

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1

No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife

And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.—OWEN MEREDITH.

SAFETY ENTERTAINMENTS

THE safety entertainments at the Technical High School this week, conducted by the State Department of Labor and Industry in co-operation with various industries of Harrisburg, provide both thrills and useful lessons for those who delight in motion pictures.

Several of the films to be shown were used at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and all of them combine heart interest with hints for the protection of life, limb and property.

They are designed primarily for the benefit of industrial workers and every seat in the big auditorium should be filled at each of the performances. The idea is new in this State and it is to be hoped that the Department of Labor will be sufficiently encouraged by success here to continue the entertainments in other cities.

TOP SEASON IS ON

ON a downtown street a boy spun a top yesterday. It was an old-fashioned wooden top of the penny variety and he slammed it down on the pavement fit to drive the plug up through the center. We knew immediately that he was a real boy for he threw his top "over-hand" and he had carefully trimmed off the knob that top-makers think so necessary and which your expert top-spinner abhors. Do you remember when you counted your riches in tops and marbles and when the aristocracy of the school yard was based on ability to spin one and "shoot" the other? Usually it was the poorest, most ragged lad in the class who held the title and you would willingly have changed your good clothes for his tatters for the sake of taking his place in the charmed circle of admirers that stood wide-eyed about whenever he engaged in a free exhibition of his skill. The boy with a thousand marbles and countless tops was as envious as the others—more so, indeed, for he was learning the oft-times unpleasant but always wholesome truth that men base their estimate of a man not so much on what a man has as upon his worth as an individual and his ability to do things. Look about you. The world pays but false homage to him who is noted for his riches; it reserves its admiration and its rewards for the chap who can spin the top and shoot the marbles.

FEDERALIZING THE GUARD

I CAN call up spirits from the vasty deep." Glendower remarks in Shakespeare's "King Henry IV." Replies Hotspur, "Why, so can I, or so can any man; but will they come when you do call for them?" That is about the situation that the Federal government finds itself with respect to the National Guard. The limitations are many. As the law stands the government can call out the militia "to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions," and for no other purpose; nor can Congress compel the members to enter the Federal service in case war breaks out. Congress can declare war, but under the constitution the government is not given the power to use the militia for the purpose of carrying on such a war, and the whole thing would rest upon the willingness of the National Guard to answer the call to war voluntarily. Here is where ex-Secretary Garrison's plan would work out to its ultimate conclusion and here is where his Continental Army plan would materialize in definite action.

But Congress, having determined that the Continental Army plan is not feasible, the next thing that must be done, if the whole army preparedness program is not to go by the boards, is the federalization of the National Guard. The constitutional restrictions cited herewith are said by many authorities to be mainly theoretical. So, too, it is possible to remove by statute the other contentions that State and national control of the Guard cannot be harmonized. Under the new bill, with some amendment, it will be perfectly feasible to preserve the State identities and combine all the advantages of Federal standards for officers and troops. The bill stands as a National Guard of 424,000 men in

five years, \$90 to each Congressional district, with 1,500 additional at large in each State, to be paid by the United States at the rate of \$1 per drill or \$50 a year. Some doubt is expressed that this may be too ambitious a total, but 130,000 are already in the Guard. With the removal of objections that now keep men out and the introduction of incentives to join, the ultimate success of the plan is not an unreasonable assumption.

There is a disposition also to provide for training camps, like that at Plattsburg, for those who do not care to join the Guard, and there is no reason to believe there will be any falling off of interest in this branch of training. Friends of the Continental Army must relinquish their ambitions at this time, pending a fair trial of the plans Congress proposes to enact.

THE READING SERVICE

THE announcement of Superintendent Stackhouse that the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company will run two additional passenger trains between this city and Reading, beginning to-morrow, indicates the steady growth in business which the Reading has been enjoying in this vicinity for the past few years. It is good news for the people of the Lebanon Valley who have business in Harrisburg in the early part of the day or who desire to return home late in the evening.

For some time the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce has been in correspondence with Superintendent Stackhouse on this subject, and he, with the officials in Philadelphia, and the superintendent have worked hard for this improvement in the service and deserve the thanks of the community for the success of their efforts.

MORE GOOD NEWS

THE annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, published in full in another part of the Telegraph of this issue, contains a brief paragraph that means much to Harrisburg. A bare sentence is given over to the announcement that the great freight yard and station improvements in this city are to be completed this year. This means that by March 1 of next year Harrisburg will enjoy freight terminal and transfer facilities equal to those of any city in the country and excelled by very few anywhere.

The city has far outgrown its old freight quarters and the contemplated change cannot be completed too quickly. Business is growing by leaps and bounds and Harrisburg will become more than ever the "heart of distribution" when shippers can be certain of the prompt handling of their consignments in any quantity, large or small. This new freight station and the yards adjoining are going to play an important part in the development of Harrisburg as a warehouse and agency center.

Last year was a very good one for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Huge earnings stand boldly out of the annual report. The figures are doubly impressive in view of the fact that during only the last half of 1915 did traffic reflect in full measure the revival of business after the previous period of depression.

With the return to active operations the financial results for the big transportation system changed greatly for the better. Samuel Rea, president of the company, states that for the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburgh "in 1914, on a total property investment of \$1,062,698,652, the net operating income earned was equal to only 3.72 per cent. In 1915 the total property investment was \$1,076,989,236, and the net operating income equal to 4.73 per cent. thereof."

Last year the Pennsylvania Railroad Company itself increased its net outstanding capital obligations by \$19,163,764. It shows net income at \$42,425,332, of which \$29,952,219 was paid to nearly 94,000 shareholders in the 6 per cent. dividend on the \$49,203,700 of capital stock which is outstanding. The net income was \$8,324,567 more than for 1914.

Out of net income the Pennsylvania Railroad Company appropriated \$10,500,000 to property improvements. The Pennsylvania Company, the holding corporation for the western system, more than doubled its income to \$9,704,447, besides which it realized a cash profit of \$16,056,545 in selling its holdings of Cambria Steel and certain other stocks and in converting \$30,158,000 of French held franc bonds into American collateral trust certificates. This enabled the Pennsylvania Company to apply \$14,700,000 to special purposes.

President Rea presents in his annual report no definite program for expanding facilities to meet the growing volume of traffic. He relates what was done last year and states that further consideration has been given to electrification of the Main Line over the Allegheny mountains, but adds that this project will wait upon developments. He says that the forty-mile gap across New Jersey in the low-grade freight line to New York will ultimately be constructed.

Upon the question of public control and relations of railroads, President Rea says: "The President of the United States has recommended a Congressional inquiry into the transportation problem and regulation affecting commerce and industry. This company has clearly outlined in previous reports the necessity for increasing the strength and efficiency of public regulation, and it is willing to render all reasonable assistance desired in connection with such an important national inquiry."

Public regulation has served many useful purposes, which it is desirable to continue, but there has been a notable lack of a definite business policy and co-operation between the Federal and State Governments as to railroad legislation and regulation. This is a paragraph worthy of special note, for the reason that it presents so different a view from that of the old days when railroad managers were inclined to the "public-banned" policy and looked upon government regulation as unwarranted interference with their inherent rights. There should be close relation and fair play on both sides between

the railroads and the government. Both have suffered from lack of it in the past. Government regulation is one thing and government ownership is another, and it will be a long time before the people will consent to any such move as the purchase of the railroads. Such co-operation as that offered by President Rea will do much to quiet the occasional efforts of misguided politicians demanding public ownership of transportation systems.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—It may be true that "figures don't lie," but judging from some of the Spring styles we should say some of 'em are more or less deceptive.

—Atlantic City Mayor fines two men a dollar a word for lies told. We suggest to President Wilson that this might be a good method of raising a few million dollars for the preparedness program.

—The U-boat appears to be an A-1 boat.

—Russia seems to have got her second wind," says an exchange. Anyway the Czar's troops appear to be giving the Turks a hard blow.

—Englishmen have been asked to use their autos as little as possible. With gas at 25 cents the precaution isn't necessary over here.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Doubtless Feil High Honored [Washington Star.]

It may be that anarchists are accepting credit for explosions they know absolutely nothing about.

Strain on the Intellect [Detroit Free Press.]

Imagine a man who would put poison in the soup complaining of the conduct of others.

Always an Interesting Speculation [Boston Transcript.]

Wonder what party Gene Foss will be campaigning around for vice-president this year?

Good Old Times Recalled [Kansas City Star.]

Stockholders of the New Haven will be glad to learn that the management of the road is gradually settling back to normal. Three trains piled up on one track near Milford yesterday. A fourth train approached and tried to pass, but gave it up and retreated.

RICH ENOUGH TO PAY? [Kansas City Star.]

Figures compiled by Frederic L. Huidekoper in his "The Militia Unpreparedness of the United States" are not altogether flattering to the vanity of those Americans who are fond of asserting that this country can "lick" any foe who should attack without half trying. Mr. Huidekoper is so unpatriotic as to show that down to 1898 the United States never had engaged in a war in which it did not have to employ at least two men to every one employed by the enemy. Moreover the United States, in all its history has engaged single handed at home or abroad the land forces of a first class military power.

The "licking" we have done has been done at tremendous and unnecessary cost of men and money, all because of that childish and foolish belief that strength goes with bigness and that our wealth and resources make it unnecessary for us to get ready.

In the War of the Revolution, Mr. Huidekoper shows Great Britain employed against the confederation 150,000 men, to which we opposed 231,000 regulars and 164,000 militia and volunteers.

In 1812 Britain never had more than 57,000 men in the field against us, while our successive drafts of 1828 regulars and militia and volunteers and in the latter five thousand volunteers and thirteen hundred regulars.

Then came the Florida war which necessitated the employment of twelve thousand five hundred regulars and forty-eight thousand militia. In the former an enemy whose forces are estimated to have been perhaps not more than twelve hundred and certainly not more than two thousand.

In the Mexican war we had thirty-one thousand regular troops and reinforced them with seventy-four thousand militia and volunteers. The Mexicans never had more than forty-eight thousand in the field at any time.

True, these were successful wars. That is, we muddled through. But the popular idea that they were "triumphant" wars is a little off from the truth. The wars were a good deal of sprinting and considerable retreating in 1812. In the Mexican war, with one hundred thousand men under arms, General Scott fought his way into the enemy's capital with six thousand. Short term enlistments, lack of organization in forwarding reinforcements and a long category of administrative blunders at home, due to ill preparation in ignorance, led to the story of that amazing condition.

America is rich, but it is rich enough to continue to pay the price of unpreparedness.

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

[Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene in the Outlook.] We have more accumulated wealth than any other two nations; we have a greater mileage of railroads than all Europe; of motor cars and trucks we possess probably twice as many as all the nations of Europe combined; of iron and steel, we produce as much as the total of any other three nations, and of copper more than all the rest of the world; of telephones in use we have three times as many as aggregate all the nations now at war, and of telegraph lines as many miles as any other two nations. Here are elements of military strength which, properly utilized in connection with a properly utilized in connection with a sufficiency of trained soldiers, will protect us from defeat—possibly make us immune from attack. But our trained soldiers are barely one per 1000 of population, while those of possible enemies are sixty to 1000, and there is no correlation between our mines, our factories, our means of transportation and communication on the one hand, and our military establishments and plans of defense on the other. That we are quick and resourceful in an emergency is universally conceded, but to rely upon this in place of the military and proper co-ordination of our economic resources is to invite certain disaster.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Although the State campaign preliminaries are quiet and the men who are interested in Republican delegate elections are busy on study, the local conditions in the various districts indicate that there is not wanting that there is quite a pronounced sentiment throughout the State in favor of allowing the Democrats to furnish the sledshow this year. The Democrats in all districts are just spoiling for a feeling among the Old Guard element that this year is a good time, especially when resentment over appointments is hot, to make a battle for control of the State machine. The starting of the war in this county will be the signal for trouble in other counties.

The news that a fight was planned all along the line against the reorganization of the State in favor of the Democrats is not surprising. The men associated with the Governor believe that United States Senator Boies Penrose will remain silent until Mr. Lumbum has spoken and are expecting him to accept the nomination for fight. They look for him to put out another slate of national delegate candidates to be elected at large in the State. The delegate fight is expected to spread into the smaller congressional districts of Pennsylvania with two sets of candidates in practically every district.

Considerable interest was shown here to-day in the announcement that Miles B. Kitts, a member of the House from Erie county, the last two years and a member of the State organization element in the State Democracy, had been elected mayor of Erie at the special election. Kitts was a stonny petrel in two sessions of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was elected against the Democratic bosses. He won out for the term to which the late Mayor-elect, Bernard Veit, was elected and will serve almost four years as mayor of Erie. Mr. Stern by over 1,000 majority. It was one of the hottest political fights ever known in the State and was marked by all sorts of advertising methods and the most enthusiastic disciples of the city yesterday. Because of the bitterness of the contest and Kitts' contention in the liquor fight, the election attracted wide attention.

A Williamsport dispatch says: "Congressional politics boiled over to-day in the person of Edgar R. Kress, former district attorney of Lycoming county, announced that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress. His opponents are the prominent business men of this city, and W. E. Champaign, of Wellsboro. The appearance of Hoagland in the race will split the vote in Lycoming and Clinton counties, but will not harm him."

J. C. Dickerman, head of the bureau of gas of the city of Philadelphia, has been notified of his dismissal. The action was taken yesterday.

C. E. Yost, who is a candidate for the House in the Second York district, is a manufacturer living near York Haven.

F. L. Roth, former county auditor of Lehigh, is a candidate for the House.

Howard G. McGowan, former legislator from Berks, who harbored a senatorial bee, has decided to withdraw from the race. He is the Berks county member of the State Board of Agriculture.

The anti-suffragists are starting to get busy in Philadelphia and will make an effort to offset the Suffrage rally in this city next week.

The Lackawanna judges refused all new licenses yesterday, granting only the 989 old ones.

The original reorganizer in Lehigh county, has taken it into his head to be a candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination against Congress-Representative Dewalt. Dewalt does not seem to mind it.

It's dollars to doughnuts, say Democrats, that the Palmyra and Halifax post office appointments will be made in the near future. The appointments in 1910 and to old line Democrats at all.

STAND WITH PRESIDENT

[Philadelphia Inquirer] From the speech of President Wilson at the Gridiron Club dinner we repeat a few extracts.

"The point in national affairs never lies along the lines of expediency. It always rests in the field of principle."

"The United States was not founded upon any principle of expediency; it was founded upon a profound principle of human liberty and of humanity, and whenever it bases its policy upon any other foundation than those it builds on the sand and not on the solid rock."

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

Picture of a Boy Trying to Decide Whether to Be a Little George Washington or Not



—From the Sioux Journal.

A NEW FASHION CENTER

By Frederic J. Haskin

PARIS is no longer the exclusive center of women's fashions. Her supremacy has been definitely challenged. At the annual style show held in Constantinople this month the styles displayed were from Berlin and Vienna. The absence of the Parisian models marks a victory for Germany in her emancipation from French fashions; it is the formal announcement of their popular defeat in Turkey. The Turkish woman, formerly known as the most beautiful woman of Paris, has transferred her sartorial allegiance. From now on Paris is likely to meet competition all over the world.

While the American woman is still loyal to Paris, she is losing her awe of the Parisian label. Her dawning independence is evidenced by the fact that many American buyers this season are patronizing the smaller shops. They are refusing to wait a week or ten days for a card of admittance to the larger showrooms and have turned to the less exclusive shops. There where there is often marked talent. They are looking for real models, they assert—not trademarks.

Still this faint indication of rebellion does not disturb the sense of established security which belongs to the celebrated Parisian designer. There have been rebellions before. At the beginning of the war the American designer seized the opportunity afforded to design their own fashions yet the next steamer to France brought an even greater number of American buyers clamoring for admittance cards. The entrance of Berlin into the competition, however, is making the French take notice. Berlin is capable of extremely original ideas, but they lack the creative ability to seize the opportunity.

All of which has served to bring about certain notable changes in the attitude of the French designer toward the American trade. The Credit Francaise, a Paris bank, has been appointed to act as an intermediary between the buyers and the designers of the large couture houses. The abolition of the American tariff reduced on the importations of Parisian models. Many of the French women are abolishing their ruling for requiring admittance cards, and everything possible is being done to please American buyers.

The French women, preoccupied with their work of making supplies for the hospitals, have spent little time and money on their own wardrobes, but they have exerted themselves more than ever in creating fashions and maintaining their monopoly. "All for the foreigners" is their slogan.

No season has ever presented such a diversity of styles. The Louis XIII and XIV periods have furnished most

OUR DAILY LAUGH

ALL PROMISED. He: Can't you spare me a kiss? She: You'll have to ask Fred. I've promised them all to him.

THE STATE FROM DAY TO DAY

Leap year parties galore are featuring the social life of city, town and hamlet during the pre-Lenten festivities. Coals of fire are being heaped upon many masculine heads at these respective gatherings, be it said.

The highest total that the Johnstown measles epidemic has reached so far is 235. There were that many cases under quarantine over last week-end, and an abatement is now hoped for.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of crisp new \$20 bills found a restingplace on the station platform at Berwick, Pa., yesterday, when the expressman, unconscious of the value of the package, allowed it to remain alone, unsealed and unprotected for an hour. When the value of the package was discovered, fear of heart failure was felt on the part of the poor expressman, who made a bee-line for a bank.

The information that an ordinance would be introduced in councils at Philadelphia to-morrow providing that children who ply the streets in the capacity of gum-sellers, who carry black and 'newsies' would be required to wear badges, has had a varied effect upon the individual affected. "Gee, we'd be regular guys if we had 'em," said one. "These cops up at the bureau wouldn't have nothin' on us," added another. The majority were content to await developments, however.

Evening Chat

Grand Army veterans of this city are voicing their regret at the death of William J. Wells, past department commander of the Grand Army in Pennsylvania, mentioned the fact that comparatively few of the men who held that honor are still here. Mr. Wells was well known to many in this section because as inspector of the Grand Army in the State he frequently visited Harrisburg. He was a well known in educational circles. Of the forty-seven men who have been honored by election to the chief place in the State A. R., only fourteen are still living. Col. O. C. Bosbyshell, veteran of the earliest commanders, General James W. Latta, former secretary of the Grand Army, and Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, who was national commander, by the way, are the only three of the men who served prior to 1890 as commanders who are living. The eleven who served after 1890 include several well-known veterans. The State encampment of the veterans is of much interest to Harrisburgers because the fiftieth anniversary of the Pennsylvania department will be celebrated when the State encampment is held in Harrisburg in June.

February was well passed out last night by a number of youngsters who took advantage of the warm weather to do some roller skating. There were scores of boys and girls out enjoying the skating and they did not seem to care for automobiles, either. The weather was also productive of more or less joyriding.

"It's remarkable how many people there are from the city who tramp over the country roads in winter," declared a farmer who lives about a mile out beyond Bellevue the other day at market. "Every day, rain or shine, roads frozen or heavy with mud there are scores of men, women and children who are only ten or twelve miles from here with that air of enjoyment which distinguishes the hiker from the ordinary soul who plods along because he must instead of because he wants to."

Announcement by President E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation that four new blast furnaces will be built at the works here as promptly as the "layout" can be completed, has drawn attention of steel men to the rapidly approaching completion of the Iron Age here. There are at the present time twenty-three new open hearth furnaces under construction for independent steel companies and eight more for the big steel corporation. The combined yearly capacity of these ninety-one furnaces will be 4,265,000 tons of steel. To supply this additional capacity there are only ten open blast furnaces under construction in the country, the combined capacity of which will be 1,750,000 tons annually. Since the start of the war a construction of a new blast furnace takes a year, steel men figure that if present business keeps up long there is bound to be a shortage of iron before long in pig iron. It is to get the credit of this business, when other producers must come into the open market to buy their pig iron, that the steel men are planning the speedy erection of new blast furnaces.

Weather is not keeping people from going to look at the work of remodeling the old steel structure of the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge. The steel was evidently put up for all time, because the men who are cutting the rivets say that it is some job, especially with the wind swinging down the valley of the Susquehanna about thirty miles an hour. The steel work is taken down piece by piece with as much care as though it was being erected. The work will be pushed so that by the time danger of freezing is over the concrete workers can resume operations on the upper half of the structure.

Some of the people of Harrisburg and Sandlot are inclined to be skeptical about coal strikes and other things in connection with the anthracite region judging from the size of the piles which they are accumulating. One dealer said yesterday afternoon that if a certain customer, who runs an industrial plant, kept on buying he would have to rent lots for storage of coal. The Capitol Superintendent Rambo has a lot of river coal stored in the caverns under the State House and some odd tons piled on lots in Capital Park in a coal zone, ready for an emergency.

Col. Fred Taylor Pusey, who is being considerably talked about in National Guard circles at Philadelphia, is a former legislator. He has been on Governors' staffs and is now on the Guard staff. He may go into the line.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

F. R. Stevens, of the Lehigh Valley's farming department, is making speeches on booming agriculture.

John Wanamaker is enjoying a trip.

P. C. Knox spoke at the opening of the road makers congress in Pittsburgh.

Col. J. J. Carter, of Titusville, has been spending some time in New York.

Erasmus Wilson, the "Quiet Observer" of the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, is in the stand at Pittsburgh for his war stories.

John W. Dorris is the new head of the Philadelphia Insurance Brokers.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg machinery is used in the biggest publishing houses?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG Early borough officials had offices in Second street near Chestnut.

The Function of Advertising

Advertising is a vital force in the problem of distribution. But to be nearly 100 per cent. efficient it must be linked to the selling end of the business. Manufacturers are turning to newspaper advertising because it ties up with the men who sell their goods—the retail dealers. Retailers are not only newspaper readers but they directly feel the effects of newspaper advertising. They are cordial to products when manufacturers advertise them in the newspapers. They are invited to send to the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, 201 Broadway, New York, for a copy of the booklet, "The Dealer and His Friends."