

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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

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

Eastern office, Story, Brooks & Finley, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City. Western office, Story, Brooks & Finley, Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.

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

By carriers, ten cents a week; by mail, \$3.00 a year in advance.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 29

When a bit of sunshine hits ye, After passing of a cloud, When a fit of laughter gits ye, An' yer spine is feelin' proud, Don't fergit to up and fling it At a soul that's feeling blue, For the mint that ye sting it, It's a boomerang to you.

—Crawford.

SOLDIERING AND SENTIMENT

LEUT. COL. HARRY G. BISHOP, of the aviation corps, taken to a hospital at Yuma, Ariz., still weak after his experience of being lost in the barren wastes of Northern Sonora, watched anxiously as the hospital attendants removed from a pocket in the uniform of his coat a bunch of half dried wild flowers.

"Don't throw those away, please," he said. "They're the cavalry yellow. I picked them up when Robert left me. I wanted to die, if I had to, with the colors on."

Colonel Bishop's first years of service were with the cavalry.

It is a tradition of the American army that the bravest and most daring soldiers are almost invariably the gentlest and most given to sentiment.

"The worse the man the better the soldier," may have been true of Napoleon's armies, but it has never been so in America. Washington, Grant, Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, and others whose glory as soldiers will never fade, were gentle, loving men in private life.

"Don't cheer, boys, the poor devils are dying," is typical of the impulse that has inspired the fighting men of the United States.

It is a strange comment upon human nature that men whose fame rests upon their deeds on bloody fields should be the kindest and the most loving when once the sword has been laid aside.

COVENANT CHURCH'S GROWTH

THE growth of Covenant Presbyterian Church, which yesterday was rededicated after having been remodeled extensively, has been in proportion to the growth of the community it serves.

Covenant Church originally stood in Seventh street, near Peffer, then in the midst of open fields. It saw the city grow up to it and pass. It saw its people move elsewhere and those who founded it and believed in its future picked the church building up bodily and carried the little frame structure that then served as a place of worship to the more central location where the church of to-day stands.

Now it is the center of a thriving, growing community. It is moving along lines designed to broaden its field of usefulness and make stronger its appeal. The history of Covenant Church is pretty much the history of the West End of Harrisburg. The two have been closely interwoven since the trend of building started up town.

PRAISE AMERICAN PROTECTION

ALTHOUGH Great Britain has in the past steadfastly adhered to a free trade policy it has frequently furnished official data strongly supporting the American protective tariff policy. In 1911 the British Board of Trade made a study of wages and living conditions in the United States and made a report which was published by order of the British government. The report included statistics regarding family living budgets among the working classes in American cities. On this subject the report says:

By the budgets as a whole, however, various features are brought into relief, and among these may be mentioned the high level of family income, the large contribution made by the children in the higher-income classes, the insignificant earnings of the wives, the considerable expenditure on food, and the large proportion of income remaining after the cost of food and rent has been deducted.

That paragraph of the report should be of interest to every laboring man in America. When American children become wage earners, they are found by the British investigators to be in the "higher-income classes." The British investigating committee was also surprised to observe the insignificant earnings of the wives. This is a splendid testimonial of the high standard of wages of the American workman, which renders it unnecessary for his wife to become a wage-earner in order to provide a living for the family.

Notwithstanding the fact that the wife is in a very small number of instances a wage-earner, the British

committee found the American table so well supplied that it was impressed with the "considerable expenditure on food." In addition to all this, showing that the laboring man in America is able to make a good living for his family without sending his wife out as a wage-earner, special note is made of the "large proportion of income remaining after the cost of food and rent has been deducted."

With this evidence from a free trade source proving the superiority of the protective system in making living conditions satisfactory to the workman, it is difficult to understand how any American wage-earner can remain indifferent to the free trade law now on our statute books, with a possibility of peace in Europe occurring at almost any time.

SCATTERED GOVERNMENT

SOME years ago the Legislature, under Republican spur, put through a body of legislation so admirable in its character that President Roosevelt, in a public speech, was moved to commend the laws then enacted as constituting reform so progressive as to challenge the good opinion of the nation.

Now comes Senator Penrose with a series of proposals which, if enacted into law, will almost revolutionize the practice of many years. Perhaps not all the measures suggested are necessary, and their genesis may be in a factional controversy, but when he declares that the practice of having departments of the State government located in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton and elsewhere outside the State Capital, has become a scandal, he is stating an incontrovertible fact. This he proposes to stop by providing for a centralization of all departments and bureaus in Harrisburg.

His long experience as a legislator, his familiarity with conditions here at the seat of government, and his knowledge of manifest abuses growing out of the detachment of important bureaus and divisions and whole departments from the Capitol have doubtless led the senior Senator to recommend a return to first principles in the matter of administration.

We have heard for the last two years about the location of a "Branch Capitol" in Philadelphia, the whole thing growing out of the practical joke of a newspaper man, but certain Philadelphians took the matter quite seriously, and there was a lot of discussion by a commission designated under the joker resolution. Also, the joke was taken seriously elsewhere and other cities began to demand a little capitol of their own so that the whole fabric of the State government was in danger of being divided by lot among the ambitious municipalities.

Senator Penrose manifestly believes the time has come to smash the peripatetic scheme of government invented by restless officials who have been gradually making Harrisburg a sort of way-station in the performance of their public duties. Only a short time ago a group of officials was transferred to Philadelphia, whence they had been brought during the Tener administration, but they were not content until an order was made to send them back to Philadelphia. And that is the story of many an abuse of this kind.

While the proper concentration of the officials of the State in Harrisburg is being arranged—and Senator Penrose should not abandon his idea until the pressure which will doubtless be exerted upon one pretext or another—steps should likewise be taken for the permanent location of the Supreme Court on Capitol Hill. There is absolutely no excuse for the court of last resort to sit anywhere else than in Harrisburg. If there ever was a reason for this judicial body to move around between Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, the reason no longer exists. And with the completion of a great modern hotel within the shadow of the Capitol this year there will be less excuse than before for the sittings of the higher court outside of Harrisburg.

Let us hope these proposed reforms are not transitory and merely echoes of a factional controversy. Something worth while may yet eventuate as a result of the political hurly-burly of the last year.

DEMOCRATS ACT RELUCTANTLY MANY Democratic measures have been introduced in the House looking to a lowering of the high cost of living, such as embargoes on the export of foodstuffs, a tax on cold storage warehouses, etc., yet none of them has ever seen the light of day after being referred to a committee.

Nevertheless, points of order and other objections are always offered when Republican attempts are made in the same direction. Representative Cassius C. Dowell, of Iowa, forcefully called the attention of the Democrats to their inconsistency when he said:

If you are going to do anything on this subject the time to do it is at hand. I put it up to you, gentlemen. There is no reason to stand here and object to any kind of an investigation because you have some other method that is being held behind.

Yielding to the taunts of Mr. Dowell and others, the House adopted a provision directing the Bureau of Markets to investigate the control of foodstuffs,

The Days of Real Sport



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Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Announcement that citizens of Philadelphia were prepared to finance the proposed investigation of government in Pennsylvania if Governor Brumbaugh vetoed the resolution which will be up in the Senate to-night was the most important political news in Pennsylvania to-day. It put it squarely up to the dominant faction to go through with the probe, which, the leaders say, they intend to do and give notice to the Governor and his friends that it would be made whether the Executive opposed it or not.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers are filled with suggestions of legislation of a drastic kind, for a good bit of which Senator Penrose is standing sponsor. The State administration people have at last begun to realize that they are in for a real fight and the attitude of people who were thinking things were going to blow away is materially changed.

Concerning the offer to finance the probe the Philadelphia Inquirer to-day says: "Should the Governor veto the joint resolution, the Penrose men will then offer a concurrent resolution, which will not include an appropriation and which can be passed without being sent to the Governor for his approval. They say under these circumstances they will proceed with the investigation and believe that the developments will force the insertion in the general appropriation bill of an item to meet the legitimate expenses of the probe and which the Governor could not afford to veto. The guarantee of a Tamewski von Tarnow, if you remember his first name, probably recall his second.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trade Bills Ten thousand acres of iron ore land will be developed by a recently formed company at Poplar Bluff, Mo. A blast furnace, a chemical plant and a concentrated plant will be built, costing \$400,000.

Plans have been completed for the erection of a coal briquet plant at Norfolk, Va. This plant will have a capacity of forty tons an hour of sixteen ounce briquets.

Sea Island cotton growers in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina will convene to discuss the best methods of fighting the boll weevil pest. The meetings will be held at the Georgia State Board of Entomology.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway has completed plans to extend its road to Mill Creek, Tenn., where there are said to be 25,000 acres of coal lands awaiting development.

A new method of building wood plank flooring has been invented by C. J. Carter of Kansas City, Mo. The process consists of dovetailing the ends of the blocks to the baseboard and smoothing the block surface to fit as tightly as hardwood floor.

Articulate Spanish have been called upon by the Central Provisions Board to declare the quantity of foodstuffs that the country can export of cereals and vegetables will be lifted if it is found that the country is abundantly provided with these commodities.

Low priced American pianos should find a market in Portuguese East Africa. The output of manganese ore in this country in 1916 amounted to 27,000 tons, which was three times the production in 1915.

will go before the Legislature to-night. The Penrose suggestion for a single chambered council in Philadelphia was the talk among the legislators to-day.

Senator Boies Penrose, who is to be the orator of the occasion at the McKinley day dinner in Pittsburgh to-night, passed through this city yesterday and was in consultation with western leaders about legislation at Pittsburgh last night. The senator met a number of friends in that city and prepared a number of legislative moves.

Frank Peeney, the Philadelphia labor leader, got into a new row in the Philadelphia labor union yesterday and an investigation is threatened.

Dr. J. N. Jacobs, who recently retired as controller of Montgomery county and who has been engaged in numerous controversies, is spoken of as a possible county commissioner to succeed George Sullivan.

Chairman Harry A. Mackey, of the State Compensation Board, who got into the Penrose line of fire on Saturday, came out yesterday with a statement in which he defended his work. He says there is not a ward worker in the service of the bureau.

Philadelphia Democrats are forgetting the fuss over the appraiser of the port appointment in the approach of the inauguration. The up has been given that the bosses expect a big turnout in the parade in honor of Wilson.

There is one unusual attraction about Count Tarnowski von Tarnow. If you remember his first name, probably recall his second.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Philadelphia North American to-day says: "Mayor Smith has been bending his chief energies for a week past in the political domain to patching up 'harmony' between the Vare and McNichol factions in Philadelphia. He finds that he has tackled a pretty tough proposition. The Vares have no intention of giving up the predominance in municipal affairs and their control of the Republican city committee, which they won when the mayor threw down McNichol and turned to them as his political mentors. On the other hand, McNichol will be satisfied with nothing less than complete restoration to supreme command. Neither side takes kindly to a fifty-fifty proposition, and the mayor acts as if he were apprehensive of being shot full of holes if he tries to maintain a position between the lines."

The size of the loan which Philadelphia will be asked to vote will be made up to-day.

All of Hazleton's councilmen will be candidates for re-election.

In all probability Governor Brumbaugh will name a coroner for Perry county because of the tangle resulting in no election last year. The Governor has quite a number of appointments to make of county officers.

J. G. Watkins, former Carbon county prothonotary, has bought the Lansdale Record, a Democratic paper. Carbon has been going Republican lately, although it is the stamping ground of "Jim" Blaklee, the assistant postmaster general.

The city council of Wilkes-Barre will not build a garbage plant. It will engage in the municipal enterprise of buying a lot of pigs and letting them eat the stuff. The Clark act is certainly flexible.

W. S. Bowen has been fired as the superintendent of Philadelphia's city hall. A McNichol man is talked of for the place.

H. A. McCaleb is out for council in Altoona. He is well known among railroad men in that city.

In Northumberland county 559 bars were licensed and in Cumberland, Luzerne and other counties near by the annual fights to cut down the licenses have started. In Indiana county Judge Langham took away the licenses of four places.

Mayor Smith of Philadelphia, is quoted as saying that being mayor is costing him a loss of \$8,000 a year. His salary is \$12,000.

Lieutenant Governor McClain will attend the Hibernal ball in Philadelphia to-night. The Lieutenant-Governor is not much in favor of the probe as outlined.

Catevelin's ex-Mayor goes on trial in court to-day to answer the charges made in the recent probe.

Numerous Philadelphia city bills will

THE FOOD SITUATION IN AUSTRIA

SINCE the war began I have made the circuit of Austria-Hungary twice, inquiring and observing. From personal study I can say that industry, trade and general business are, so far as data are obtainable, in a surprisingly flourishing state. What are known as "war industries" partake, of course, most largely of this prosperity, short-lived and inherently fallacious as it may be. Hundreds of new millionaire contractors and dealers in army supplies have sprung up.

Food conditions vary greatly in different parts of the monarchy. They are vastly better in Hungary than in Austria, Hungary being largely an agricultural country, whereas in Austria industrial interests predominate. Normally, Austria imports about one-third of her provisions, largely from Hungary. The harvest of 1916 and that of 1917 will tell a different story. The 1916 crop was less than middling. A portion, owing to unfavorable weather prevailing during harvest-time, as well as to insufficient help, spoiled on the ground. It was especially deficient in breadstuffs, whereas in hay, in cattle feed, in barley and oats it was above the average. As Hungary needs her produce for her own population, relatively little finds its way into Austria, even at extravagant prices. Importation of certain classes of food has wholly stopped. Until last spring cheese, condensed milk, potatoes and herrings from Holland, butter from Denmark, condensed milk, cheese, honey from Switzerland, and canned fish from Norway, could be procured, though at steep figures. All that has stopped.

If the foodstuffs of both Hungary

and Austria were put into a joint pool, so to speak, and the people of the whole monarchy fed out of it evenly, there would be no serious difficulty. It would mean that everybody would receive about 70 per cent. of the normal supply of peace days. But Hungary is a sovereign state, just as much as Austria is, and Hungarians do not propose to stint themselves to please the people of the other half of the dual monarchy. Thus it is that Austria goes short in her rations—alarmingly short.

During September and October, 1916, the poor in Vienna had to go without potatoes; and bread, their only other staple, was sold in but insufficient bulk. The bread in October consisted of 20 per cent. of rye, and 40 per cent. each of barley and oats. It was not very palatable, but it was decidedly better than the bread of a year before, which contained 75 per cent. of maize, a cereal which Vienna bakers were not accustomed to. Thus they turned out a bread that was bitter-tasting, heavy, of unpleasant odor, and hard to digest.

Prices soared, of course. Several months ago, meat of better quality ranged from 12 to 17 crowns per kilo, or about \$1.10 to \$1.60 a pound. Bacon, ham, sausage even higher, and very hard to obtain at any price; butter, \$1 to \$1.20 a pound; milk, 8 cents a quart, but very little of it; cheeses, according to grade, 80 cents to \$1.40 a pound. But bread and potatoes had legal maximum prices. Bread sold at 9 cents the pound, potatoes at 5 to 10 cents the pound, according to kind.—Wolf von Schierbrand, in The North American Review.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reservoir Park Service To the Editor of the Telegraph: I notice on the front sheet of your paper an explanation in regard to why the Reservoir cars are late. I wish to say that I am not a member of the club. I have noticed on different occasions that you are letting the car stand at Thirteenth and Walnut streets, go in the cigar store and stay as long as you please. On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock a car passed me at Seventeenth and Walnut streets, and I stopped it. I caught the man yet. Some service! But what can you expect from the class of men they have on the cars. Please print this, will you? From a Citizen and Taxpayer. Jan. 27, 1917.

For Penn State

To the Editor of the Telegraph: This is of vital interest to every citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I am a senior in an engineering course and therefore fully aware of the conditions and necessities of this your college. This should be the greatest school in the State, if not the country. A reality which need not be imagined, or anticipated, but produced if only those who have the power, namely, the legislators, can be impressed and furthermore if the taxpayers of our State can be convinced that Penn State is their school. The greatest need of Penn State money, not only to further its educational possibilities by the aid of new buildings, modern equipment, more instructors with increased salaries, but in order to enlarge its extension work among the workmen of the State. Penn State is now serving over 10,000 workers in the different industrial centers of the Commonwealth and, under a great handicap, is faithfully carrying out its motto. "Take the college of the State to the people of the State."

Why then should it not receive the money it needs? Penn State asks only what is necessary. It is not the money itself in which interest centers, but rather in what it represents and in its power to produce leaders, qualified and trained to serve the people in the best possible manner. Penn State cannot get the appropriation it really should have. That is impossible. It can and should get a great deal more than it is getting, if the Legislature can only be awakened to its neglected opportunity of making Penn State the best college in the United States.

Imagine, if you will, a great college of 2,000 youths, situated on a small plateau, 1,200 feet above sea level, amid several high mountain ranges. Removed from the noise and turmoil of a city; its student body given an opportunity to breathe the pure, fresh air of the mountains; to enjoy nature in a manner that is impossible in the average urban college; and to live its life in an atmosphere of peace, quiet and healthfulness. The genial surroundings offer an incentive to study

OUR DAILY LAUGH

BOTH MEN RIGHT. To be a doctor one must have patience. Well, it would be more apt to say: One must have patients.

FREE. Scribbs is a free thinker is he not? Well, no editor will give him anything for his thoughts.

FLIGHT FIGURES. Ducks fly eighty miles an hour. Ninety - two feet off the ground. Hawks have even greater power - but what's the use?

DO YOU KNOW That Harrisburg is one of the best centers in the State for army recruiting? HISTORIC HARRISBURG Records show that one of the first industries in Harrisburg after trading was wagon repairing. A Growing Dry Desert (Kansas City Times.) A new town and dry map, issued by the Anti-Saloon League, shows that only two States are almost entirely wet, Nevada and New Jersey, and even they have some dry spots. All other States are either wholly dry or have considerable dry territory. The great American dry desert has nearly engulfed you, says a circular issued by a liquor house to its customers in wet towns. National prohibition is on the way.

Closing Up the Business I take these means of thanking my friends and neighbors who died as much as making the death and funeral of my husband a success. Also one sow and litter of pigs for the year. Very truly yours, Lizzie Black.—Denver Field and Farm.

Evening Chat

By BRIGGS

The manner in which Dauphin county will meet conditions arising from the presence within its borders of men of more nationalities than ever known to be assembled within the limits of the county before is being watched with interest by other counties. Unfortunately, as in other counties, the coal and iron regions, many of the men have come here raw, knowing little of customs and, being strangers, inclined to look after themselves a bit too strenuously. The influence of the colored residents of this city and Steelton has gone long ways toward taming some of the negroes from the Southern States who have been told that, contrary to impressions, it is not the custom to "tote guns" and in time our colored element will bring about more regard for their manners and customs among the strangers. Enough Slavs have been living hereabouts for years to impress the men from the Balkans and other parts of the Balkans, first among the Russians, and now among the Serbians and Bosnian laborers were hired for work at Steelton. Few here can understand the Mexican and they do not seem to care very much whether they understand, either. The Asiatics hereabouts are so small in number that they are not likely to give trouble and the folks who seem to be the most dangerous toward making them comprehend what is expected and what they must do are the Italians and Greeks, who, like the colored folks, have been sort of teaching newcomers how to behave in order to stay out of trouble. The greatest difficulty, says a man who has to deal with foreigners is to get out of their heads the necessity for being walking arsenals.

State Fire Marshal Chal Port is a great admirer of lightning rods. For years the lightning rod agent has been the man upon whose approach the average man gets a gun. Port figured out that last year in Pennsylvania there were 1,000,000 rods by lightning and suffered a fire loss of \$664,000 in round numbers. In the number were just seven which had lightning rods. The fact is, however, in spite of the attitude of insurance companies which regard the rod with favor there has been a tendency to abandon the use of lightning rods.

One of the interesting facts in connection with the recommendations of the State Board of Charities is the matter in which the Russian and appropriations requested for agriculture and livestock raising were approved. Practically everyone of the State institutions seems to have gone into the business of raising cattle or hogs and some of the cowboys, pigeries and henneries were on an elaborately planned scale. The reason is that the State has a large area of land which suggested that farming and stock raising be speeded up at the State institutions as a means of reducing the increased cost of living. All of the inmates of similar hospitals are to farm and raise an immense amount of food.

Notwithstanding the weather, bulldozing this city and washing work on the interior of houses so that they will be able to rent about April 1. The interior work is something which can be handled with ease provided the men are delivered a good amount of the alert Harrisburg bulldozers took the trouble to give their orders early for windows and sashes. Consequently their men are right ahead with inside work and the houses are being made ready for early occupancy.

Turned loads which some of the Troopers brought back from the border are a never-ending source of interest to a good many people, but they do not take to the weather. The other day a man exhibited one of the loads in a trolley car which was not well filled and therefore cold. The load took one look around and went back into the box in a rush.

"As quiet as you keep it Saturday was as near an old-fashioned winter day as I care to see," remarked one of the older residents of the county who was in town this morning. There is plenty of snow in the country and the wheat and other fields are well covered. But it has also been cold and things have been frozen up tight. I have lived some years and the real winter we have been enjoying is as close to the old-fashioned as any one would care to see. The purpose of our laboratories are overcrowded and badly in need of equipment, our shops are without modern machinery and tools, and the faculty is becoming weakened because of low salaries. Give us what we need and we will produce; show us the light and we will increase production in your factories, conserve your forests, mine your coal, farm your lands by the aid of trained minds and with science. Not a dream but a wonderful investment for your benefit. Think and act. J. W. G.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Mayor Reichenbach, of Allentown, is commencing to figure as a speechmaker at banquets. He was one of seven mayors at the Strollers' banquet in Philadelphia. Joseph Wayne, Jr., the Philadelphia banker, will be one of the speakers at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Philadelphia.

L. T. Tyson, the new superintendent of the Reading and Columbia, began life as a telegraph operator.

Walter McNichol, former State senator, now an inspector of the Department of Labor and Industry, is making inspections of steel works on safety matters.

General Stewart has been invited to be orator at the reception Norristown will give to returning troops.

A Growing Dry Desert (Kansas City Times.) A new town and dry map, issued by the Anti-Saloon League, shows that only two States are almost entirely wet, Nevada and New Jersey, and even they have some dry spots. All other States are either wholly dry or have considerable dry territory. The great American dry desert has nearly engulfed you, says a circular issued by a liquor house to its customers in wet towns. National prohibition is on the way.

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