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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10

Oh, fear not in a world like this, And thou shalt know ere long, Know how sublime a thing it is To suffer and be strong. —Longfellow.

MR. THOM'S ADDRESS

ALFRED P. THOM'S address before the Chamber of Commerce Friday should be of great interest to Harrisburg business men, who depend so largely upon the railroads for their prosperity.

Mr. Thom has been entrusted by the Railroad Executives Advisory Committee to present the claims of the railroads for United States regulation to Congress and the country at large. It was not so many years back that railroad executives objected to federal control in any form, and now that they come asking the government to extend its regulative powers to almost every branch of the service, including the fixing of freight rates and the issue of securities, they ought to have a fair hearing.

It is true, as the railroads contend, that our present interstate commerce laws are inadequate. They were designed years ago to meet conditions which long since have been outgrown. It is likewise beyond debate that State regulation and Federal regulation are not infrequently in open conflict, and it is likely that Federal incorporation for interstate railroad lines, as the executives suggest, would help mightily toward a solution of this difficulty.

Changes of rates, traffic rulings and other matters of the kind having to do with important relations between the shipper and the railroads not only affect those two important branches of industry, but the public as well. Millions of dollars and an active or a dull market for certain commodities frequently hang upon some decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission which that overworked body as at present constituted is unable to render promptly.

The public, the shipper and the railroad all demand that their interests be protected by the settlement of all such disputes or differences without delay, and the law must be changed to that end.

Mr. Thom has made a careful study of these and other subjects having to do with interstate commerce regulation and his address will be not alone important, but it will be interesting, for he has the faculty of dressing dry business facts in the clothing of oratory.

It begins to look as though Harrisburg will have to wait for Waite.

THE WEST SHORE FIREMEN

NEW organizations have done more in the way of stirring up sentiment for civic betterment than the West Shore Firemen's Union in the single year of its existence. The firemen, following the publication of a series of articles by the Telegraph setting forth the needs of the West Shore in that direction, added to their name "and Municipal League" and they have been living fully up to this supplement to the title of their organization.

The league has been doing much to bring about harmony of action for municipal improvements and betterments among the people of the towns represented. It is pioneering along lines that eventually will weave all the West Shore towns into one municipal government, or at least promote their harmonious development, and the task is ever more important, perhaps, than many of the members themselves realize.

Speaking of the annual January Thaw!

THEIR DUTY IS PLAIN

IF there is any disposition anywhere to emasculate the humanitarian measures enacted by the last Legislature, it ought to be apparent that such a course would be most unwise. It has just been declared, however, by one of the leading manufacturers whose name has been constantly associated with the alleged scheme to break down the laws in question that there is no such purpose and that in his judgment the acts should remain as they are for the present, even with their manifest defects.

It also declared that in going about the State he had discovered a universal sentiment in favor of restricting legislative activity. We believe that he has correctly sensed public opinion in this respect. There is very general opposition to a further program of legislative experiment. Business men are hectoring almost to the point of

distraction and they demand a respite until such time at least as they can recover normal equilibrium.

It is too bad that there are so many mischiefmakers busy within the Republican fold. They are not all upon one side. Both factions seem to have annexed a considerable number of these malcontents, who are most happy when they are stirring up trouble and inviting party defeat.

Neither Palmer nor McCormick nor Donnelly nor any other of the Democratic bosses can be censured for doing their utmost to accomplish Republican undoing nor for encouraging the factional row that has been disgusting thousands of good Republicans through Pennsylvania. If those responsible for this party disturbance will get together before the reconvening of the Legislature and settle their differences, they will be doing what the average Republican expects them to do. It is easy to break down a party; it is not so easy to build it up.

It is usual for a "leak" to follow a "freeze-up," but the opposite appears to be true in the Washington incident.

KEEP THEM AT THEIR POSTS THE coming home of American ambassadors from the belligerent countries and their return to their posts results in the same difficulties which seem to have beset Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, then it would seem to be the part of wisdom to keep these official representatives at their posts until the war shall have come to an end. Every word has a double meaning so far as the interpretation of the belligerents is concerned. The situation of this country with respect to other nations is already sufficiently embarrassing without adding to our difficulties through incautious speech of official representatives.

Notwithstanding the bringing up of the heavy artillery for continuance of the warfare between the Philadelphia factions of the Republican party, there is still an insistent demand throughout the State for a cessation of hostilities. It must be evident to all level-headed Republicans that a persistence of this factional controversy must inflict incalculable injury upon the Republican party. Surely there is no reason or excuse for further conflict. Things have been said and done on both sides which are neither creditable nor excusable from a partisan standpoint, and if those responsible stop long enough to see the activity in the Democratic ranks they ought to come to their senses.

MR. LYNCH'S GOOD RECORD

COMMISSIONER WILLIAM H. LYNCH'S annual report, showing that he repaired 48,451.53 yards of sheet asphalt last year at a cost of 73 cents a square yard is a record of work well done. Not only has the asphalt repair plant justified itself, but Mr. Lynch has put the streets into very much better condition than they were at the end of the repair contract and at a great saving to the people. Mr. Lynch has been always at his best when in charge of any kind of highway improvements or upkeep, and his operation of the new asphalt repair plant last year is not the least of his achievements along this line.

Shark skin for shoe leather: why not use some of the leather from the consumers who are being skinned?

THAW, AGAIN

ARE we to have another chapter of Thaw? It would seem so. Tiresome though the ordeal may be, perhaps it is just as well if the result shall be the placing of this irresponsible where he ought to be—behind the bars of an insane asylum. If he be convicted on the charge against him, the verdict of the New York jury in the Stanford White case will have been sustained and the juggling of the law in his behalf after his "escape" from the insane asylum at Matteawan will have been demonstrated. No sane man would do what Thaw is accused of having done in the case now pending.

Get ready to give the Governor's Troop a rousing welcome home.

THE CASE OF ROAT

COUNCIL acted hastily, to say the least, when it confirmed Abe Rote, Jr., as a patrolman on the mere say-so of his friends. The Police Department has been under fire too often in the past year to loaden the force with men whose records are to any degree in doubt. If a court case is still hanging over Rote, then he is certainly not qualified for the office of policeman. A full investigation of the Rote case should be made at the very earliest moment, both for the sake of the city and the man himself.

Wonder if the prospect of a "dry party" will have any effect on the inauguration crowds?

TEN MILLIONS FOR ROADS

THE current issue of the "Pennsylvania Highway News," the bulletin of the State Highway Department, gives notice that Commissioner Frank B. Black will ask the Legislature for \$5,000,000 a year for the next two years for road purposes in Pennsylvania. Whether or not the Legislature will vote this large sum, the fact remains that it is needed. The State Highway Department's greatest difficulty is lack of funds. From the very beginning it has been trying to keep up 10,000 miles of roads with an appropriation scarcely large enough for two thousand.

The strangest bit of news that has filtered into the newspaper offices lately is that the administration intends to probe the sudden death of an American in Mexico.

THAT INCOME TAX

WE wonder what Mr. Gompers, who so enthusiastically endorsed the re-election of President Wilson and the return of the Democratic party to power, will have to say to the Democratic proposal to tax all incomes of more than \$1,000 a year. Mr. Gompers was so positive that Mr. Wilson and his colleagues "represented the interests of labor" that he urged all members of the

The Days of Real Sport



AFTER THE TERRIBLE BLIZZARD.

American Federation of Labor to vote the Democratic ticket. The first return labor receives for this support is the recommendation that Congress place an additional tax on everybody earning \$20 a week. Comment is unnecessary.

Cotesville is preparing for a spirited nonpartisan special election for mayor which is to be held on February 27. The county commissioners, at the request of citizens, yesterday made an inspection of the nine polling places and promise to have the precincts properly equipped, thus avoiding a repetition of the former election for mayor which was declared illegal because of irregularities in the polling places. The contest for the nomination has narrowed down to four men.

There is considerable speculation about the Capitol to-day as to whether the Democratic ringmasters' committee when it meets here week after next will pass a resolution directing all Democratic employees of the Senate and House to return the money paid them for the first fifteen days of the session. The biennial story about men drawing pay for this service is now being given first-page attention, especially by Democratic newspapers, and it brings to mind the grandstand play of Jesse J. Lybarger, whom the Patriot put into the Forestry, and who refused to cash his check, thereby earning much notice. However, other Democrats have declined to imitate themselves by giving up the money for the first fifteen days.

There is little or no bitterness in Germany. They have settled down to the situation in the belief that they are now undergoing the last phases of the war, realizing that the lines along which the war, both politically and economically, is now being fought are the lines upon which the end will come.

The Germans, however, do not believe that they are doomed to defeat; if any one of them believes that, he conceals the thought. But the conditions Germany is now facing are those which, without material change, she will have to face when peace is made. Germany calls herself "a beleaguered country," and, as a fact, she is. "An iron ring engirdles her."

At the beginning of the war a civic Pew, "Burgfriede," was made, such as in olden days was entered upon when separate free cities and states engaged in war, so that they could present a united front against their common enemy. In this way it was religiously maintained until now. But the supporters of the chancellor are accusing his opponents and the Conservatives of being traitors to the cause. The Social Democrats, who have been loyal in their support of the government, say that the "Junkerthum" in its open antagonism to the governmental policies is guilty almost of treachery. Moreover, the teaching that might is right as an element of government is wearing off. The question is asked whether there is not a middle course between world power and downfall.

It is clear that the war has changed the German idea and the national impulse. The fond dream of a great world superstate, which was only an

EDITORIAL COMMENT A dividend of but 12 per cent for the Krupp Company and its associates, what must have been a rather busy year.—Springfield Republican.

Chicago is to have a society for the prevention of murders. That 1920 census is beginning to loom up on the horizon.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

As things are now drifting, the next Hague Conference will draft regulations to prevent neutrals from annoying the belligerent nations.—Washington Post.

Thrill in the Schools [Kansas City Star.] Certainly the subject of thrift is one that needs emphasizing in the training of young America. If the school board attend the Terrapin club dinner in Philadelphia and complete the program by Monday.

—Ira B. Crilly has been elected sanitary engineer for Altoona, the first man to fill a new post.

—Proportional representation as the proper method of electing a city council or other representative body was advocated by Clarence G. Hoag last

INSIDE THE GERMAN EMPIRE IN THE THIRD YEAR OF WAR

MANY articles and books have been published in the last two or more years by journalists of more or less training and of more or less discrimination claiming to have enjoyed unusual opportunities to observe the conditions of life and the trend of national feeling and opinion in the countries at war. Few of these accounts, however, have even approached in judicial judgment and absence of sensational treatment the excellent report now presented to the public in Herbert E. Swope's volume, "Inside the German Empire," just issued by the Century Company, New York.

It is through the southeast that lies their hope of expansion so long as England holds the seas. And there are those who are wondering if the war could not have been avoided. These doubters point to the former policy of pacific penetration to justify their doubt.

Germany is not pleasant to-day. There is a hopeless, prison atmosphere that causes men to crack under the strain. Berlin has become a nest of intrigue and gossip.

Germany's place in the sun may be remote, and the sun may be growing cloudy; but Germany's spirit does not waver. Her courage still answers every test; her soldiers are still untouched in their bravery and skill, and every sacrifice that she asks is being met willingly—almost gladly.

Germany, however, hates America next to England. "With magnificent disregard" of the checks and reverses, both military and economic, that she has suffered at the hands of the Allies, she claims that America is to blame for the fact that she has not succeeded and her chances are growing less. Her loss of prestige, her fear of defeat, are laid at our door. We are the scapegoat of her humiliated self-glory.

Germany is one of the heart. What America does for the Allies she does voluntarily and gladly; what she does for Germany she does because she must.

Only the chancellor has stood against the resumption of the U-boat warfare—only peace can prevent its resumption.

The author recalls the threat made by a member of the imperial government that a war with Germany would reveal 500,000 trained Germans in the United States ready to arm against the American government, and Ambassador Gerard's quick response:

"There may be, but there are 500,000 lampposts in America ready to string them up on if they ever try it."

And Dr. Ekan, American minister to Denmark, aided Mr. Gerard, through the intelligent German minister in Copenhagen, to dispel the error that certain overzealous Germans in this country, such as the late Professor Muensterberg, had created. Indeed, the chapter entitled "German Hatred of America" is one of the most instructive in the volume, which is otherwise replete with the most valuable and interesting material the author recalls.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why? To the Editor of the Telegraph: I am a stranger in a strange land. I have walked your streets and have pondered at the things I have seen and heard. "Can" you and "will" you answer "why"?

The public library is not open before 11 o'clock a. m.? Some of the churches do not extend a more cordial invitation to all their meetings?

There is such speeding of cars on North Second and Front streets allowed? Twenty-five miles per seems slow.

Gangs of young fellows are allowed to loaf in alleys and annoy passers-by with obscene words?

A basketball referee is not more impartial in his calling of fouls? Ice is not removed from the pavements in front of vacant buildings? I fell yesterday on North Second street. The street smiled.

The night police force did not flag that bill posting squad a few nights ago? Why? A STRANGER.

Must Make The Best of It

The war must go on. The people of the United States must assume whatever responsibilities its further prosecution thrusts on them. We cannot expect either side to make peace to its own disadvantage merely in order to spare us vexation and trouble. It is not for us to urge peace on powers which are not ready to make it merely because we may fear that Germany will repudiate promises made to us with regard to her conduct of submarine warfare.—New York Tribune.

Ebening Chat

By BRIGGS

Now that the Governor's Troop, or Troop C of the First Cavalry as it is officially known, is on the way home from the Texas border, it is worth while starting to consider how Harrisburg is going to take care of its militia organizations, which before long will be increased as the State Capital by reason of its transportation facilities is an important military center to say nothing of its political and manufacturing significance. The Governor's Troop will occupy the old church in Capitol Park extension for probably two more years. The two infantry companies of the Eighth with the machine gun, headquarters and supply companies and regimental headquarters will find the Second street armory too small for them when they return. In Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other places the county and municipal authorities have been voting money for sites for armories which the State has erected and some structures eminently fitted for the uses of the Guardsmen and ornamental to the city have been put up. Harrisburg might take a lesson from Wilkes-Barre, which is the headquarters of the Third artillery and devote a part of its space on a parkway or in a park for an armory or it might do what has been done in some smaller cities donate a square and co-operate with the State in the construction of a fitting building.

There are a couple of thoughts which might be dwelt upon in this connection. Suppose the city of Harrisburg should donate a plot of ground in Reservoir Park for an armory for the infantry organization and their auxiliaries. What a fine place that would be for a building such as the State could afford to put up once then again the city and the county might go together and get a plot of land close to the State arsenal, which will be on the site of the old State and secure State aid, which will be promptly forthcoming for an adequate armory. Suppose the city gave a site in West Park for an armory for the cavalry troop. The troop comes here with thirty-two horses which it will keep and mounted and practice will be obligatory. What better place than Wildwood? It is true the suggested sites are some distance from the center of the city, but in other places the same conditions obtain. The armory question is not solely a State proposition. It is something for the city and county to act on speedily.

Prominent in the delegation of Scranton men here yesterday was John Durkan, who is president of the Scranton Protective Association, which was formed by the city's owners and citizens to take care of buildings and properties affected by the subsidence of the soil due to mining beneath the city. Durkan has been a State Armory, have been damaged by these accidents and Mr. Durkan has been an active man to organize against the conditions which produce them.

The organization of the committee to give a home-coming to the Harrisburg soldiers recalls the days when the men came home from the Spanish war. The Governor's Troop and Company I returned from Porto Rico, but the greetings to them was no less hearty than to the company D.

The vagaries of the Susquehanna river have permitted considerable work by the State and county dredgers in spite of the frozen condition in spots. Down around Steelton and up near Millersburg the dredges have been able to work and flats to manuver, while near Conowingo the ice has been too thick to tackle.

Colonel Henry C. Denning, re-elected president of the Firemen's Union at its annual meeting last night, enters upon his twenty-first consecutive term as the executive of that body. In the last two decades the Union has become a force in city affairs and the colonel has been a factor in the development. Some of the best known men of the city are members of the Union and representatives of their fire companies. The Union has done much toward insisting upon good conduct at fires and in correcting some matters complained of.

Samuel McClay, prominent Pittsburgh lawyer, was here yesterday in connection with the argument in the Wash case, a matter which next to the Eugene MacAlear, former legislator railroad proposition presented to the Public Service Commission in a long time. It involves transfer to a new railroad of the Wash's famous entrance into Pittsburgh.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Dr. Edward S. Martin, noted Philadelphia surgeon, is an ardent advocate of preparedness among military men.

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, has been in western counties making inspections of the attending reunions of the Carnegie men.

Hugh McKenna, the Hazleton postmaster, who is well known here, is rejoicing in an increase of salary.

Eugene MacAlear, former legislator and Philadelphia councilman, is hunting for his automobile which appears to have disappeared between two days.

W. Harry Orr has been re-elected president of the Berks County Agricultural Society.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg will have a notable display of fruit and corn and similar products here the week of the twenty-third?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

Religious services used to be held in Market Square 110 years ago.

"Mother Carey's Chickens"

Kate Douglas Wiggin, whose new book, "The Romance of a Christmas," continues the success won in the holiday season, has been literally working day and night rehearsing her new play "Mother Carey's Chickens," taken from the famous book of the same name, which will have its first performance in a few weeks. The producers are enthusiastic over its possibilities, and it is expected to prove as successful as "Rebecca" of Sunnyside Farm.

Mrs. Wiggin's activities with the new play recall an amusing incident which occurred when she was rehearsing "Rebecca." As everyone who has dabbled in the dramatist's art well knows, the changes which a manager would like to make in the author's carefully written masterpiece are a source of unappealable anguish. One rehearsal when Mrs. Wiggin was sitting with a friend in a darkened corner of the theater, the newly-written scene, while a stage manager wrangled with the producer, the sound of a saw in active operation came stridently to their ears from the mysterious realm behind the wings.

"What on earth are they doing now?" exclaimed Mrs. Wiggin's friend, apprehensively. "I don't know," Mrs. Wiggin replied in despair. "But they're probably cutting out the last act."

OUR DAILY LAUGH

USE TO IT.

Do you mean to say that your daughter hasn't told you she was engaged to me?

Yes, I told her not to bother me with those affairs unless she intended to get married.

WHY MEN LEAVE HOME.

Geewifery put the air in this fat is dopey. Maybe it's due to the steam hitting the pipe.

ALL SUMMER.

How about spending the winter in Florida, dear?

Nothing doing. They don't have any winter there.

WHY MEN LEAVE HOME.

Geewifery put the air in this fat is dopey. Maybe it's due to the steam hitting the pipe.