old gentleman alone, handed him the deed, told him what it was and who sent it. He told me to take a seat while he looked over it. In a very few minutes he folded it and said to me: "You take this back to Mr. Martin and tell him if he can erase that clause I will take the lot; otherwise I will not." Of course Mr. Martin had no authority to erase the clause, for it was inserted in the charter. Mr. Stevens did not indignantly sell his lot in the cemetery, as Mr. Barton says, for he did not own one, but he did certainly indignantly refuse to purchase one. The consequence was, Mr. Stevens was buried in what is known as Shiner's Graveyard, on Orange street, not three blocks from Center Square, and not more than four blocks from his residence and office, which he occupied for many years, except when in Washington.

W. N. KILGORE, 2011 North Sixth street, Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 20, 1915.

Evening Chat

Richard B. Watrous, formerly stationed in this city, now secretary of the American Civic Association, with headquarters in Washington, told a visitor last week that he is sorry he decided to miss the big celebration in which Harrisburg is to engage. "I enjoyed my brief residence in Harrisburg very much," he said. "Frequently I use Harrisburg in my lectures before Chambers of Commerce and civic bodies as an example of progressiveness and public spirit. How often I have told of the transformation of Harrisburg from a country town to an up-to-date city. I am sorry indeed that business will not permit me to get back for the celebration, but my heart is with you and I hope that the future will be brighter even than the past and that what you have done will be but a stepping stone to what is yet to come."

"I don't know whether you are aware of it or not but there have been four general alarms so far this year and that is something I never heard of" said one of the city's veteran firemen yesterday. "Records for years back do not show anything like that. The first general alarm was the Kaufman store fire, the night before the inauguration day, then the Ford garage fire, then the Montgomery fire and then the Fourth street fire. Except in the Fourth street fire the flames were not of the city's veteran firemen to one establishment or practically so."

The starting of the new blast furnace at Steelton leaves only one of the furnaces in operation. One of the Steelton furnaces will likely be blown out soon for repairs. There is no telling when the Paxton and Lochiel furnaces will be run. If they can not be operated profitably under the conditions which are expected to prevail soon the chances are that they will disappear before many years and go the way of Wister, Union Deposit, Fort Deposit and the other Pennsylvania furnaces which lighted the skies of the county in years gone by.

The Brookside colliery First Aid team, which won the honors in the big contest of the First Aid teams of the Reading's coal system, is made up of Lykens valley men. The Brookside colliery is right over the line in Schuylkill county. The team consists of the best miners of the State come from that region.

Many compliments have been heard for the Harrisburg Improvement Table which has been arranged in the new Public Library. It is in reality two tables because there are two places where photographs of Harrisburg before and after the war are being displayed. Big views of Harrisburg from the Cumberland shore and from the Reservoir are shown together with typical scenes from Market Square, the river, Paxton valley and other places. Harrisburg and Pennsylvania books, works on civics and other appropriate books have been placed beside them.

The start of the Harrisburg Academy yesterday attracted considerable attention in educational circles because of the activities of the old school and the progress which has been made in the last half dozen years. When the Harrisburg citizen stops to consider that the Academy dates from the month of August, 1840, and that its first president, George Washington, was president of the United States he will realize that it is an institution of which the city should take notice in the coming celebration.

Quiet as it is being kept it is said that there were half a dozen people who had bought some of the steel and powder companies' stocks which have been soaring about in the skies lately when the aforesaid stocks were down last fall. In two or three instances more than half a million dollars were sold in July.

One of the things which Governor Brumbaugh says impressed him on his trip to the Pacific coast was the number of Pennsylvania men who came around to greet the Keystone State officials. At every city where the special train made a stop there were people from the old State on hand to shake hands. Many of them had been residents of other commonwealths a dozen or more years, but they were proud to be known as natives of Pennsylvania. The number of Pennsylvanians now living in California was another thing upon which the Governor commented.

One of the freaks of the present summer is the size of cucumbers and pumpkins. Both of these vegetables grow well in wet seasons and they have had a surplus of rain this summer. Some prize pumpkins will be shown at the fairs the coming fall. Harry C. Ross, who has a fine farm and summer home in the eastern part of the county, is displaying at his tailoring establishment in Third street a cucumber that much resembles a young watermelon and on many of the market stands the vegetables of extraordinary size are being displayed.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—William A. Law, the Philadelphia banker is on his way home from the Pacific coast.

—Senator W. W. Smith was one of the speakers at the Kensington patriotic celebration Saturday.

—Norman MacLeod, who has been in New England, has gone to Virginia for September.

—C. H. Bleim has taken control of the Weatherly Iron and Steel works.

—Dr. John M. Toggery, formerly of Pittsburgh, is the new head of the Bethlehem Preparatory school.

—Dr. S. E. Weber, of Scranton, spoke at the dedication of the Mahanoy City High school.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg has more churches than any city of its population in the State?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

This city was a center of Pennsylvania brickmaking for many decades.

That Word "New"

Notice how it is appearing in the advertising these days? New styles, new colors, new millinery. There is a message in every line of the message. It up-to-date woman wants to read. It answers her questions. It helps her settle her problems. It makes for comfort and economy. That is why the wise woman is a reader of newspaper advertising.