

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

Established 1837

PUBLISHED BY THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO.

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Published every evening (except Sunday) at the Telegraph Building, 214 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., Robert E. 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.

Second class postage paid at Harrisburg, Pa., and at additional mailing offices.

Subscription price, \$3.00 a year in advance.

Average for the year 1914-21,558. Average for the year 1915-19,062. Average for the year 1916-19,049. Average for the year 1917-17,562. Average for the year 1918-16,261.

The above figures are net. All returned, unsold and damaged copies deducted.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7.

All we hope to offer, All we hope to be, Body, soul and spirit, All we yield to Thee.—Aton.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

STILL another evidence of the delightfully harmonious results of the commission form of government is furnished by Buffalo where the larger functions of the government of that city are now paralyzed by a deadlock in the City Council. One of the five councilmen has resigned in a huff, leaving the commissioners split on party lines, two to two. As a result the police nominations cannot be confirmed, there is general demoralization, and talk of an appeal to the Legislature for a special election to fill the place of the recalcitrant commissioner.

Thus it goes all over the country. Controversies, the noisy referendum, political bickerings and general dissatisfaction. And this is the thing which was put over on Harrisburg and all the other third-class cities of Pennsylvania as a measure of reform.

When will the people get awake to the foolishness of constant experimenting with new-fangled notions of administration? One after another these schemes of government are submitted to the voters and through plausible arguments of their promoters are foisted upon the people.

Atlanta this week voted upon the recall of its mayor and five members of the police commission who last September demoted the chief of police in that city after he had closed the red-light district and had begun a campaign against the locker clubs operating in violation of Georgia's prohibition law. Upon the basis of the returns thus far received it appears that the recall has been beaten about two to one in a total vote of about 9,000. Upon the referendum a bitter campaign ensued, the men and religion for movement, the ministers and the so-called "moral forces" supporting the recall. Bitter attacks were made on the characters of the men who demoted Beaverg. The removal of the chief was styled "lynching." The anti-recall was supported by the three Atlanta newspapers and a large percentage of the business element.

It was contended by the Atlanta newspapers that the success of the recall would brand the city as vicious and corrupt. They insisted that the city was being slandered by the recall forces. Speaking of the result the Atlanta Constitution calls up the council and city administrations which will hereafter make a recall election for anybody impossible.

Harrisburg is likely to have some such experience with its much vaunted commission government one of these fine days and then the people will realize how little of real reform there is in these so-called efficiency schemes of administration. This city made splendid progress under the old system and we suspect to-day that a popular vote upon the question of a repeal of the commission government in favor of the old bicameral plan would result overwhelmingly in the adoption of the more representative system.

It appears, however, that the unsatisfactory character of municipal government all over the country must eventually result in the adoption of a larger measure of home rule to the end that communities may themselves choose the particular form of government under which they shall operate. Those who have had large experience in municipal affairs are practically of one mind on the question of home rule as the real reform measure necessary under the conditions which prevail so widely throughout the United States.

UNCLE SAM FIRST

We must have a unified America. Those who have come to this country to find security and happiness should have left everything behind them when they became Americans.

This is the conclusion of a recent speech by Colonel Roosevelt and we question whether the sentiment of the

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeemen

NO better argument for protection is needed than the following, quoted from an article appearing in the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald, which, in turn, is quoted in "Commerce Reports" issued by Secretary Redfield's Department of Commerce:

One of the results to be expected from the (British) duty on motor-cars is the transfer from foreign countries of such parts of the work of manufacture as can be as well or better done in the United Kingdom. This was foretold when the tax was announced, and already an application for a tariff on motor-cars has been made by the Co. of America, who produce one of the most popular and the low-priced high-value machines on the market, have in contemplation the establishment of large works in this country, and a member of the American concern on his way across to investigate the matter.

The Herald then remarks that the saving in transportation, combined with cheaper British labor, should justify the proposition on its merits. Some time ago the British government published a tariff schedule, placing a large number of products on the dutiable list, automobiles being dutiable at thirty-three and one-third per cent, an increase of 10 per cent of the present rate of duty in this country, under the Democratic law, on cars valued at less than two thousand dollars. The British tariff was laid ostensibly as a war measure, but the people of England do not expect to revert to the old free trade policy after the war. There will be readjustments of the tariff along scientific bases, but the school of Cobden has passed away.

There was a time when the efficiency of England in the manufacture of steel, textiles, etc., was greater than that of any other nation. With her none could compete. By 1846 machine work had largely displaced the old system of hand labor in England. Companies and corporations had displaced the small factories in which were employed a few journeymen and apprentices. It was during the period of 1840 to 1860 that England entirely abandoned the policy of protection, threw her ports open, and invited the free admission of the products of other countries, in competition with her products. What was the real motive of this free trade agitation? George B. Curtis, in his "Industrial Development of Nations," says:

The policy of protection has been practiced for the purpose of building up the manufacturing industry and making her the greatest manufacturing center in the world. This has been accomplished. Her people had now reached so high a degree of proficiency in manufacturing that they could take capital and inventions, that they were enabled to manufacture much more cheaply than any other country, and, therefore, at that time needed no protection.

In order to find foreign markets, therefore, and gain free admission thereto, it was necessary to induce the people of other countries to adopt free trade, and England could not consistently argue to that end without herself having adopted a free trade policy. The adroitness with which England plied her argument in the United States is best evidenced by the fact that in the non-manufacturing districts of the South to-day the free trade theory is uppermost. The fallacy of that argument is best proved by the fact that as manufacturing industries gradually develop in the South the free trade notions are brushed aside.

For a long time past England has wanted to return to a protective policy. She has learned the value of it from her severe competition with Germany, which supports a high protective wall. The war has given her the opportunity, and protection will not again be surrendered. Meanwhile, we may expect American capital, in whatever industry it may be found advisable, evading the low duties of a Democratic tariff law, and setting up in business in England, or in other countries, where protection is assured, there to employ foreign labor, at low wages, and send the product to America to compete with industries already crippled, and further reduce the chances of the American laboring man.

SCRANTON

SCRANTON—the \$100,000,000 city with \$1,000,000 cash ready to invest in new factories—is the way the Scranton Board of Trade Journal in its twelfth anniversary number, describes the town it so well represents in a publicity way. "Be a Scranton Booster" is the title of an editorial in the Journal and the editor then proceeds to follow his own advice and "boost" for all there is in it. The Journal is an enlightening publication. It is a missionary preaching the gospel of Scranton's excellence over a wide field. It has something to talk about, too, for Scranton is "no mean city."

However, Scranton appears not to be immune from some of the afflictions that businessmen of other communities suffer, as the following bit of advice, which we quote for the benefit of Harrisburgers who may be inclined in the same direction as well as to ease the feelings of some of our merchants on the ground that misery loves company:

However much we may view with favor in individual cases trips to New York and other cities to secure what we may be pleased to call "Mental Stimulus," the fact remains that if we make our trip take on the shape of a shopping tour, it injures local trade exactly to the extent of the money we spend in that direction. The hustle, bustle, and energy display associated with life in the metropolis may act as a stimulant to those whose efforts tend to lag. We ought to be sensible enough to make the metropolitan bustle absorbed in New York trips of real value to Scranton. Bring home all the acquired energy and new ideas, and system that you can, but buy all your goods here so as to aid the Scranton merchant. There is nothing of real consequence entering into the needs of our people which cannot be obtained here as cheaply and of the same high grade quality as elsewhere.

According to men from various parts of the State who have been visitors to the State's Capitol in the last few days Progressives in Western Pennsylvania are said to be preparing to ask the nomination of Congressman Henry W. Temple, of Washington, for United States Senator as a means of facilitating the return of the party movement. This idea is said to have been hatched out in Pittsburgh. Dr. Temple was elected to Congress as Progressive in the 1912 campaign and was elected as a Republican to fill the term of the late William M. Brown, who had died before he had taken office. He has been several weeks had passed in the State and the story goes that an effort to interest those in the case in his behalf will be made this month.

Throughout the State sentiment in favor of Philander C. Knox for the Senate is growing, and friends believe that he will have something to say on the subject before long.

Notwithstanding efforts to keep alive the factional quarrel in the Republican Congressional delegation by personal remarks of the late Senator in Washington and throughout this State it is said that there will be no row over the Pennsylvania seat in the Republican Congressional campaign committee. The agreement upon Congressman George S. Graham of Philadelphia, appears to be sure.

The Philadelphia Inquirer to-day says: "Congressman Wm. S. Vare, who was active in the canvass to elect Congressman Edgar R. Kieiss, of Lycoming, over Congressman Charles H. Rowland, of Centre county, in the backing of Penrose men, when asked yesterday regarding the probable outcome of the situation said: 'My colleagues and I are not kind enough to suggest my name as a compromise candidate for membership in the National Congressional Committee, but I am not a candidate.' Since Mr. Kieiss and I are in the same district, I have expressed their willingness to withdraw as candidates for the Congressional Committee representing Pennsylvania, and I shall support Mr. Graham if the delegation feels that Philadelphia member should be selected. If they feel that a member from one of the interior districts should be chosen, then I shall support Mr. Griest, of Lancaster county, he being one of the senior members of the delegation."

"George S. Graham is the ideal man for the place," said Senator Jas. P. McNichol, who resides in his Congressional district. "He is authoritative, states that Congressmen Griest has declined to be a candidate."

The old question whether a member of the legislature can be appointed to a municipal office during his term is bobbing up again and this time from Philadelphia. It appears to be well established that a legislator cannot accept a municipal office, and the question whether he can take a county place is more or less moot. The Philadelphia Record has this to say about the best flurry on the subject: "Questions as to the eligibility of a legislator to accept a municipal office were discussed by the Director of Public Safety William H. Wilson and Road Viewer Fred W. Willard to hold their respective offices as municipal judges and lawyers in this city yesterday, and brought forth many conflicting opinions as to the legal aspect of their cases. The fact that they were still serving terms as members of the State Legislature when they were appointed to their present jobs and that the Constitution forbids any legislator from being appointed to any office under the Commonwealth casts a shadow on their eligibility. Their appointment to municipal jobs before their terms as legislators had expired followed precedents set by several other legislators, who were often questioned in the public prints, but never brought before a court for legal decision. However, it is the opinion of some eminent authorities that their status is not decided at once and the full meaning of the Constitution explained once and for all time upon this important, but neglected, question."

George W. Miller, a prominent fireman of Reading, is being boomed for State Fire Marshal in Berks county. Pittsburgh also has a candidate and there are half a dozen Philadelphians mentioned. The central section of the State is backing Charles H. Wolfe, chief deputy, former mayor of Williamsport.

An increase in the tax rate in Philadelphia is foreshadowed. The city needs money for its improvements and the big bond issue proposed by Mayor Smith yesterday boomed harbor improvements. Lehigh county's grand jury is out with a detainer for a county insane hospital. The present plan is condemned. Mayor Fischer does not appear to be very far with his proposition for municipal ownership of public utilities in Williamsport. Mayor Smith will dismiss the Philadelphia civil service board and it is certain that the new commission will be named as soon as the present board is ousted, since the mayor has stated that he had decided upon his personal reports yesterday linked the names of Robert N. Donnelly, well known here; State Senator Richard V. Farley and former Commissioner William H. Kreider with the offices which the mayor would like to have vacated. A number of other names also have been mentioned as possibilities for appointments to the board. Prominent Democrats, including Postmaster Thornton, Charles P. Donnelly, City Chairman B. Gordon Bromley, and others have visited the mayor to urge the selection of different leaders for the minority place on the board.

The Philadelphia Ledger in the course of a trouble-making story says that the Vares will back Blankenburg, the just retired Keystone-Democratic mayor of Philadelphia, for Republican national delegate against Senator Penrose. The Ledger also says that State Treasurer Young is a Progressive by his own admission; Larry Eyre, ex-Lieutenant-Governor John M. Reynolds and ex-Auditor General A. E. Sis-ton may also be on the Vares slate. Some of them are also friends of Penrose.

It is said that Lieutenant-Governor McClain will not be a candidate for delegate at large.

COMING HOME

By Wing Dingler The Ford Peace Party, so we hear, Has found the journey rough. Its members feel that by this time They all have had enough Of trying to establish peace In countries rent by war. They're coming back, a sadder lot, But wiser than before. It's very well, of course, when one Steps in and would make peace Between two earnest scrappers, by Persuading them to cease Their fighting, but 'till then, you bo, Most times the guy who takes The peace position, for himself A lot of trouble makes.

When a Feller Needs a Friend

By BRIGGS



TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

Says Lord Kitchener—"I speak only as a soldier with a single eye to the successful conduct of the war." "What England needs is a leader with two eyes." "Arizona boasts of the heaviest snowfall in the United States to-day," says a news despatch. Boasts of it? Ye, gods! "China appears to be getting ready for real exciting Spring primaries." "Leap year is a fake. Pretty girls don't need it and it's no good for the others."

THE STATE FROM DAY TO DAY

The class of '89, Bryn Mawr College, has originated a praiseworthy campaign to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary. These alumnae will finance a State-wide investigation designed to procure adequate protection from fire for girls and women in the factories and industrial establishments in Pennsylvania.

Having become too attached to the Montgomery county prison, Giuseppe Zepa, of Ambler, simply couldn't leave the old place and when the warden liberated him yesterday he just sat down in the jail corridor and declined to leave. It was too nice there, he said. With the aid of a stewed lamb dinner Giuseppe was finally persuaded to take his spavinal girth along the main street.

One of the old Civil War veterans, who was evidently of high caliber, Cyrus Chase, aged 77, died yesterday in Towanda, when adversity struck him. His friends are doing a good deed by burying the sturdy old veteran was too proud to be paid for serving his country during this month and next.

TO-DAY'S EDITORIALS

From the New York Sun.—Subject for a great historical painting to adorn the National Capitol when the new Veluzes arrive: William J. Bryan congratulating Henry Ford on the success of the voyage of the Oscar II.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.—America's largest bank sends forth an order warning to beware of champagne prosperity. It characterizes the existing industrial boom as largely fictitious and temporary and therefore dangerous. "A spendthrift is not enjoining real prosperity while he is discharging his inheritance." But the thing of widest reach is the fact that war is checking to a fearful degree the onward progress of the world's business. There is no question that it is checking it, and that five years hence the world's wealth will be far less than it would have been had this senseless orgy of blood never happened. A somewhat similar longer signal has been hoisted by Chairman Gary of the United States Steel. He lays heavy stress upon the necessity for this country of making the most careful preparation to meet the unprecedented conditions which will come with the end of the war.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.—On May 7 the crime of the Lusitania was committed. To-day is the seventh of the month of January. Eight months have passed into history and our farcical correspondence has amounted to just nothing at all. Eight months is a long run for any farce.

VISITING THE WAR BRIDES

The House of Du Pont By Frederic J. Haskin

THIS is the home of the liveliest of all the "war brides," and the visitor does not have to wander far to find evidence of the fact. The great Du Pont structure at Tenth and Market streets, a combined office building, hotel and theater overlooking everything else in town, is the center of Wilmington's industrial life. It shelters a business that has brought millions in foreign orders to the United States, made numerous fortunes great and small, and employed tens of thousands of men and women.

The figures tell the story. When the war broke out Du Pont powder stock was selling for about \$6. Within a few months it jumped to eight hundred. The three companies that are controlled by the Du Pont interests already owned nearly two score factories in various parts of the United States. The capacity of these was multiplied in a month, and whole new towns of portable houses constructed to shelter the workers. It must be conceded that the rapidity and success with which Du Pont powder rose to its opportunity is one of the most capable feats of industrial generalship brought out by the war.

In August last the increased business of the Du Pont company necessitated a reorganization. It was incorporated in the State of Delaware for \$24,000,000. A feature of the reorganization was the declaration of a 200 per cent. stock dividend. The rise of Du Pont contributed nothing to the "war bride" flurry on the New York stock exchange. Its stock is not even listed there. Had it been, the trading might well have forced it to 2,000 and led to a serious reaction. A least two-thirds of all the stock in the Du Pont companies is owned by the families of that name, their friends and employees. So instead of frenzied trading there was much quiet satisfaction in Wilmington and its environs, where many homes. Fortunes were made higher up, and competences lower down. Du Pont is another of the great American industrial concerns that believe in making the good things go all the way around.

Faithful workers in comparatively humble positions in the Du Pont offices were given a share of stock apiece when the rise was foreseen. Employees of all grades were given the first opportunity to buy. One laborer, for example, bought two shares of stock when it was in the neighborhood of \$100, and cleared about \$1,400 on his

WHO WILL RUN IT?

[From the Engineering Magazine.] The recommendation of the Naval Consulting Board that a physical laboratory be established on tide water for the conduct of experiments by the Government, seems to have been misunderstood. It is not true that it is proposed that such a laboratory should be under the direction of the civilian board. On the contrary, it is to be controlled and directed by the United States naval officers. It is not true that the civilian board, or any other board of inventors, is submitted to the Naval Consulting Board for approval. When such inventions are submitted to the United States Government, they are submitted to the regular naval engineers it is proposed to submit them, or some of them, to the civilian consulting board for advice and information, and when such advice is received by the naval engineers, and they elect to go further into the suggestions made, then the physical laboratory will be a means by which it may be determined whether or not an invention is a practical one.

Evening Chat

Several men active in the business life of the Greater Harrisburg in speaking about newspaper enterprise the other evening declared that the series of articles appearing in the Telegraph describing the industrial activities of the various communities within thirty miles of this city were the most important that had been printed in quite a while. One man said that they were not only valuable because of the news they contained but educated people to what was being made in this section of Pennsylvania, while another declared that they stimulated business by causing people to note the home industries, predicting that they would bring some home investments from Harrisburg workers, when one comes to think about it, knew that within a short distance of this city are produced many articles of which they are unaware. They know that they are close to a wonderful coal field, that we have big steel works, tin mills, shoe factories and other things, but through the Telegraph, as these men pointed out, the people are learning about what is made near the city. Hundreds of articles of daily use are produced within a few miles of the State Capitol dome. Half a dozen varieties of brooms, rubber gloves, parts for submarines, bits of mechanism for machine shops, locomotives, blast furnaces and carpet sweepers, fans, dyes and reamers, barrel staves, stockings, wheelbarrows, bricks, corn meal, rubber collars, shoes, woolen goods, chair seats, portions of automobiles and complete automobiles from book binding to billing are only a few of the things on the list that are shipped out of Harrisburg every few days and which are made in what we call our home town.

City Engineer M. B. Cowden is making a collection of city directories. To date he has every volume that has been issued since 1876 and he hasn't quit his search for any others that may have been issued prior to that year. The growth of the city cannot be illustrated in a better way, perhaps than by the city directories," declared Mr. Cowden to-day. "It is mighty interesting, too, to glance through the directories of the past and not be illustrated in a better way, perhaps than by the city directories," declared Mr. Cowden to-day. "It is mighty interesting, too, to glance through the directories of the past and not be illustrated in a better way, perhaps than by the city directories," declared Mr. Cowden to-day.

Chicago and Great Falls, Mont., are all a-roar over the making of city flags and the municipal authorities in both towns have written to Harrisburg for some tips. Harrisburg was among the first cities of the country to adopt a real city flag and the story of the flag is a part of the history of these United States. Most of the municipalities which write to ask about it are enthusiastic over the design, too. City Clerk Charles A. Miller has had letters from over a dozen of the families who used to people this old town years ago. Many of the names of to-day were equally prominent, too, two and three score years ago.

Skaters in this section of the State are criticizing the weatherman for his lack of kindness in forecasting what is concerned. There has been skating at Wildwood only about three days out of the winter and new Christmas skates are being made in the first trial. When the last cold spell hit the city—and, by the way, it lasted only two days—hundreds of youngsters and grownups too, called on the Telegraph and in local offices the ice was not open to the public, bang! went more than one telephone. The weatherman's forecast of weather until the end of this week and if the ponds hereabout freeze up tight enough there will be hundreds out on the ice Saturday night.

William Lauder, the new secretary of the State Industrial Board, has the distinction of having worked under the monarchical and republican forms of government. When a young man he spent a year in Scotland, having returned to that country after being educated in America, and was engaged in one of the public offices as an accountant. Over there, they call it working in an office under the crown. However, he has been working in this country for over forty-five years, a good part of the time serving as a school director and in local offices in addition to running a blast furnace and coal mines.

Representative Samuel A. Whitaker of Chester county, who was here yesterday to see the Governor, is the new commander of the Phoenixville battery of State artillery. Mr. Whitaker served as chairman of the military affairs committee of the House four years ago.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Thomas Devlin has been elected president of the Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association. —E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, is making a fight against the proposed government armor plate plant. —Dr. S. Wasser is burgess of East Mauch Chunk, jail physician and also a compensation physician. —Frank M. Rifer, head of the Philadelphia Civil Service Board, is a former member of the Legislature. —Harry Y. Miller is the new president of the Berks county prison board. —Deputy Attorney General Joseph L. Kun has been elected an officer of the new Bnai Brith lodge in Philadelphia.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg has shipped many tons of appliances for the Panama Canal from its factories?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—Harrisburg was the scene of what is known as the Buckshot War in which no one was killed.

Daily Opportunities

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OUR DAILY LAUGH



A CALAMITY

