

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

Founded 1831

Published evenings except Sunday by THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO., Telegraph Building, Federal Square.

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

Eastern office, Harrisburg, Pa.; Western office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago office, Chicago, Ill.

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

By carriers, six cents a week; by mail, \$2.00 a year in advance.

Three daily average circulation for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1915.

22,412

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

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1916.

It may be glorious to write

Thought that shall glad the two or three

High souls like those far stars that come in sight

Once in a century:

But better far it is to speak

One simple word, which now and then

Shall awaken their free natures in the weak

And friendless sons of men.

—LOWELL

JEWISH RELIEF DAY

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH has very generously and graciously endorsed the request of President Wilson that January 27 be set apart in Pennsylvania as a special time for contributing toward the relief of the Jews in war-torn Europe, and men and women of all creeds will rally around the banner of charity on that occasion to extend aid to a long suffering people.

In the war zones of Russia, Poland and Galicia it is estimated that over 7,000,000 Jews are in appalling distress. They have suffered the horrors and privations of war in unspeakable form.

They must have help if to what already has happened is not to be added an even worse chapter of desolation and death. Naturally the Jews of the United States, however willing and anxious they are to hasten to the rescue, cannot undertake to discharge so stupendous a task unaided. Therefore, they turn to the general public, confident that the American spirit of charity for all will once more, as it has done before, respond in substantial measure. The call is to humanity for humanity's sake and in Pennsylvania, at least, it will not be in vain.

PHILADELPHIA'S TROUBLES

AGAIN Mayor Smith has demonstrated the constructive attitude of his administration in forcing to a conclusion the completion of the Philadelphia Parkway and the erection of a convention hall and free library building. Manifestly he is the sort of executive who believes in getting things done. Philadelphia has talked about these and other improvements for several years, but has not accomplished much in the way of actual achievement.

All of Pennsylvania is interested in the proper development of the great city at the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers and this can only be accomplished through constructive and consistent effort upon the part of its officials. Philadelphia is well high impossible from the standpoint of its everlastingly political bickering and factional controversies, but as a great American city it has the friendly support of all the rest of this imperial Commonwealth. Outside of Philadelphia the political racket excites indignation and more or less contempt, but the city itself is so American in all its important phases that the political atmosphere does not entirely envelop the better elements of the municipality.

It is high time that the people generally give their political leaders and bosses of all parties and factions to understand that these are not masters, but are the mere servants of the people, and only faithful servants insofar as they put into substantial form the best aspirations of the communities they represent or in which they are influential.

Mayor Smith has earned the good will and the best wishes of the large body of people outside Philadelphia through his honest efforts to eliminate partisan and political disturbances so as to make possible a progressive administration that will be a credit both to Pennsylvania and its metropolis. It would seem upon the surface that as head of the administration Mayor Smith has it within his power to compel a change of attitude on the part of the political leaders now squabbling for place in the city of which he is the titular head. They take themselves entirely too seriously from top to bottom.

Political leadership under our system of government is absolutely essential to the proper working out of administrative policies, but the type of leadership that is most concerned in promoting personal and selfish ambi-

tions, without regard to the constructive work of administration, is really not leadership at all.

Philadelphia deserves the best that all these men can give in the way of helpful support of the present administration, and the perpetual rending asunder of party harmony in the effort to promote factional interests deserves the reputation of the Republican party at large in this Commonwealth.

Mayor Smith may not be a perfect executive. He even may be accused of rank partisanship. But judged entirely by his public acts he must be given credit for doing his utmost to promote the welfare of the city and the best interests of the people, regardless of factional bickering and personal animosities. He may be assured of the continued sympathy of the great body of the Republican party outside of Philadelphia if he does not have the entire backing and aid of those within its municipal limits.

GOV. BRUMBAUGH'S APPEAL

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH has left no doubt in the minds of anybody regarding his faith in the protective tariff and its benefits to the people of the United States. There was never any question about the Governor's attitude on this important principle, but it was worth while to have his clear, incisive and stalwart declaration upon the tariff and its relation to the prosperity and welfare of the American people after the European war. Nor is he less emphatic in his declaration in favor of a merchant marine to obtain and hold trade with South America and the remainder of the world.

The Governor regards the tariff as the "commanding issue" and like other men of statesmanlike qualities he believes the United States must without hesitation or delay provide against the day of stress which will come inevitably at the close of the European conflict.

Side by side with his statement regarding the tariff and a merchant marine the Governor refers to the campaign of this year and to the great work which has been committed to the Republican party. He points out how it has been a great force for constructive achievement and a help to the millions of young toilers in this country, saying:

The party is steadfastly the advocate of a higher wage and better living conditions for the toilers. It insists that the larger good guaranteed to our people shall not be menaced by free competition with foreign products made under lower standards of cost. They would have in the United States. This is the essence of a protective tariff.

The party has enacted laws that fostered and promoted education for all the people. It has enacted all that is essential to good government, State and national, in the educational advance of the country. Its annual service of the people is upon its campaign for protection and education.

The matter could not have been better stated. Unfortunately for some thousands of young voters in 1912, they did not realize what they were doing when they cast their ballots against the party of protection and prosperity. They have learned their lesson and Governor Brumbaugh now wisely directs their attention to the history of the principles of the great political party that has served the country so well in the past.

Like a clear call from the mountain top is this appeal of the Governor to the men of the rising generation:

Unless the humblest is helped to the best and made to be at his best, we have failed in our national program of service. The Republican party stands now, as it did a generation ago, for these things. There may have been in the past temporary conflicts within. It must now arise a chastened, cleaned and courageous party, thrilling with patriotic purpose, and standing four square for all that makes for efficiency at home and for respect abroad. To this service—the service of clean, capable and conscientious men—the nation looks for its virile young manhood of the future, confident that its dominant purposes can be given unreservedly to the best service young men can bring to their country and its people.

DOUBLE DEALING

IT is now reported that Mr. Bryan wrote to a member of Congress that the one-term plank was intended merely as a declaration of policy and should not be binding on any individual until legislation had been passed. And therein lies the double-dealing of the administration. A resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution, making one term the rule, passed the Senate February 1, 1913. It was Mr. Wilson's letter to A. Mitchell Palmer, which makes its public appearance three years after, that blocked that legislation. The resolution was before the committee on judiciary for action, and when Palmer showed them the Wilson letter they smothered the resolution.

Woodrow Wilson was then the President-elect—nominated and elected on a platform which declared for a single presidential term. The passage of the resolution in the Senate scared him into writing the letter to Palmer requesting that the judiciary committee "put the present customary limitation of two terms into the Constitution." Why do that? Custom was as strong as the Constitution, in regard to limiting eligibility to two terms. The whole sum and substance of the matter is that Dr. Wilson and his friends were running a lobby for his personal benefit, and doing it more covertly than those business interests which he denounced for meddling with the tariff.

SHIFTY SCHIFF

SAID Jacob H. Schiff the other day: "My heart is for the Republican party, but my common sense makes me a Democrat."

When a Feller Needs a Friend



TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—The Italian premier asserts that it will be a long, hard war. We suspect that the Italian premier must have some inside information of a remarkably reliable character.

—If this constant capturing and killing of Villa doesn't stop, our old friend Rais Ull is apt to become jealous.

—The warring factions of the Ford peace party appear to be in danger of meeting the fate of the Kilkenny cats.

—It appears to be almost as safe to be a firebug in Harrisburg as to dodge traffic in Market street.

—A Pittsburgh preacher believes that women should wear trousers. Just trousers or THE trousers?

—Possibly the reason why Bryan retired from the cabinet was that his build made it impossible for him to successfully perform the acrobatic stunts required by the administration.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

If the optimistic expectations of all Europe are realized, there won't be any European war.

As time rolls on one becomes more and more convinced that President Wilson is not trying to run the country in order to please Colonel Roosevelt.

The Germans are said to have found satisfactory substitutes for cotton and rubber. Now if they will find one for war—Minneapolis Journal.

Faithful Vermont and Utah may insist upon naming the next Republican Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.—Chicago Daily News.

It is the Colonel, Hughes, or bust, writes William Allen White. And the third candidate has a long lead on the other two.—Charleston News and Courier.

WILSON WEAKNESS

It is one of the weaknesses of the Wilson Administration that the President not only habitually ignores criticism but he seldom takes the public into his confidence. He is the most taciturn Chief Executive since Grover Cleveland; he makes few speeches; he issues fewer statements; he communicates little to Congress and encourages nobody to speak for him.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

THAT'S DIFFERENT. Bobbie: Should a man always let his wife have the last word? Papa: Yes. Bobbie: Well, Mamma wants the "last word" in hats.

PROSPECTS IN EUROPE. When they reach the end of things—When they clean away the muck. We may see a lot of kings Out of work.

CAN'T BEAT IT. By Wing Dinger. When one of my boys a gift gets, Or something to wear quite new, Or other one is disappointed, And says, "Dad, I want one, too."

Makes no difference which one gets it—Makes no difference what it is—Every time, the other youngster Puts across this "Me, Too" biz.

But it reached the climax last week—One got sick, we didn't know What the ailment, so decided "Other should to Grandma's go.

When he learned of our decision, Golly, but he kicked up a fuss—Said, "I want to stay at home, dad, And like Bob, be sick in bed."

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Democrats of the disorganized reorganized wing of the State Democracy held a secret conference at Philadelphia yesterday and told A. Mitchell Palmer that he had to stand up and take the brunt of the fight by running again for national committeeman. The Philadelphia newspapers say that the men attending the conference were told to keep the time and the place secret and the Philadelphia Record, the Democratic organ says that a committee was picked to make a slate. This dreadful thing will include candidates for State treasurer and auditor general, Congressmen-at-large and as many district Congressmen and delegates as the bosses can land. Under the old Democratic regime this would have been called stifling the will of the people by the present bosses.

At the meeting it was practically agreed that William E. Wilson, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Wilson's Cabinet, or E. J. Lynett, the Scranton newspaper publisher, would be the Democratic candidate to oppose whoever the Republicans may nominate for George T. Oliver's seat in the United States Senate. Secretary Wilson, because of his position in the President's Cabinet, is regarded by the reorganizers as the logical choice for the Democratic nomination to succeed Senator Oliver, but before the Secretary enters the race it will be necessary to ascertain his view on the subject.

The former Congressman from Stroudsburg declared to the secret meeting that President Wilson would be renominated and elected, and that William Jennings Bryan would not be nominated. Mr. E. J. Lynett said that Bryan would probably adopt the course which he did in 1904 and 1912 of going to the convention and fighting to have his ideas incorporated in the platform. It was intimated at the meeting that the olive branch would be extended to the Old Guard faction in Philadelphia, but Palmer is not known to have accepted the offer. Besides Palmer, some of the prominent reorganizers at the meeting were Vance C. McCormick, Harrisburg; Fourth Assistant Postmaster General James J. Blakelock, E. J. Lynett, Scranton; Roland S. Morris, Democratic State Chairman; Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Commerce and Labor; William T. Cressy, of Columbia; Joseph Guffey, of Allegheny; J. Wood Clark, of Indiana, and E. Lowrey Humes, United States District Attorney for the Western Pennsylvania District.

The spirit of fighting which has come to the surface so strongly in Philadelphia the last few days is affecting even the independents of the Washington party men, Keynoters and others who were called upon a few days ago by John C. Winston to return to the Republican party because of the national crisis. William Draper Lewis, who was Bull Moose nominee for Governor for a little while, got into the game yesterday after having been on the shelf for some time and called upon the progressives to stand pat and not to go into the Republican party. The dean of the field officers has no objection. The Philadelphia Press says that Winston's move has made a breach in the Washington or Progressive party that can not be healed, while the Philadelphia Record says that a meeting of the Washington party will be called for the next ten days to save the fragments.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Public Ledger talks harmony. It says in part: "Harmony is the watchword among Pennsylvania Republicans now. Returning Progressives are to be welcomed back to the fold with open arms. This is the sentiment expressed by members of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation to-day when asked their views upon the action taken by the committee of independents in Philadelphia suggesting that the independents take part in the Republican primaries this Spring. Pennsylvania Congressmen of all shades of Republicanism, when seen to-day, approved the move in Philadelphia to reunite the party and expressed the hope the movement would extend to every part of the State. Penrose men, Vane men, Brumbaugh men, men representing all the leaders, big and little in the party, were unanimous in voicing the opinion that the harmony movement should be carried out generally, not alone to

THE RISE OF GASOLINE

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE price of gasoline has suddenly leaped into prominence as a national problem. Motorists are paying twice as much for a gallon as they did a year ago. The Federal Trade Commission may be called upon to investigate, or else a Congressional committee will probe the situation. Experts of the oil companies say they would not be surprised if the price went to thirty-five cents in the near future. The reason for the rise is apparently shrouded in mystery. A dozen theories are advanced, and meantime the man with the auto or gas engine continues to pay the bill.

The cost of gasoline affects the whole country to an extent that few people realize. The day when the auto was a rich man's toy is long past. The motor is the life of the nation. It has passed the two million mark by several hundred thousand—in other words, about ten million people make daily use of them in some form or other. The grocer delivers cabbages in an auto tractor. Besides the motorcars, there are almost a million gasoline engines in the country, ranging from the small portable engines, pumping water in the barren plains of the West, sawing wood, hauling hay, thrashing grain, to the big tractors in the price of gas engine fuel is reflected in every one of a hundred different articles.

Why is the price of gasoline rising, despite enormous production? Is it because the price of oil has risen? Or is it because of a tax on a gallon of gasoline, and the oil men want to show the country that they are not going to carry it? Or is it due to the storage of millions of barrels of crude oil by the oil companies, and the industry cannot get it out? Both of these explanations have been advanced, but a close scrutiny of the facts hardly bears them out. The situation may be summed up by saying that conditions justify higher-priced gasoline, but the rise came

sooner and pushed the price higher than was absolutely necessary. The producers saw the increase coming, and apparently forestalled it a little. The fact that they stored their crude oil in anticipation of better prices was in itself a factor that brought those prices down. There in Oklahoma there are today about 80,000,000 barrels of oil in surface or pipe-line storage. Much of this cannot be brought from the holders at any price, speaking in reason. They are confident that the market will go up and they will not sell. The withdrawal of great stocks of crude oil such as these necessarily forces the price up. The Appalachian oil fields, where the best grades of petroleum flow, have also probably an immense reserve stock, though the holders are giving out any figures. It is no more than natural that these companies should hold for their oil when the price goes up as it has from \$1.35 for Pennsylvania crude in August to \$2.15 for the same grade in December. The point worth noting is that in any industry, the raw material of which comes from a relatively small number of sources, any general advance in price is always greater than conditions seem to warrant, because the tendency of producers to hold their stock for a further rise quickly brings on a shortage.

Far-sighted producers anticipated the present increase by an observation of three main forces. The first and most important was the general increase in foreign demand for petroleum. The European war might be described as a battle of motors. Countless motorcars, converted omnibuses, touring cars, racing cars, and a host of specially built vehicles form the vital means of transportation and communication on both sides. The fleets of aeroplanes and Zeppelins consume immense quantities of gasoline. Though the allied blockade has forced Germany to

heal the breach in Pennsylvania, but also to have its effect in bringing about an amalgamation of the factions in other parts of the country." —A Huntingdon dispatch to-day says: "Richard W. Williamson, of this place, formerly District Attorney of Huntingdon county, to-day publicly announced his candidacy for Congress from the Seventeenth District. He is a son of the late Judge W. McKnight Williamson, who was one of the prominent reorganizers in Central Pennsylvania. Assemblyman J. G. Dell has announced his candidacy for a second term. He will be opposed at the primaries by other candidates, among whom will be A. W. Rex, of Mapleton Depot."

—The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times seems to have been at large in a few days ago with strong editorial commendation of the Governor's first year and on Saturday said: "Some of the followers of William A. Magee, who reflects the Vane views, are intimating that a fight can be expected for members of the Republican State committee. This committee is made up of two members from each of the large counties, and one from each of the smaller ones. The committee will be elected in the May primaries."

Evening Chat

By BRIGGS

A traveling man who had received a piece of Canadian money in change tendered it to the bookman, who rejected it. They turned him down at the cigar store and he passed it at a candy store. All of which brings up the fact that there is no certainty as to how money from the Dominion stands in this city. Canadian paper money or bank notes is regarded as foreign money and a man would have trouble to be found in the Dominion list of paying for anything with a Canadian half-dollar. In some stores dimes are taken without question and occasionally a street car conductor will be obliging and take the coin and then pass it on to the next passenger. Quarters do not go, provided the person to whom they are tendered is awake. It is all clapham down to the fact that all the money in the Dominion list of the dime is the only thing that has a ghost of a chance of getting by in Harrisburg outside of a bank. And, it might be stated, the banks are rather inclined to avoid taking much Canadian money because they have to hold it until they get enough to make the shipment worth while to New York or Buffalo. In Steelton, where foreign coins are not unknown and pieces of outlandish name and good design are to be found going back and forward over bars, a Dominion dime was a better chance than in this city. It is rather odd that with all the regulations about money that there is not some accepted rule for the use of the great land to the north of us whose currency is practically the same.

Harrisburgers have not a right to be proud of the sunsets which have been seen in the last few days. They have displayed all the grandeur of the close of the day for which the Lower Susquehanna Department is to be sought after and a walk along the Riverside when the sun is sinking behind First Mountain will well repay one. The sunsets are remarkable and the glow of the departing orb of the day hangs longer after it has sunk, the clouds above the Blue Ridge being crimson, pink, light green, blue, black, while the sunsets are of a pale blue in their pair tints until the light fades.

The wise people are giving their attention to the stores just now because this is the season when the bargains are to be snapped up by those who know how to shop. Incidentally, it might be remarked that the stores in the city are rather better than in the rural districts bring a good many people who are pretty keen on bargains and who know what time of the year to draw money from the bank to get good values in the stores.

People throughout the State will watch with interest the developments in the campaign of the Lackawanna Falls to have the Dominion list constructed from Scranton to the State line, to meet the main highway to Binghamton. The distance is not very great and the aid of the State Highway Department is to be sought as a starter, after which the counties, municipalities and others along the route will be asked to co-operate. This will be a long haul, but the State as the William Penn and Lincoln highways mean to us in this part of Pennsylvania.

The many who remember the late Maurice C. Eby will recall his marked fondness for children and how every-thing that gave pleasure to the youngsters gave pleasure likewise to the former mayor. One of his favorite stunts, it is recalled, was to cut a slit in the right-hand hip pocket of his trousers, just large enough to allow small coins to drop through. Mr. Eby would then lay in a store of pennies and start nonchalantly down the street. The boys and girls would be particularly interested—and they were legion—would quickly gather about him, for he was always ready for them. Suddenly a peculiarly suspicious clink would be heard from the pocket, and then another, and another, the ex-mayor whistling blithely the while and continuing unconcernedly his journey down the street. The mad scramble for the coins would be a sight to behold, and the clink of the pennies was as strong on the youthful mind as was the lure of the pipe welded by the Pied Piper as he drew with his music the unsuspecting villagers into the forest. Of course, the simile cannot be identical. But the whimsically genial expression on the face of the dispenser of joy lasted long after the pennies had ceased to drop.

It will be interesting to the friends of the late Mayor Eby to know the history of Miss Eby, who has arranged with City Commissioner Bowman to place a fountain on the plaza at the pumping station in memory of her father.

Referring to the item in this column last night about the enterprise of the Freeport Journal, a friend calls attention to the following remark in the New York World of yesterday. The eminent member of parliament and journalist writes concerning Lord Lansdowne: "He is a man of the old school and half English and inherits from his French mother many of the characteristics of that race."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Attorney Edward Merrifield has been writing a series of articles on the history of Scranton. He says Count Zinzendorf was the first white man to visit that country.

—The first, the Burgess of Confience, Somerset county, who resigned, says that he did so because he was sworn in for two years.

—Alleny county commissioner, is opposed to the plan for raising bridges at Pittsburgh.

—Congressman Temple is to be one of the speakers at the Italian banquet in Pittsburgh Thursday.

—Dr. S. G. Nell celebrated ten years with the Baptist Society in Philadelphia with a reception.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg is the headquarters of hundreds of locomotives.

HISTORIC HARRISBURG This city has had three courthouses in 130 years.

A Word to Retailers

This is the age of standardization. Products of quality are sold under brands and as they are made in large quantities they are sold at low prices. People prefer them because they are standards of value. When these brands are newspaper advertised a demand is created among your possible customers. It is good business to attract the newspaper readers to your store. This you can do by showing the goods in your window at the low price. The newspaper advertised in the newspaper.