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E. J. STACKPOLE, Pres't and Editor-in-Chief
F. R. OYSTER, Business Manager
GUS M. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor.

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THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 25

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business; one is that they haven't any mind, the other that they haven't any business. —Harvard Lampoon.

"PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY"

RESIDENT WILSON has a positive genius for coining phrases that come back to haunt him. "Peace without victory" is his latest, and the New York World takes great pains to explain that the President did not mean that literally; what he did intend to say, according to the World, was peace with just consideration of the claims of the vanquished. The World does not quote its authority, but granting that it speaks the mind of the President, the country may be excused for resenting such careless use of language on the part of an executive whose proudest boast has been his ability to express himself intelligently and forcefully in the written word. If the President meant what the World says he did, why, one may be permitted to ask, did he not say it?

As forecast in these columns, the warring nations are bent upon interpreting the speech each to meet its own special views and their leaders are not above using it as an instrument with which to strengthen their positions with their own peoples. That being apparent, the President should have been most careful in the selection of his words and no room for double meaning should have been left. Obscure passages should have no place in the diplomatic documents and communications of the United States, noted as this government has been for its openness and frankness.

"Schwab cuts melon," says a newspaper dispatch, and we bet he's saving all the seeds.

STILL DODGING

SUFFRAGISTS find it harder than ever to get satisfactory responses from Mr. Wilson. His heart is in the cause, he says; but he stays his hand because he is the leader of a party.

This is just as he used to talk—and act. He was a party leader last June, when his party was renominating him in defiance of its old platform and was drawing a new platform at his behest. He took no pains then to have the suffrage plank so worded that his hand would be free to follow his heart; and the probability is that he purposely held to vagueness so that he could meet the exigency of to-day and of any other day when eager suffragists would wait upon him.

A counterfeiter's den at Speecheville ought to give the natives up there something to gossip about these long winter evenings.

REWARD FOR THE FAITHFUL

THE resignation of Chairman Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission is taken to mean the promotion of Commissioner Harris to the head of the board. Mr. Harris hails from Georgia, where he used to be in the insurance business. He was once chairman of the Democratic State committee down there, and he was for a time director of the census—at the same time trying to get himself elected Governor of Georgia. He would now like to be a senator from that State. We have no doubt that Mr. Harris is a good politician, but as an executive, either in the Census Bureau or in the Trade Commission, he has displayed no burning genius.

AMASSING MONEY

NO matter how small your wages or your pay, there is always the possibility of amassing a fortune if you are willing to sacrifice the present for the future and are wise enough to invest your savings profitably. The hardest and most persistent worker in the world is the dollar, but its efforts must be properly directed. The dollar knows no eight-hour day. Sunshine and night-time are all the same to it. The well-invested dollar never grows old, is never tired, and the harder it is worked the more valuable it becomes. All the other inventions of man go eventually to the scrap heap, but the dollar that is kept constantly at work in profitable business or other investment never needs any new bearings, its tires are milled and puncture proof and it never gets into the "used car" class; it is the sole device of human kind that improves with age and against which no depreciation charges need be made.

The other day Henry Torborg died at his home in Chicago leaving a fortune of a half-million dollars, most of

it accumulated during the past forty years as street car driver and motor-man. He was aged 73 and died while at work.

Yesterday Martin L. Henry, a New York letter carrier, killed himself after having seriously injured his brain by a fall on the ice, leaving an estate of nearly \$300,000, all saved and made during his occupation as letter carrier at a salary never exceeding \$1,200 a year.

Torborg went to Chicago a young man and saved a hundred dollars from his pay as street car driver. He invested wisely in real estate. He kept on saving and kept on investing until he reached the half-million mark. Maybe he carried his passion for money accumulation to an extreme. Perhaps he didn't get anything out of life but money. Doubtless the same may be said of the New York mail carrier. But, just the same, they illustrate the point that it is not always the big salary that leads to riches. Many men are prosperous on \$1,200 a year and others are on the verge of bankruptcy who receive \$10,000.

"Good spenders may be good fellows," Torborg used to tell his friends, "but a bank account needs no friends." Others of his sayings were: "Never pay for having work done that you can do yourself;" "Make your vacations pile up your dividends;" and "That man who stops work is like the idle mill: he falls to pieces."

If you want money, you can get it, no matter how you are situated; only you must pay the price. But remember, there is more to life than gold, and fortune does not bring happiness. Probably the happiest men on earth, other things being equal, are those who are congenially employed, who are living a little below their income and who feel secure against approaching old age.

A FIELD FOR EDUCATION

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World suggests that it would be far better to take the money proposed for public buildings in the Southern States and spend it for schools in the same communities. He points out that in the five States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with a combined population five times as great as that of Minnesota, the total amount of school money raised each year is only \$18,000,000, whereas Minnesota raises \$19,000,000.

Federal aid to the public schools is no new idea. Henry W. Blair, while a senator from New Hampshire, more than twenty-five years ago, tried to interest Congress in this subject. His bill was repeatedly passed in the Senate and was as often rejected or never acted upon by the House. Finally the Senate voted against it, also, and the project died.

Mr. Blair was ahead of his times. In those days the paternalistic idea of dependence upon the Federal government for everything had not been developed as it now is. In those days there were States' rights, with their defenders, and States' freedom. Under the latter head, the States of the South have felt at liberty to neglect the education of their children to an abominable degree, as the writer in the New York World points out.

JAPAN AND THE U. S.

THE prevalence of wars and rumors of wars, together with the frequent snatches of reports which come to us that the American Navy shortly again will be the second largest in the world, and the unfortunate misunderstandings which have spread over the country concerning strained relations between this country and Japan; all these elements combine to engage the timorous and the uninformed in the unhappy process of concluding that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable.

Public Service Commissioner Ainey, in a recent address before the University Club of Harrisburg, took a fall out of those newspapers and individuals who are constantly harping on the possibility of war with our brothers of the Far East. Mr. Ainey's experience as a member of the International Parliamentary Union, an organization which unofficially endeavors to create and maintain harmony among nations, qualifies him to speak with authority and from personal acquaintance with leading citizens and government officials in Tokio. He believes that the American attitude of suspicion and uncertainty toward the Japanese people, following upon the heels of discriminatory legislation in California that had no reasonable basis of fact to prompt it, will, if allowed to continue, tend to create between the two nations the very strained relations which all want to avoid.

It is very probable that Americans as individuals are not properly informed as to the Japanese attitude toward this country; it is very probable that they are sufficiently interested in the advancement of their own welfare to keep their surplus population at home; it is very conceivable they are anxious merely to maintain on their side of the ocean the prestige which we enjoy on our side, and that a Monroe Doctrine for Japan is all they want; self-interest based on a proper appreciation of and respect for the rights and privileges of other nations is not unlike the American international policy as conceived and expressed by President Monroe. If all this be so, and Japan does not have any ambitions on this side of the globe, it would be well for sensation mongers to stir up the believing only when they have authority for their statements and for this country, through its speakers and writers, to guard its utterances to the end that a situation be not created that may generate mutual mistrust and dissatisfaction between two powerful nations.

The discussion which Commissioner Ainey's analysis of the Japanese situation aroused among the members of the University Club who heard his address in their club rooms the other evening is indicative of the possibilities which the club holds for profitable and helpful meetings on matters that are of vital importance in the world. The university man, above all else, is

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING

AFTER YOU'VE OPENED AN ENVELOPE AND FOUND A BILL FOR \$22.50 WORTH OF COAL



AND THEN YOU HALTINGLY OPEN A FOURTH TO DISCOVER THAT THE TELEPHONE COMPANY WOULD LIKE \$10.50 FOR A QUARTER IN ADVANCE



AND LEARNED FROM A SECOND PIECE OF MAIL THAT YOU OWE \$37.50 FOR GROCERIES

AND THEN WITH YOUR FAITH IN THE NEW YEAR COMPLETELY DESTROYED YOU OPEN A FIFTH AND FIND YOUR LAUNDRY HAS RECEIVED YOUR \$1.36 AND SENDS THE BILL STAMPED "PAID"



AND TEAR OPEN THE THIRD TO FIND THAT THE BILL FOR ELECTRICITY RAN UP TO \$6.79 THIS MONTH



OH-H-H-AIN'T IT A GRAN-N-ND AND GLOR-YUS FEELIN'



trained in his four years at college to think, and any old opportunities that are thus afforded for the stimulation of thought and development of ideas in the individual are to be encouraged.

Used to be you could tell a farmer because he didn't look quite as prosperous as town folks. Now you can tell him because every time he comes to town he looks like a millionaire among a lot of pikers.

A. Bonar Law says the German military machine "must be smashed." Now all that remains to do is to smash it.

"Peace without prosperity" is the headline in a local Democratic organ. Such frankness is worthy of a better cause.

There is a growing suspicion that the President's latest speech will not be used as an excuse for conferring upon him the Nobel peace prize.

The annual controversy between the Weather Man and the Ground Hog will soon crowd the war news off the first page.

Politics in Pennsylvania
By the Ex-Committeeman

Democratic members of the Legislature seem to hold an important strategic position in the proposed investigation of the State government and according to newspaper comment the Governor's friends are looking to the minority members to insist upon a widening of the probe. The first fight will be made in the Senate on Monday night, when an attempt will be started to amend the Sproul resolution, and if it fails the administration forces will exert pressure to defeat it in the upper house. If that fails, the fight will be transferred to the floor of the House. That the State administration will fight the resolution in its present shape to the last ditch is a foregone conclusion.

The Philadelphia North American, which reflects the administration view in pretty much everything nowadays, says that the Governor has "inspired criticism" of the resolution in its present form and that objections were made by "administration spokesmen, who were joined by the plights, contending fire of criticism against the tactics of Senator Penrose in the fight." The North American does not say who the spokesmen or Democrats were, but it is interesting to note that the Philadelphia Bulletin says Penrose will have trouble lining up men to make a drastic probe, and the Philadelphia Inquirer says there will be a fight, a view in which the Pittsburgh Dispatch joins. The Philadelphia Ledger demands an inquiry and says that the administration is working to get new angles of attack on the resolution. It quotes Senator Penrose as saying that he looks for quick action, together with some caustic comments upon the Governor's expense accounts.

The Democratic Philadelphia Record rather intimates that the Democrats will not rush to the aid of the embarrassed State administration and that the "wish to inspire the thought that the Democrats would put in a new resolution of investigation. The Record says in its summary: "The true significance of the plight confronting the Governor and members of his official family was not realized by the political conditions allied with the Governor until Tuesday, when decisive action on the Sproul resolution was taken in the Senate appropriations committee. Up to that time the Governor's allies had labored under the supposition that Senator Penrose was 'bluffing' in his threat of an investigation."

The Postmaster appointments announced yesterday will not make things any easier among the fighting Democracy of Pennsylvania. In Shenandoah the selection of John J. Coughlin for the job after four years of bickering will start more trouble. Coughlin was superintendent of the borough water works and is a friend of Marshal F. J. Noonan. The appointment of Margaret B. Bernker as postmistress of Camp Hill will also start something among Cumberland Democrats. It is understood that the Anti-Saloon League leaders are not inclined

to view the proposed Ross amendment to the local option bill to make it a state-wide affair with much favor. The intention as usual this season, —George Sullivan, well-known Montgomery county official, died yesterday at Norristown after a long illness. He was well known to many here.

Wilkes-Barre's council is all torn up over garbage. Altoona and New Castle have had the same experience. In Wilkes-Barre it is charged that the city is governed in the interest of families and that councilmen are interested in deals.

Mayor Smith has started out to get information as to the necessity for many matters connected with the proposed improvements in Philadelphia. The mayor will probably demand some hearings.

Congressman B. K. Focht is being commended in his district for the common-sense view he took in his speech on the "leak probe." The congressman's remarks were snappy as usual and he held that the country had more important things than Tom Lawson to fuss about.

M. Harvey Taylor, of this city, the secretary to the Executive Council of the Senate, assumed his duties yesterday afternoon and was congratulated by many of his friends.

E. T. Hale, of Towanda, who is aligned with "Progressive" politics in Bradford county, is an applicant for superintendent of highways of Bradford and an effort is being made to have him named at once.

Many of the Governor's appointments lately have been Progressives.

No More One-Cent Newspapers

[Philadelphia Inquirer.] Beginning with Monday next, the price of the Inquirer will be 2 cents. In fact, that will be the price of all Philadelphia newspapers, as it already is in most sections of the country. The reason for the advance is just this: the high cost of everything necessary to the making of a newspaper has rendered it impossible to produce satisfactorily a 1-cent journal in this city, as elsewhere.

The advance in the price of white paper severely affects the newspapers of the United States. The Inquirer, like most of the strong papers of the country, might continue on the 1-cent basis if it were a charitable institution apert. This action by the great item, but they are not. This journal is not willing to resort to mediocrity. Its readers are not willing that it should. They demand an up-to-date newspaper complete in every detail. Nothing less would satisfy them and nothing less would satisfy the Inquirer. And so the price of the daily issues will be 2 cents.

The intelligent newspaper reader can afford the increase. It means little to him, but a great deal to the newspaper. To print a modern newspaper is a manufacturing plant. That plant needs to purchase many things in the market. There is nothing that it purchases that has not increased in price from 20 to 200 per cent. It will be uninteresting to give a detailed list of these things. Ink is one of them, and the amount of ink that the Inquirer uses in the course of a year would astonish the uninformed. But it is paper that is the great item, the item that everyone can readily understand. This journal uses more than 22,000 tons of it in the course of twelve months. Add many dollars to the cost of paper and it is easily figured out by anyone what is starting most newspapers in the face. The alternative is 2 cents to the public instead of 1 cent.

Passing of One-Cent Papers

[Williamsport Sun.] The Philadelphia daily newspapers are announcing that beginning on next Monday, January 29, their subscription rates will be advanced to \$6.00 a year, or 50 cents per month, and two cents a copy. They have been forced to do this, just as nearly every other newspaper has by circumstances over which they had no control; but the Philadelphia papers held their control several months longer than some other papers. This action by Philadelphia nearly eliminates the one-cent newspapers from Pennsylvania, most of the others having been already forced up by the large increase in white paper coming on the heels of previous advances all along the line.

THE ANGLO-SAXON SOUL AS REVEALED BY ITS BARDS

A Collection of Eloquent Verse by Notable Modern Poets Inspired by Various Phases of the War 1914-16

IT is truly a goodly company that Mr. Cunliffe has gathered together into his new volume of selected "Poems of the Great War"—Robert Bridges, John Masefield, Edgar Lee Masters, William Watson, Harold Begbie, Tagore and a long roll of other workers of the muse. As there are many men, so there are many moods. There is the song of glory, and the dirge of death. There is the hymn of duty, and the cynical question "Cui bono?" Here the Christian note of fortitude is struck, and there the bitter note of righteous Christian indignation. This is the note of Chesterton. It is also that of Harold Begbie, as in the following, entitled "Neutral" and dedicated "to the humanity of America," which, as it is intended for us especially, may be quoted in full: "When men are told in years ahead How fury forced the Belgian door And ravished maids, struck children dead, And fired the houses of the poor, Will not, if still that nation lives, Our sire with blood and sweat begat, Ask with the pride your greatness gives, 'What said America to that?' 'Your children—taught how Belgium stood, In flames that once were called Loyal, And dashing from her eyes the blood Struck at her foe and struck again— Shall feel their hearts within them burn To know what righteous word you said; God; When the silent truth they learn, Surely your sons will hang the head. 'We ask not that of all your hosts One man, one sword be sacrificed; Your cousins guard these ancient coasts, Your kinsmen charge this Anti-christ, But we expect your mighty voice With judgment through the world to run, O land of freedom, make your choice,

Are you for Belgium or the Hun? 'We ask not that your shells should shriek Above the flaming hills we climb, But speak, O sons of Lincoln, speak! Silence in such an hour is crime. Your children judge you if you stand In hearing of the Belgian cry, Not only with the folded hand, But with the cold, averted eye: 'The soul has got its piercing steel, The heart its fierce consuming fire, Oh, make your voice like thunder peal, All nations of the earth inspire! We know your heart for Belgium bleeds, But speak your soul, declare your mind, Speak till the sin-red tyrant heeds 'The voice of God and all mankind.' There is the extolling of the heroic men 'Who died to hold Mons for England' by Philip Byard Clayton's "We Held Their Ground" and there is a hymn of praise to France by Edgar Lee Masters. Then there is "The Debt," by E. V. Lucas, the debt of gratitude those at home owe to those who are saving England. And something in the same strain from Maurice Hewlett reminding the sorrowing girl whose sweetheart is at the front that "But if he live or die, The English flag must fly, And England take care of his sweetheart's heart." And there are poems to "England's Dead," such as Frank Taylor's lines— or Alan Seeger, the young American, "I Have Rendezvous with Death"— he who was killed in battle at Belleme-Santerre, July, 1916. If there is the resolve of the hero, there is the courageous resignation of the father when stricken in his eldest son. The whole gamut of human feeling at its most exalted pitch is expressed in poignant, exalted or exulting words. An epitome of the modern soul in the proud days of its sorrest trial, flung at the world by men whose "head is bloody but unbowed"—Selected by J. W. Cunliffe, New York, the Macmillan Company.

EDITORIAL COMMENT —The chief characteristic of peace continues to be low visibility.—New York Evening Sun. —We are perfectly neutral in this war. We don't care who makes peace. Atlanta Journal. —The Monroe Doctrine is rumored to be little anxious about its future.—Philadelphia Record. —Widows and orphans are ignored in the "status quo ante" peace terms.—Wall Street Journal. Good Advice to Britain [Chicago News.] In urging the British people and their government to show a greater degree of respect for the rights of neutrals the London Chronicle gives wise counsel at a critical moment. The newspaper particularly dwells upon the need of giving consideration to the sea rights of the United States. It says truly that on this point American opinion has always been very sensitive, and it might have added that there is a historical reason for this sensitiveness. The Chronicle points out that it is not politic for Britain and its allies to irritate the United States by pedantic procedure having no justification in naval or military necessity. The blacklisting methods employed by the British government are mentioned as constituting another special policy which has been overplayed. In advising the British foreign office to act upon the various matters of difference with the United States in a broad and not in a pettifogging spirit the Chronicle says that the matters in question are not vital to Britain and that they cause irritation to the United States without countervailing benefits. These assertions are founded on truth and they ought to be weighed carefully by the British authorities.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

GENUINE ARTICLE. Darling, I love you. And have you never said that to other girls. Well—er—yes; but not so near Christmas. WHERE SKILLFULNESS FAILS. You may steer your machine Most expertly and yet The first thing you know You have run into debt. RESEARCH WORK. Does a pretty girl shut her eyes when she is kissed? I know little on that subject, but I certainly favor investigation and research work along those lines.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

General Leonard Wood will speak in several Pennsylvania cities on military training this month. —A. C. Gumbert, Allegheny county commissioner, is in charge of arrangements for a big Republican club dinner in celebration of McKinley day. —R. E. Ringler, of Reading, has been elected secretary of the Socialist party for his sixteenth term. —R. D. Forsythe, State highway superintendent in Bradford county, has resigned to go to the Pacific coast. —Optimist E. Beigel has started a movement in Philadelphia to preserve Grant's cabin in Fairmont park.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg is manufacturing carloads of steel for buildings every two hours? HISTORIC HARRISBURG Three Indian villages were within two miles of John Harris ferry. Civilization Has Advanced The course of President Wilson in withholding information from Secretary Tumulty which might cause him embarrassment is considerable. In previous administrations the blame has been a part of the private secretary's regular duty.—Washington Star.

Evening Chat

The other day Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh went out to show the Oakley paintings in the Senate chamber to Mrs. Brumbaugh and some friends and had an amusing experience, but did not know it. The Governor had gone a little ahead of his party and was in the Senate chamber before they were within yards of it. When he got there he found a couple of men who seemed to be interested in things and who promptly asked him questions. The Governor explained the theme in the mural decorations and wherever he went the men followed him about, deeply interested in the information that the Governor was giving. Finally Secretary Ball told one of the men that if he desired to see the Capitol he would procure him a guide.

"Oh, we'd rather have this one," answered the man addressed. Mr. Ball looked up at the ceiling and skillfully detached the visitor from the group. Then he asked him where he came from. "Oh, from away up in New York State," answered the visitor. "I certainly think that guide is a dandy. He is a most unusual man and well informed," he added as the Governor was going on to point out the beauties of the room. "Yes, he is. Do you know his name?" asked Mr. Ball. "No, who is he?" replied the New Yorker. "His name's Brumbaugh."

"Brumbaugh? Well, he certainly knows this building." "Haven't you ever heard of him?" "Well, no, I can't recall the name." "Well, he's the Governor." The New Yorker man looked a little queer and then remarked, "Oh, that's it. I noticed he shook hands with me. I guess I'll have to start for my train."

Dr. E. E. Sparks, president of State College, who was in Harrisburg this week attending the agricultural meetings and the State college alumni banquet, expressed himself as much pleased with the interest the labor unions are displaying in the institution of which he is the head. "Recently," he said, "I met representatives of different branches of organized labor spent three days at the college inspecting the equipment and facilities for training young men and women to be teachers in vocational high schools of the State."

Some time ago it developed that the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor is considering the raising of a fund of \$25,000 for the endowment of scholarships at State, designed for the support of forty students. A well-known member of the local branch said in this connection that he regarded this as one of the most advanced steps the Federation has ever taken, not only because it will give advantages to many who otherwise would not have them, but because it will help to improve the standing of labor unions among people who do not understand their objects. He gave it as his opinion that the more workers of this kind the unions undertake the better they will be regarded by the public in general and by many persons who are evidently being won over to organized mercy for wage advancing purposes.

The request of State College for an appropriation from the legislature for the purposes of encouraging State College boys to give more attention to military training, brings to mind the success of Gettysburg College in this regard. With little or no armory equipment nearly 90 per cent of the students there have enrolled in the course that was started the first of the present year under the direction of a United States Army officer assigned to the work by the government under the recently enacted larger army act. Gettysburg has military training and the students are evidently determined to uphold them. One of these days, the trustees say, the college will be compelled to respond by giving the students exactly such an armory as it now needs.

"What Mr. Schwab's purchase means to Harrisburg" is the title of a booklet by the Miller Brothers & Co., which calls attention to something which the average Harrisburger or Dauphin and Cumberland countian, for that matter, would not realize. The folder comments upon the tremendous strides which were taken in the Bethlehem area after the steel magnate began to develop the famous Bethlehem plant and remarks: "There are many who already see what is in store for our town and who are investing or are about to invest their money here in enterprises of various kinds, the result of which means for Harrisburg the coming of many more people who must have homes, more and larger business houses."

"The seed catalogs are beginning to go through the mails, god darn it," complained a mail clerk yesterday. I guess this brings to the farm staff its going into the minds of a lot of fellows whose farms are never likely to be bigger than their backyards. At any rate the seed books are more numerous than ever this year. They are the first signs of spring, beating the poultry catalogs and the bluebirds by a few weeks and getting the postal clerks all hot up by the extra burdens they impose.

The visit of the "Corn Boys," as they are called, to the city yesterday was the first to be made here by Pennsylvania boys on such a mission and recalls that the State Capital has been visited for years by corn club delegations from Ohio and other Western States. The corn clubs have attracted much attention in other States and Pennsylvania is rapidly coming to the front.