

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that said unto Zion, Thy God reigneth.—Isa. 52:7.

A POLITICAL MAKESHIFT

PROTECTIVE duties in the guise of greater customs revenues, is the proper characterization of the purpose of the tariff commission bill introduced by Frank Doremus.

Section 2 of his bill provides that it shall be the duty of the commission, in co-operation with the Federal Trade Commission, to investigate "the possibilities of establishing new industries in the United States, and to recommend to the Congress the encouragement of new industries in all cases where natural conditions, in the judgment of the commission, justify the belief that such industries can be made permanent."

Speculation is rife as to whether this bill represents another eleventh-hour conversion for the purpose of catching votes, or the first move on the part of the Democracy to align itself with the Republican protective policy.

It is common knowledge that the Rainey bill for a tariff commission, said to have been introduced at President Wilson's request, does not meet with the approval of Democratic leaders, it puts the party where the Republican party was in 1860, when, in its platform, it declared, "That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the whole country."

When the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, the present law, was being framed, both Representative Underwood and Senator Simmons repeatedly declared that there was not a line of protection in the bill; that new industries did not exist and that the old, or established, industries were quite able to take care of themselves, without protective rates.

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three-session Congress, with a very narrow Republican majority, and twenty-two special rules were brought in. The use of the special rule in the Sixty-first Congress was denounced by the Democratic minority as tyranny insufferable, and when the Democrats came into control the following year they made a great show of revising the rules so as to give freedom of debate and right to amendment.

There is something to be said in favor of the special rule in facilitating the business of such an unwieldy body as the House of Representatives. There are times when, without it, those opposed to a piece of majority legislation might, by their obstructive parliamentary tactics, make it impossible of passage through that chamber.

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enacted a local option law, and right now, before the May primaries, is the time for voters of all parties who favor local option to see to it that local option candidates are set up in every legislative district in the State.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—Why not let the peace-at-any-price advocates at Washington settle the street car strike there.

—No Maude, an infantry attack is not one where the Zeppelins drop bombs on babies.

—Now, now, Ambassador Morgenthau, why do you liken the United States to the empire in this game of war? Don't you know what they usually do to the empire.

—About now we begin to wonder how that old fishing rod has weathered the winter.

—Even old Horace had an eye to preparedness. Said he: "In peace, as a wise man, he should make suitable preparation for war."

—Right at this moment it seems perfectly safe for Portugal to call Germany any hard names that comes to mind.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Sad Predicament For Worthy Man [Kansas City Star.]

Ocey Wattles says the worst predicament a working man can get himself into is to be caught beating his wife, and at the same time be unable to prove that he was drunk.

Must Have Been Interesting For Him [Toledo Blade.]

'Twould be interesting to know how many "wife's relations" Solomon, in all his glory, had.

Literary Note From Boston [Boston Advertiser.]

From his letters we infer that Jean Croves considers himself a souperman.

They'd Steal Anything [Atlanta Constitution.]

There must be national faith in Carranza currency when Mexican bandits try to get away with it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

To the Editor of the Telegraph: Being a charter member of the People's Forum of this city I have with a great deal of satisfaction and pride just read in your Telegraph the splendid editorial in this evening's issue commencing on the work and worth of the organization.

Such endorsement by a wholesome tendency to encourage and inspire all who have made the institution what it is to strive for even better things.

Permit me on behalf of many of your friends to offer many thanks for your very kind words.

Yours sincerely, HARRY BURRS.

LOW COST OF EATING [Thomas F. Logan in Leslie's.]

To feed an enlisted man of the navy costs only 35 cents a day. And he is well fed, too. The navy ration consists of the following daily allowances for each person: One pound hard bread (biscuits), or one and one-quarter pounds fresh bread; or one and one-quarter pounds flour. One pound tinned meat, or one and one-quarter pounds salt meat, or one and three-quarters pounds of fresh meat, or one and three-quarters pounds fresh fish, or eight eggs, or one and three-quarters pounds poultry. Three-quarters pound tinned vegetables, or one and three-quarters pounds fresh vegetables, or three pills beans or peas, or one-half pound rice or other cereal. Two ounces coffee, or two ounces cocoa, or one-half ounce tea. One ounce condensed or evaporated milk, or one-eighth quart fresh milk. Three-eighths pound dried fruit, or one-eighths pound tinned fruit, or one-eighths pound fresh fruit (one ration of fruit is allowed with each ration of vegetables other than fresh is used). Two ounces butter, four ounces sugar. Seven pounds lard are allowed for every 100 pounds flour used as bread. The following are allowed weekly in addition to the foregoing: One-fourth pound cheese, one-fourth pound macaroni, one thirty-second of a pound of mustard, one-thirty-second of a pound of mayonnaise, one-fourth pound pickles, one-fourth pound salt, one-fourth spices, one-fourth tomatoes (canned), and one-half pint vinegar or oil.

—The Fayette county grand jury yesterday approved a proposition for a loan of \$400,000 for good roads. One grand jury voted against the plan.

—Litz voted \$95,000 for a new school.

Two Throp councilmen have been indicted on charges of grafting in a firehouse contract.

—The campaign of Germantown residents against the Twenty-second ward will be lost unless proof of specific violations of the liquor laws is shown. When Judge Barratt realized this he said: "The law has been the rule of the court in granting a license to consider the question of necessity, and if the license is granted the holder is entitled to a renewal, unless there is a specific remonstrance for a violation of the law."

—George Washington Goethals is a great man and I would like to see him elected president of the United States. He is a great man and I would like to see him elected president of the United States.

—The Scranton Republican says: "W. P. Boland, treasurer of the Washington party committee in this county, and J. Rossa McCormick, State committee man from Lackawanna county, will be candidates to the national progressive convention in Chicago. Other men mentioned are Dr. D. W. Evans, of West Scranton, and Arthur Dunn, of Waverly. There has been some talk in Democratic circles of getting behind W. P. Boland as a probability in the congressional race. So far there has been little discussion and less anxiety upon the part of Democrats to urge any candidate for Congress. The only candidate whose petition is being circulated for the congressional office is that of the incumbent, John R. Farr. There is in Democratic circles some talk and comment establish a record for inactivity, as the primary is less than six weeks in the distance. The tentative announcement that Victor Burschel would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress has evoked no enthusiasm among Democrats. They regard his candidacy as merely a move to control the party organization, and they are not filled with admiration over the way the party affairs were conducted last year by Mr. Burschel."

—My dear, the pup is back, and I am in an awful stew. He's brought a rooster fat with him. Oh my, what shall I do?"

—"Well, is the rooster dead?" asked hub. "Not quite," his wife replied. "Then finish up the job," said hub. "For supper have him fried."

—A friend of mine quite recently did buy a lit dog. And one bright day across the fields The puppy small did jog.

About two hours later hub Was called upon the phone, And wife at the other end Into his car did moan—

—My dear, the pup is back, and I am in an awful stew. He's brought a rooster fat with him. Oh my, what shall I do?"

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

National Committeeman A. Mitchell Palmer and State Chairman Roland S. Morris are said to be busy now trying to straighten out kinks in the Pennsylvania Democracy in Western Pennsylvania as they were in putting them in four years ago. Democrats of the State will elect national and State committees for May and an editorial issue may be the continued domination of Palmer and his pals.

Palmer's recent speech in Philadelphia which he said he had no no factional fighting and no slates on anything, is taken to mean that he is hunting harmony and willing to go any length to placate his enemies. He has even agreed to go to Pittsburgh to make a speech next month in the hope that the Old Guard may be induced to agree with him.

In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, it is said that only two more names remain to be added to the slate for Democratic national delegates-at-large and that they will be given the choice of the people. Thus far the list includes: Judge Voris Auten, Northumberland, ex-Congressman; John T. Leonard, Luzerne; Jeremiah Black, York; T. Hart Given, Allegheny; Senator W. Wayne Hindman, Clarion; William McIntyre, Mercer; E. Lymon Lackawanna; A. Mitchell Palmer, Monroe; Roland S. Morris, and William A. Glasgow, Philadelphia.

Representative James P. Woodward of McKeesport, chairman of the Appropriation Committee in the last House, yesterday announced that he would not be a candidate in the primaries to succeed himself. J. D. Ooster has been announced as the opponent of Mr. Woodward and is credited with having the support of the "Neil" faction. There were intimations yesterday that the right of Mr. Foster to hold the seat, if elected, might be questioned on the ground that over a year ago he went to the State of New York to State his permanent home and returned to McKeesport recently.

Philadelphia city politics are all stirred up now over the transit situation in which Mayor Smith insists that the people shall have what they want and that there is no occasion to get excited over it. The fact is that the discovery that in the loan bill for \$83,000,000 there were items to pay for certain contracts in which Senators have an interest.

—The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times says: "There are prospects of a fight for the Republican nomination for Senator in the Senate district of Allegheny, between Representative Norman A. Whitten of Munhall and George C. Bradshaw of Crafton. The latter has the backing of David B. Johns, who is credited with putting him in the field in the interest of the Brumbaugh-Vare combination, while Mr. Whitten is being urged to get into the contest by the Penrose forces."

—Pennsylvania woman suffragists are going to have in the coming congressional primary election for the first time and plans were completed at the party headquarters in this city to-day to get every aspirant for the office of congresswoman in order as regards woman suffrage before the primary and then to clinch the matter by interviewing the men who are candidates and get their definite statements as to how fast and sure will be done with legislators later on in the campaign, but for the present the efforts will be concentrated upon the primary and the suffrage resolution will be up in the next session, but will not be voted upon finally in the general assembly until 1919.

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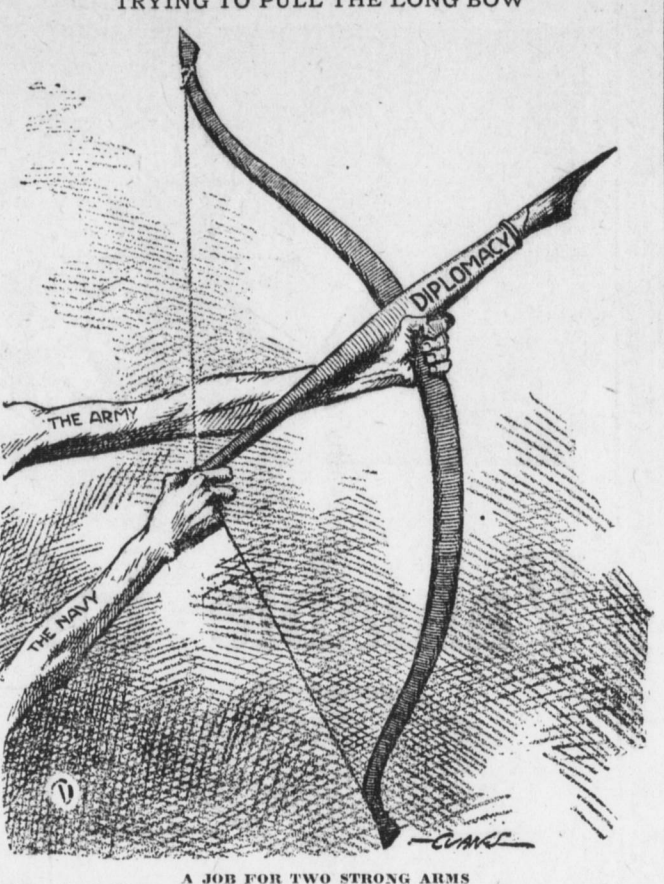
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THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

TRYING TO PULL THE LONG BOW



A JOB FOR TWO STRONG ARMS —From the Baltimore American.

THE SUPREME COURT

By Frederic J. Haskin

WHEN the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court was first announced, there was some doubt as to whether or not the Senate would ratify the nomination. If the Senate refuses to ratify it will be the first time such a thing has happened in the history of the nation.

The Supreme Court has a remarkable record. It is the most powerful body of its kind in the world, and in many ways the most powerful arm of the government. There are times when the opinion of a single justice overrules the desires of the President that nominated him and the Senate that ratified his nomination, and decides the fate of a measure involving the disturbance of billions of dollars of capital and a hundred million people. Yet in the century and a quarter since the Supreme Court has existed, not a single justice has ever been accused of unfitting conduct, or of the abuse of his responsibilities.

The dignity of the court surpasses that of other executive, administrative officers and legislators. A Supreme Court Justice is appointed for life. He cares to hold office so long, and with the traditions of high position encircle him, undisturbed by quadrennial changes in national politics. The distinct and separate form of addressing a justice, and for entering social invitations to himself and his family, is even more rigidly fixed by convention than is the similar form for addressing the President. Even to mention a case that is before the Supreme Court in the presence of a justice is the blackest sort of a social error.

Justice McKenna entered into Washington social life recently invited one of the justices to dine with her. It is a recognized rule among social diplomats that the way to entertain the hostess of the evening is to talk to him about his work. If he is an author, discuss his latest novel; if he is a Senator, talk about the Chicago conference; if he is a member of the cabinet, discuss his official duties; if he is usually in for it. So the hostess on this occasion tried to start a conversation about a railroad rate bill whose constitutionality was then being tested before the Court. The justice froze at once, but the lady continued to declare her interest in public questions, and finally asked her guest to talk to her personally about the bill. The justice then made a little speech to the effect that his action was motivated by the most conventional of reasons, that it was a matter of respect for his office alone—and then he went home.

The same atmosphere of solemnity and an almost ecclesiastical dignity hangs about the room where the business in the Capitol. From the gown room, where the silken vestments of the justices hang in the exact order of their own seniority, to the judges' bench itself, every detail exists by virtue of a fixed tradition. Now and then one of the Houses of Congress refreshes its hall to meet the change of views of its members, but the courtroom has its original appearance nearly intact. When a new carpet is laid, it is an exact replica of the old one. When the chairs are

reupholstered, they are finished so that Sherlock Holmes couldn't tell them from their former selves. Only one change has been made since the days of Justice Henry.

In those times the bench before the justices was on a level with the floor. Scattered along its polished surface were numerous snuff boxes for the regaling of the grave justices. One day while Patrick Henry was making a lengthy appeal he noticed the justice nearest to him taking snuff. The orator paused long enough to help himself from the same receptacle. The justices were horrified, and from that time to this the judges' desk has been raised above the floor—a monument to the presumption of the man who wanted liberty or death.

The Supreme Court justices to-day are younger men than they have been any time in the history of the country. Formerly the average age of the nine men was above seventy years. Now it is nearer sixty, and the appointment of Mr. Brandeis will still further lessen the average. President Taft, who appointed more justices than any other president since Washington, introduced a younger

—The oldest justice on the bench to-day is Justice Holmes, who is approaching his seventy-fifth birthday. Chief Justice White comes next, with seventy-two years. Justice Hughes and Justice McReynolds are the juniors of the bench, each fifty-four years old. In point of service, Justice McKenna is the oldest member of the court. He has been on the bench since his appointment by President McKinley in 1888. He, along with Justice Holmes and Justice Day, is entitled under the constitution, to retire at any time with full pay for the rest of his life.

The constitution provides that a justice may retire after ten years of service, but such retirement is optional with him. Justice McKenna has served for eighteen years, following the death of his predecessor, Stephen J. Field, who served for 24 years. Such long service is a good mark of a man's patriotism, for the Supreme Court duties are not light ones.

At the conference, each justice expresses his opinion on the merits of the cases before the court, and the legal points involved. A vote is taken, after which one of the justices is appointed to write out the opinion of the court. This opinion is presented again to the entire body, and each justice must agree to it, or else the minority faction must prepare a dissenting opinion of their own. If there is more than one party which does not agree with the majority, there will be more than one dissenting opinion. Argument pro and con is sometimes very heated.

Evening Chat

Debates in Congress and the general agitation of the subject of national preparedness have increased Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh's mail considerably and he is receiving numerous suggestions regarding the National Guard, the training of youths in military matters and kindred subjects. Many of the writers wish immediate action, but others suggest that he call the attention of the general assembly to these topics as soon as it meets which will be in January next. A typical letter came the other day from Masontown. It shows the way the people are thinking about some of the firesides in Pennsylvania and contains most of the suggestions which have been made by other writers. The Governor is asked to use his influence with Congress to forward proper national defense, the enlargement of the National Guard and creation of an adequate reserve, while he is asked to call to attention of the next Legislature amendment of school laws providing for military and physical training in the schools, for increase of the National Guard and a reserve system to take the place of the Guard if called into the service of the nation. It is also suggested that the medical colleges and hospitals which have been liberally aided by the State should establish departments for surgery and nursing along military lines and instruction in military sanitation and that "Harrisburg" should require to register as reserves. The same is suggested to be done by colleges of pharmacy.

When Chief of Police J. Thomas Zell came to his office the other morning in a blinding snowstorm, he found a young pigeon lying almost frozen in the snow outside the door at police headquarters. "The Dove of Peace," as the officers nicknamed the bird, was brought into the warm office, and after the State should give its freedom, but not without an interesting argument over disposing of the pigeon, which came "blame near bein' popt," as one officer put it. It is rumored that the bird is one of the two sent out to round up some food for the bird.

Clear store owners have received notification from all the leading pipe houses of the country that the price on briar pipes must be increased 25 per cent. in order that the manufacturer and the dealer may make a legitimate profit. The war has prevented the importation of French briar of suitable sizes, letters to local dealers asking them to make the raising of the quarter pipe, for the time being at least," declared a big Market street cigar dealer in discussing the coming rise in pipe prices.

The legal points involved in the "Hardscrabble" condemnation proceedings, according to the adverse Court's decision, mean the postponing the vacation resolution, are unique among actions of the kind in that mere question of opening the street is not a case at issue. Under ordinary circumstances should the city open street the benefits and damages would be divided between the property owners on either side of the street. In the "Hardscrabble" matter, however, the question of the purpose for which the city will ultimately devote the condemned stretch—park purposes—raises the contention as to whether or not the city alone will not be liable for the full amount of damages.

The State Association of Fairs, which is to have its annual meeting here next week, is composed of the active spirits in most of the county and other fairs of the State. Some of the men connected with it have been appointed to such exhibitions for a quarter of a century and have shown which draw hundreds of thousands of people. They are to be appealed to for more encouragement of agriculture and less attention to amusements.

"Fritz," the new pet of the Executive mansion, is Mrs. Brumbaugh's particular pride and well has been trained. The dog has been taught all the regulation tricks but one of the "Hardscrabble" matter, however, he will not touch it, albeit he looks longingly at it. But the instant he is told that it is paid for the meat disappears.

Among visitors to the city yesterday was Ex-Auditor General Levi G. McCauley, of West Chester. General McCauley is one of the veterans of the Civil War, is well known to many residents of this city.

—George W. Miller, one of the old-time Republicans of Pittsburgh, has been appointed chief clerk to the board of revision of Allegheny county.

—Captain C. C. Allen, who is to be named as the first Regiment served in that command before entering the United States Army.

—A. C. Dinkley, president of the Cambridge Springs company, was banqueting at Johnstown by the heads of departments.

—Dr. R. M. Chesney, who leaves the Wharton school of the University of Pennsylvania, is a native of Norris-town.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

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DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg payrolls run into hundreds of thousands weekly?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG United States troops mobilized along the River Front in the War of 1812.

When Hats Were Hats

Hats were hats, shoes were shoes, and clothes were clothes—forty years ago. To-day are much more complex, our needs are multiplied.

So that it is not enough to make up our minds to buy a new hat or a new pair of shoes, or a new suit of clothes.