

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
Founded 1851

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

J. STACKPOLE, Pres. and Editor-in-Chief
R. OYSTER, Business Manager
U. S. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor.

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

Eastern office, Story, Brooks & Finley, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City; Western office, Story, Brooks & Finley, People's 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.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 2

Do not worry; eat three squares a day; say your prayers; be courteous to your creditors; keep your digestion good; exercise; go slow and go easy.—Abraham Lincoln.

THE GERMAN VIEWPOINT

THE German viewpoint back of the proposed ruthless U-boat warfare becomes clearer with the progress of events. Germany wants peace; wants it with all the tenacity of a man overboard in a turbulent sea grasping at a life-preserver, and willing to make any sacrifice to the main end. Germany facing defeat, and knows it. Defeat means radical changes in Germany and the shattering of Hohenzollern ambitions. The German people have been convinced, rightly or mistakenly, that the allies mean to crush and dismember their country. They have been led to believe they are fighting a pack of merciless wolves. The submarine they see their only available weapon, and they intend to strike with that regardless of who may be hit.

We in America view the matter differently. We see Germany facing defeat—but that is no matter of great moment to us. Germany plunged into this war realizing that one side or the other would be beaten—so let her like the medicine she prepared for the other fellow. In the U-boat campaign we see the rights of neutrals in the sea invaded, and we might as well for that, as we have to a certain degree in the British blockade, and when it comes to snuffing out the lights of peacefully inclined American citizens, on American boats under the American flag, by the warships of a nation nominally at peace with us, it is a far different matter.

As the outcome of this submarine controversy depends the issue of the war. If Germany can starve out England and a peace favorable to the Central powers may be reached. If the submarine falls as an instrument of blockade, then Germany must fight it out on the bitter end on land or yield to the allies' terms.

Our own part in the drama of world events now being enacted may be determined at any moment within the next day or two. The President as the most difficult task of his career before him and all true Americans will pray earnestly that he will be aided by that divine power which we believe has intervened in the history of the nation.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

THE New York Sun, characteristically New Yorkistic in its determination not to see things as they are, banishes the daylight saving proposal to the outer darkness of oblivion with one flourish of its editorial wand.

"On hot summer days the only measurable hours are those after 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening," says the Sun, and continues, "a gentle coolness pervades the air, and the worker in his shirt sleeves can sit restfully for an hour enjoying the refreshment of darkness; in general he is too tired to read or otherwise divert himself and wishes only to hide in comfort on the unlighted porch or in a shadowy room by the open window."

It's a pretty picture, isn't it? Workingman too dogged tired to do anything but drag himself home, eat a frugal meal and flop exhausted into a chair; no ambition to improve his mind by reading, or romp a bit with his children or enjoy any one of the thousand or more outdoor amusements and recreations that are popular in summer. Just work, and eat, and top and sleep, and work, and eat, and flop and sleep, ad infinitum. That's the Sun's idea of how the workingman lives, and it may be a perfectly accurate description so far as we doubt it, but it is certainly far from true in Harrisburg. We are not above calling ourselves workingmen, who make the newspaper for our reading, and we know that "flopping" is not the most popular form of outdoor amusement with us on a summer day, or any other day, for that matter.

Going to work an hour earlier in the morning and quitting an hour earlier in the afternoon will get a unanimous vote in Harrisburg, Peo-

ple have spent thousands upon thousands of dollars on their playgrounds, and parks and athletic fields and the river basin and they want time to enjoy them—daylight time, if you please. The tennis courts, the baseball diamonds and the golf courses are running every summer day when rain is not falling until it is too late to see a ball, and are deserted reluctantly by those who do not have any too much time for the sports they love.

We are an outdoors-loving people and we want all the daylight we can have. The days are all too short at best. Mere existence "hiding in comfort on the unlighted porch" may be all very well for New York, and once in a while for Harrisburg, but in this city we live and enjoy life. We are for the additional hour of daylight, and we hope we are going to get it.

Merit appears to have won out over politics at the U. of P. Politics has no room here in the construction of winning football teams.

THE DAY OF THE JINGO

THE jingo is having his turn at bat. The strained relations with Germany has given him a place at the home plate and he is flourishing his club as though he meant to make a home run with the bases full. He is for America against the world, or for the world against America, it doesn't matter much to him, just so it is sensational enough and blood-curdling enough.

In the next few days we shall hear all manner of things that may happen to us or that we can do to the other fellows. We shall hear that the army and the navy have marvelous schemes for offense and defense the secrets of which have been carefully guarded. We shall hear also that we are utterly unprepared to defend ourselves, that the land teams with spies and that all our innermost weaknesses are known and catalogued, and that we are defeated before we begin to fight, if fight we must. All of which will be balderdash.

We may be unprepared to a degree, but we have "the makings," and there never was a period in our history when we were as ready to turn out an army fully equipped for the field as at this very moment. Nor was there ever a crisis that found us so well able to turn our attention quickly to the making of submarines and larger ships, or any other of the instruments of modern war.

Under the circumstances, there is little chance in any event of an attempt at invasion, and should that contingency eventually arise we shall be ready to meet it as never before. Say what we will, and criticize as we may, vast things for the defense of the realm have been accomplished in the past year, and much of it because we have been called upon to provide vast quantities of fighting materials for the warring nations.

Let the jingo rage or despair, as suits his mood; the thoughtful citizen will not be alarmed by his ravings.

THE FARMER AND THE PUBLIC

THE New York City Club got a new angle on the food situation when S. J. Lowell, president of the New York State Grange, told them that the 120,000 farmers of New York were going to have something to say about any system of food adjustment, and that if New Yorkers wanted things to eat, good food and more food, it was time they admitted the tiller of the soil into their councils.

He said that in view of the constantly decreasing number of farms and the increasing number of persons in New York city who wanted to eat, it was high time the farmer got some consideration, and incidentally some more money. Said he:

"The members of the Housewives' League came up to Albany to talk about putting embargoes on food, and what we raise. What do they mean? It will mean that we will stop growing food. We have learned that we can not get more money from a whole crop than we can get from a whole man. And a farmer can't buy for his wife if he sold his farm and everything else he had. The Housewives' League says that the farmer is getting to be a poor one. You rich people pay such high prices that the farmer has to go away from us, and we can't cultivate our acres.

Here we have two radical views diametrically opposed and both biased and unfair, as radical views are apt to be. The Housewives' League of New York should know better than to lay the present high prices at the door of the farmer. To be sure, he takes the best price for his products the market affords. But nearly everybody is doing that. Every man who tries to get a raise of pay is endeavoring to advance the price of his product—which is labor. That is the natural course of events. It is to be expected. However, the farmer is not to blame for the prevailing high cost of vegetables and other farm wares. In most cases a middleman—possibly two of them—add their profits to the farmer's price, and the consumer pays the freight.

On the other hand, the farmer who could not make his farm pay last year will never make money growing things. Either he is no good as a farmer, his farm is badly located, or it is incapable of profitable cultivation. Instead of blaming the Housewives' League for having money to spend he should look where the blame really lies.

What is needed are better marketing and distributing facilities. To a large degree that would solve the difficulty, but nothing will be gained by farmers calling city people hard names or by city folks calling the



Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

United States Senator Boies Penrose went the rumors that the Legislature would not adjourn sine die this spring but take recesses in order to act on the gubernatorial votes and to hear investigation reports a few better in a statement made at Philadelphia last night. He said that there was a possibility that the General Assembly might not formally adjourn during the rest of the Brumbaugh administration. Arrangements were made to have the Legislature ready to respond to any call, the employees to be paid only for service rendered.

The senator made this statement in connection with a specific declaration that the investigation of government in Pennsylvania could not be halted. The public demand for it, said the senator, is too strong. He added that while in Western Pennsylvania he had found much desire for probing. The senator said that even if the Governor demanded the resignation of Attorney General Brown, which no one thinks he would do under any circumstances, it would not halt the investigation, adding that the Governor "had passed over his prerogatives" early in his term to the Vares and the Attorney General.

The Philadelphia Record in a review of the situation from a Democratic standpoint has this to say: "A veto by Governor Brumbaugh will not halt the investigation, adding that the Governor 'had passed over his prerogatives' early in his term to the Vares and the Attorney General." The Philadelphia Record in a review of the situation from a Democratic standpoint has this to say: "A veto by Governor Brumbaugh will not halt the investigation, adding that the Governor 'had passed over his prerogatives' early in his term to the Vares and the Attorney General."

The Philadelphia North American says that Senator Penrose's statement that he has heard that \$200,000 is in sight to pay the expenses of the investigation if the Governor vetoes the appropriation is a confession that he cannot pass the measure over the governor's veto. The North American charges that Senator Penrose has been doing some "intimidating." It is one of the greatest charges made by the Penrose men against the Governor. Other Philadelphia papers say that the test will come in the Senate Monday night and the Pittsburgh newspapers look for the Upper House to pass the resolution.

The local option campaign is to open up very soon some of the local option people have been endeavoring to get the bill into shape where it can have the center of the stage, but it does not seem likely the local option will probably be a side issue this campaign. The attitude of many of the men behind the bill has brought this about. It will be around again in 1919.

Congressman Rowland is rather savage in his denial of fraud in the Clearfield district contest. He went right into court and fight the case. —Ex-Mayor Jones, of Coatesville, is promising a statement on conditions in his city. He is a candidate for reelection as is his old rival. —The bills to make changes in registration laws so as to avoid striking the orthodox Jewish new year will appear in a few days.

Mayor Thomas B. Smith, of Philadelphia, who is more or less of a storm center in the present situation, is coming to Harrisburg Monday to talk over legislation. The Mayor says he is not interested in anything specially. According to some statements printed in Philadelphia to-day the Mayor's bonding firm did the most business on city contracts last year, having over \$4,500,000. The McNichol firm was a customer. —The Snyder Public Service Com-

"Eat Mush"

[Kansas City Star.]

It would be a good thing if the food value of food could be stamped on every package sold. The question of the price of food is nearly so important as that of the amount of nourishment we are buying in proportion to the amount of money expended.

One of the foremost food authorities in the country, Prof. Graham Lusk, says in a statement made at Philadelphia last night when he was buying a can of tomatoes. For the tomatoes are 94 per cent. water and have hardly any nutrition. The Department of agriculture has been calling attention lately to the excellence of corn products as economical food. The senator demanded that more nourishment for the money than we get in corn bread. Champ Clark was right when he replied to a question of how he would solve the high cost of living problem, "Eat mush." Champ ate it when he was a boy, almost lived on it, as did the majority of the people out this way. They throw, too.

Forty years ago corn mush and corn bread were one form or another were on the table every meal. Mush and milk made a full meal. They still eat it in not half the quantities, but rarely in Kansas City. But we get a good deal of corn served under the guise of breakfast foods, which is all right if we want to spend the money. Corn meal is cheaper, and it may be prepared in many appetizing ways.

The old way to prepare mush was in an iron pot with a wooden spoon to stir it. Mother used to heat the water in the pot, then stir in the corn meal with one hand and stir the boiling mixture with the other until it reached the proper consistency. Then one of the boys or girls had to stand over the mush and stir and stir with butler. Enough was always poured in a crock to cool for morning, when it could be put in a tin and fried in bacon grease for breakfast.

Cold mush for frying may be had in any grocery store. It is made of five cents. It's good, but hardly equal to what mother used to make.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

ALL IN THE GAME. Throwing out hints won't make a great pitcher of a man.

No more than rapping out oaths will increase his batting average.

REPARTEE. Maude (sneeringly): Beauty is only skin deep. Clara: Yes, my dear, but wouldn't you like to change skins with me?

WHEN SHE SEES IT QUICKLY. Can your wife see a joke?

If it's in the shape of a bonnet or a dress that some other woman is wearing she can.

CRITICISM. Don't you find modern magazine fiction disappointing?

Yes, indeed! I almost never comes up to what the pictures lead you to expect.

HER STATUS. At the marriage license bureau the clerk asked: "Are you a spinster?"

"No sir," the blushing bride answered, "a dress-maker."

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT VOCATIONAL TRAINING

By Professor G. Herman Goetz, Principal of the Cameron School Building, Being a Paper Read Before the Principals' Club of Harrisburg

A few years ago, it was one of my duties as supervising principal of a system of schools, to grant to pupils of proper age and required educational attainments labor certificates. Pupils as they came to me for such certificates were closely questioned as to the reasons they had for quitting school. A few gave the answer that the home conditions were such that they had to become earners. Doubtless this was true in a few instances.

Children Want to Work. However, the greater number of responses to my questions were that they saw no value in the subjects taught; we can read and write and do arithmetic and now we want to work; we do not want to go to high school; we can earn as much now as can high school graduates; we do not like to study the subjects on the course; we want to do something—meaning they desired to work with their hands.

Problems of Education. These and similar replies set me to study the problems of universal education from various viewpoints. The definition of education—Let those things that have to be done be learned by doing them.

By keeping this definition constantly in mind and continuing to interview the boys and girls who wished to quit school, as well as the troublesome pupils, I have come to certain conclusions.

Practices as Well as Theory. The development of a well rounded character requires that both the imagination and the reasoning as well as the testing powers, namely the power to apply the underlying principles of the subject, by actually doing the thing imagined reasoned in a mechanical way.

It is not enough to do the practically minded child that he be taught the theory; the underlying principles of the subject, but he must be given the opportunity to do the thing for himself and thus test the real merit of the theory presented. This two-fold instruction brings into activity the muscular strength. It makes the connection between the classroom instruction and the practical necessity of such instruction.

Had Who's No Exception. I have in mind a boy who cares not for any subject he is being taught unless it bears some relation to mechanical pursuits. He takes great delight in this class of work, for he is greatly interested in building an airship. He has ability in this direction and if right conditions for mechanical instruction were offered him, and he need of these other subjects was met, now distillies were shown him through the mechanical operation, he no doubt would develop into a well rounded character. This boy is an exception, but our schools now are, he finds no pleasure and very little profit in them.

Another Example. I have in mind just now another boy, who attends school regularly, he is deficient in most of his subjects, troublesome if permitted to be, lacks certain necessary mental powers, is tortured every day by attending school, but during his summer vacation, he is capable and enthusiastic in a garage. Proper mechanical or hand instruction would certainly develop the latent powers of his mind. (If they be latent), and make of him a useful citizen. I might multiply these cases, but we have all met them, we all know they exist and what troubles they are. The purpose of all our education is to produce a trained body and a cultured mind. We have been doing the latter, but neglecting the former. Hence the practical child is being offered a food repulsive to him, a something he does not see the use for which it is intended. Being so constituted by nature, he sees no value in studying these subjects that we know are not only useful, but necessary for him, therefore every mental impression he receives from the enforced contact with them produces a moral effect that does not always make a better character of him. It does not prevent it, but it is an accepted standard of truth and justice. Bring forced upon him, he often becomes rebellious and unresponsive to the good that the mere acquisition of every mental impression he receives from the enforced contact with them produces a moral effect that does not always make a better character of him.

How the Pullbacks Are Made. These impressions received from this enforced instruction, impels the receiver to certain attitudes toward society. If he accepts them willingly and sees their relation to society at large, he becomes a useful and valuable member of that society. If he sees no need

of using of this kind of instruction, he assumes a wrong attitude toward society and is likely to become a selfish, self-centered or obstreperous member of the community. These people become the pullbacks in the way of progress, the disturbers of the comforts of the community, the transgressors of liberty and property; the parasites who demand a place in the world without giving a recompense, all who are out of tune.

Making For Stability. History reveals to us the high literary attainments and noble moral sentiments have not kept ancient peoples from decay or national degradation, not even when associated with either the pagan or Christian teaching. It lacked the something that makes for stability, namely the training for usefulness, the serviceableness to his fellowman. The mechanical and vocational training is objective, not merely practical in its teaching; it radiates from the individual to wider surroundings. It is not self-centered, but is intended to benefit the race. The accomplishments of the trained hand when directed by an intelligent mind, benefits some other person or persons and starts a reflex moral influence of an accomplished activity that acts upon the mind of the benefactor. It becomes not a passive, but a vital force for morality, for justice. This training insists upon honesty, integrity, faithfulness, since these are the necessary elements of the principles possessed by those who have received this vocational and cultured education to any degree of efficiency or proficiency.

This double training or the education of the practical minded girl or boy is no longer a mere domination of a theory, but a vital force and power, a dynamic of energy that is prepared and primed to produce that which it is capable of producing for the use of any who may desire such an output.

Evening Chat

The two big furnaces being erected at the Bethlehem Steel Company are attracting much attention among iron and steel men and engineers generally because of many new ideas in construction of such branches of iron making. The furnaces are the largest ever found in this part of the State, as well as the most modern. Their output will be greater than the combined output of the old furnaces which made iron for the Steeltown works for so many years and unlike those stacks there will be no waste. The gas and everything else will be saved and converted for use. It is said that blast furnaces could be located miles away because of the flaming gas from the open tops and there are many in Harrisburg who recall how the blast would be lit up by the fires. Then came the time when the gas was utilized and some of the early experiments in that line were made here. Now the old furnaces are seen to the east only when the bright lights that used to flare when a cast was made have become a thing of the past because of the casting machines which have replaced them. The Steeltown being erected at Steeltown and the Lochiel and Paxton furnaces here is marked and there are many points in which the new furnaces differ from the older stacks at Steeltown are essentially different. The building of these new furnaces has an important bearing on this section of the Harrisburg industrial district. The stacks cost over a million dollars each and the investment here is evidence of the permanence of the industry on the Lower Susquehanna Valley. The recent construction started at Steeltown no new furnaces had been built in Dauphin county for more than a quarter of a century and the new furnaces were not much younger in their history. The new furnaces projected by Chairman Schwab are of interest from industrial, business and social standpoints and should be a source of pride to people hereabouts.

The cold wave caught a good many people last night in spite of the fact that a board flag flying from the remnants of the Federal building and the announcements in the newspapers that the mercury would be back in the forties, a number of people who were caught in town with light overcoats and when they went home last evening they were shivering. Some of the visitors to the city were of the idea that there would be mild weather and some incongruous costumes were worn for a while. The men who were handling outdoor work in the morning were glad when the whistles blew.

Of all the jobs which were not envied last night in spite of the fact that the construction of the building that is to make the Victoria theater building is the worst. The men have to work up where the winds whistle and the snow is under the great eaves. The men who are working on the electric lights which make them the target for all sorts of jibes from the people in the street. The remodeling or rather additional work which is being done is removing one of the landmarks of Harrisburg. It was for years the home of the Einstein store on the first floor and on the second floor the office of the McCormick estate with the McCreath laboratory on the top floor. The second and third floors were set back and the whole front was a familiar sight for many years. It was sold by the McCormick estate some years ago for a price which was nearly a record for Market street realty.

Inhaling gas fumes from automobiles again proved to be dangerous. A Steeltown man who had just started his automobile and closed the garage door. After doing a bit of work about in the building he began to feel dizzy. He got out of the garage and fresh air and managed to get to the door of his home, where he collapsed. He recovered in a few days from the effects of the gas. He said yesterday afternoon that he wouldn't wish a similar experience to his worst enemy.

Fresh air fends are taking advantage of the breeze by the doors of the winter months and making good use of the deserted country roads by their lakes over the week-ends. Many who are shut in an office during six days a week retreat to this instinctively. For miles about the city on a Sunday you can see numbers strolling along the roads. Some of these are complex who perhaps take this course to tell tales which are not at all interesting to the old folks who keep them company by the fireside when they are at home.

An interesting story is being told in one of the nearby towns much to the discontent of the local merchants. The high school does not have any recess so the morning session ends at 11:45 o'clock. Recently the principal of the school has become imbued with the idea of giving the pupils an occasional fire drill. A nearby merchant who doesn't care to carry a watch always goes home for lunch when the school rings. Yesterday morning the bell was tapped at 10 o'clock for the first trial fire drill. The drill worked all right, but the nearby merchant hung around for some time. "Gone to lunch, back in fifteen minutes," and then went home, expecting to find the lunch ready for his coming.

Dr. Joseph Kalbus, secretary of the State Game Commission, to-day received word that his son, Lieutenant Commander Ned Kalbus, has passed the examination for promotion to the rank of commander and would be commissioned as of August 28. Thus he becomes a commander before he is 38 years of age.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

D. H. McAdam, the new postmaster of Honolulu, is a Washington newspaperman and well known to many in this State. —Dr. Samuel Hamilton, superintendent of Allegheny schools, is making speeches in support of physical training propositions in schools. —City Controller J. M. Walton, of Philadelphia, figures out from his long experience in his office that the city will need a \$2 tax rate to get by next year. —Ex-Ambassador Morgenthau is being entertained in Pittsburgh to-day and is making a series of addresses. —E. E. Ludlow, the coal operator, gave most of the money to buy Nesquehoning's new fire apparatus.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg steel plates are much specified for boiler making? —HISTORIC HARRISBURG. The first stagecoach service in Harrisburg was established with Lancaster.

Menace of Bad Teeth [Alexander in Industrial Management]

The germs from decayed teeth get into the blood, develop abscesses which send the bacteria in great quantities to the lungs and heart and cause serious sickness; they also attack the joints and cause rheumatism. Persons with decayed teeth have most trouble in recovering from the effects of ordinary wounds.