

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

Whatever turn the path may take to left or right, I think it follows The tracing of a wiser Hand, through dark or light, Across the hills and in the shady hollows.

—Henry van Dyke.

TERMINAL FACILITIES

It is a good sign when civic and street railway officials get together for the consideration of problems, the solution of which involve the convenience of the public and the general welfare of the community.

The solution proposed is regarded by engineers as ideal under the circumstances. It involves, in brief, the erection of a terminal station on Walnut street, at River alley, and the double tracking of Walnut street for one block, thus relieving Market Square of the constant congestion.

This matter settled in the right way, the Harrisburg Railway Company should at once procure the services of the best operating engineer available for a survey of the city lines with a view to improving the system and overcoming conditions which have given rise to wide-spread criticism.

FAULT OF THE SYSTEM

The Chamber of Commerce again has placed this community under obligations through presentation of an authority on the police conditions of America at its noonday luncheon yesterday.

In all the series of the luncheon talks none has been more important in its relation to the welfare of the city than the admirable address of Mr. Driscoll.

Some time ago the Telegraph took occasion to criticize rather severely the police methods of Harrisburg. Things had come to such a pass that a remedy was necessary and out of this criticism has come the investigation which is now being made under direction of the Chamber of Commerce and a number of public-spirited citizens who have contributed toward the expense.

But in all frankness and honesty the Telegraph desires to make a confession in fairness to those members of the local police force who may have suffered in public opinion through the rather drastic treatment of the matter by this newspaper.

The Chamber of Commerce it is the duty of our citizens to familiarize themselves with the constructive work which is now being done looking toward the improvement of this important public service.

Ex-Ambassador Bernstorff will leave for home February 13, and we hope nobody feels superstitious about it.

WHO PAYS THE FREIGHT?

EVERY time a steamer is sunk by one of the belligerent powers a trifle is added to the cost of living in America.

Our contributions to the war fund are made in this way. The greater the losses at sea the higher the insurance rates on shipping. The higher the insurance rates the higher the freight rates, and the higher the freight rates the higher the prices of commodities in general.

This last onslaught of Germany upon the shipping of the allies is bound to run up prices on every article and on every ounce of raw material brought into the United States from abroad.

The insurance people are willing to take the risks, but they make ship owners as a whole pay more for their policies. The ship owners shift the burden to the exporter and the exporter must add the charge to the wholesaler. The wholesaler merchant passes it along the line until eventually it reaches the consumer.

He pays the freight.

With all due regard for the proprieties and in perfect accord with President Wilson in his actions in the present crisis, we arise to remark that it would have been awfully embarrassing for those "he kept us out of war" shouters if this situation had developed during the campaign.

THE FORUM'S GOOD WORK

THE People's Forum will resume activities on Sunday by presenting to its members the talented widow of the noted negro poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Mrs. Nelson—she having remarried—is a national figure. Her presence would grace any entertainment. She will bring to the colored people of Harrisburg a word of encouragement from their fellows in other cities.

Some of the immigrants we have admitted recently might be more acceptable to the Government if they could not qualify under the literacy test.

SOMETHING IN NAMES

THE proposal to change the name of our new possessions in the Caribbean to the Dewey Islands has little merit. The great admiral certainly does not need it to enhance his fame or to preserve his memory. The ships which he took from the Spaniards at Manila Bay were transferred to our navy list after they had been put in condition—but their Spanish names went with them, and those names tell the story still.

The Danish West Indies have come to us as the result of a commercial transaction of which we shall not be wholly proud in the future, we think; so let them come and continue as St. Thomas and all the rest—and so tell their own story.

There are indications that perhaps the Groundhog means to crowd the whole six weeks more of winter into two.

BRAZIL AND GERMANY

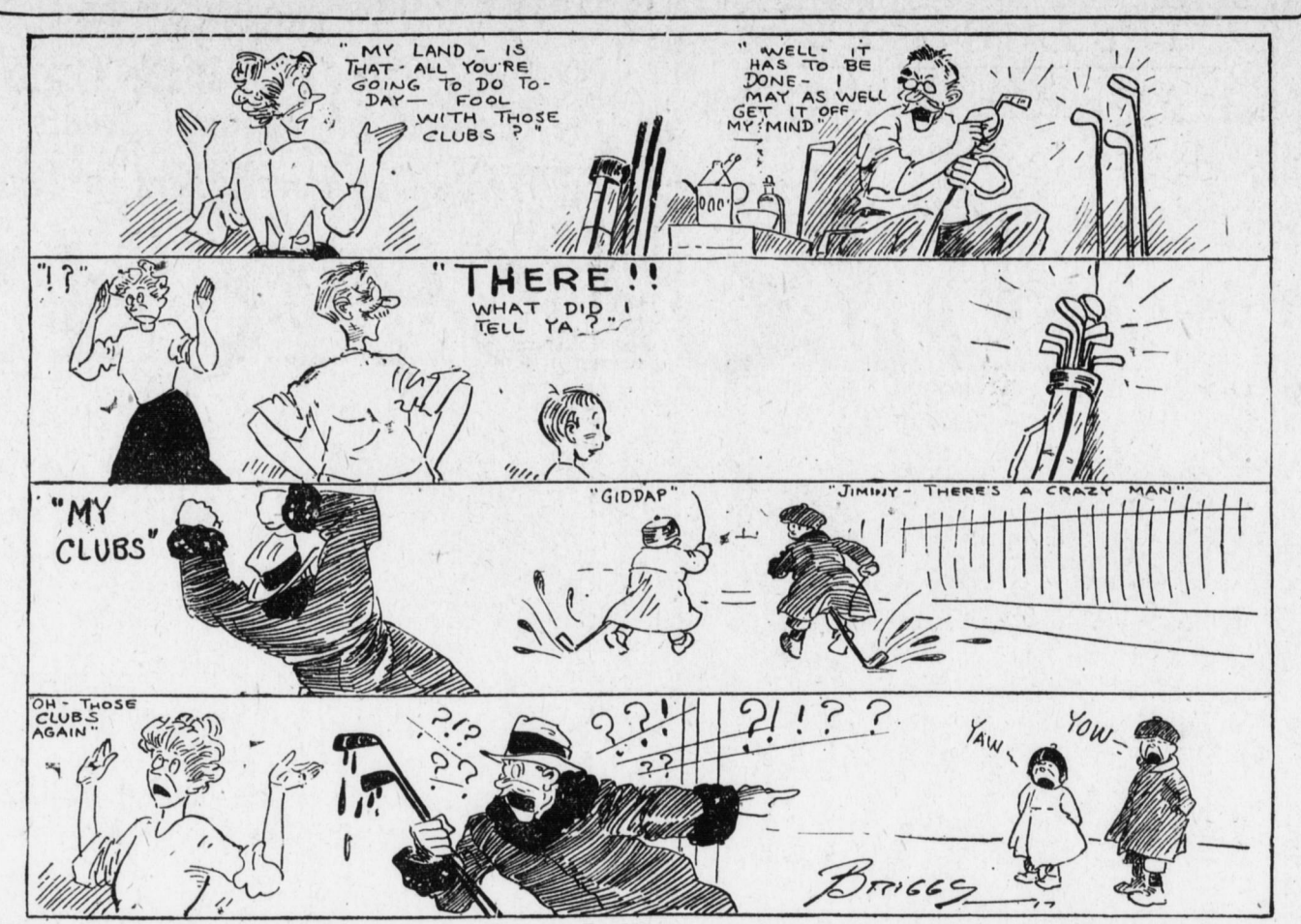
BRAZIL is reported as likely to follow the United States in breaking off relations with Germany. Brazil has very excellent reasons for taking this attitude. Victory for the allies means much to Brazil. The allies, many believe, are fighting the battle of the South American Republic, if not of the whole South American continent. Germany long has had her eye on that country; so much so, indeed, as to plant what amounts almost to a crown colony there. Now is the time, a great number of Brazilians think, to make impossible any such pro-German program after the war as appears to have been in contemplation previous to the conflict.

MILITARY TRAINING

SECRETARY BAKER has congratulated the commanders of the troops along the border for the excellent conduct of both men and officers—and very properly so. The National Guardsmen went to Texas fresh from office and mill and many of them raw recruits unfamiliar with even the rudiments of military duties. They are soldiers now in every respect, ready for the roughest kind of active service. Nevertheless, as former Secretary of War Stimson has pointed out, the 138,500 guardsmen thus scraped together between June 18 and August 31 were not at once an army. The chief of staff testified that only 19,000 of them could shoot "tolerably." Some 56,000 of them never had had range instruction with the army rifle; 71,000 of them never had attended an encampment. There is no possible defense of a system producing such results. The experiment had been given a thorough try-out and it failed to produce a great defensive force quickly.

Ever since 1903, when the so-called Dick law went into effect, the federal government has been paying subsidies to the militia of the States. That law had offered every inducement—pay, subsistence, equipment, transportation to army maneuvers—to get the States to put their National Guard organizations upon some sort of military footing, and after fourteen years of this experiment, during which its failure was public knowledge, Congress could think of no other remedy than to increase the subsidies, with the result now known. The answer to this failure of the militia—not individually, for the make-up of the Guard is excellent and its morale is beyond reproach, but as an adequate defensive institution—

A GOLFER'S FAMILY LEADS A HARD LIFE



By BRIGGS

Evening Chat

The average man probably does not realize that the railroads of this state are among the greatest factors for Americanization. This may sound strange when it is considered that they are among the large employers of foreign labor, but the fact is that the transportation companies are constantly bringing to the attention of the aliens in their employ the importance of becoming citizens. It makes the men better workmen; makes them feel that they belong, which is a big thing when there are many men of diverse nationalities employed, and it inculcates a sense of responsibility. The railroads issue all orders in English. The men soon realize that it is important to know just what the orders say. Sometimes they do not trust their own people who act as interpreters and their foremen have to translate into English for them. The men are not slow in recognizing that the men who learn English and become citizens have the best chance for the permanent and the better jobs. They are the canniest people in the world at making money and it is not a very long step from knowledge of English and things American to owning a home and becoming a citizen. The way a man who can vote will swell around among his former countrymen is significant. Then, too, the railroads are very careful to have the men in charge of work Americans and to have a pretty fair sprinkling of natives among the workers on the various jobs. The places where anything would happen are all in charge of Americans, very often men who live right at the place and whose fathers and relatives have worked "on the road." The crews are American to man and proud of it. All through the railroads are strong for Americanization and a tremendous force for popularizing what this state and nation stand for.

The German crisis has brought out a good many applications for naturalization and the reason in many cases is not that they are patriotic. The thing noted here in this crisis is that there has been little excitement among the foreigners coming from the central powers. They have been drawing out of money from postal savings or from banks worth commenting upon. In fact, among the men from Austria and some provinces in the eastern part of Germany, they are the workmen who still owe allegiance to emperors are disposed to let events take their course and to go on earning more money. They are not getting in their lives. The men from allied countries did not get excited and there have been no racial clashes hereabouts. From what men who observe the foreigners say, there seems not seem to be probability of any, either. Knowledge that one can enjoy the fruits of labor and lie down at night in safety has always been something that appeals to the man from overseas.

This part of the state, although settled by people from half a dozen lands, has always been intensely patriotic. Central Pennsylvania was one of the hotbeds in 1775 and the records show that there were mighty few Tories about. Those who were here when things began to get tense soon left. There were no more ardent lovers of America than the sons of men who emigrated from the British Isles to the valley of the Susquehanna and who sought their own cousins at Chadds Ford and Germantown and descendants of Germans who came here before Independence and after the Germanic Revolution. They are as staunchly American as the progeny of the Scot and the Irishman.

Some odd acts of Assembly are going to be repealed this session of the Legislature. Several acts are being advertised in various counties which sound queer. For instance, Allegheny county has a law which reads as follows: "The law relative to catching foxes in that county." "Did you ever stop to consider that in a few generations the present telephone receiver will make the average person unable to hear from the right ear?" said a prominent physician recently. "To say that is to say a logical one. Any organ loses its power by long disuse. Most men use their right hands because countless aeons of time ago our sturdy forefathers protected their hearts with a shield held in the left hand while they wielded their stone clubs in the right. Years of warfare made the right the delicate member of the body. If you do not believe this, just try using the left ear. In a few generations of abnormal development of the left ear, perhaps, the doctor's theory will be vindicated."

The State School Directors' Association, which has been holding its convention here this week, had as one of the speakers at its first meeting years ago, Governor Brumbaugh. The Governor was then a school superintendent and talked business with the directors.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Now that the resolution for the probe of government in Pennsylvania is in the House and people can form a pretty fair idea of what it is going to do to politics in Pennsylvania, the Legislature will get into its stride and things which usually occupy attention will commence to figure again. The framing of the appropriation bills will be taken up in the next day and consideration will be given to amendments to the school code, third class city code and similar measures which are subjected to biennial changes. Little time will be lost as the leaders have begun to realize that the Legislature will have to be industrious to overcome the dilatory policy of the first month. The local option bill, which has lately kept people all stirred up until after the middle of each session, will be brought out promptly, possibly next week, and there will be no hearings. In years gone by friends of local option have rallied here, held hearings, made demonstrations and gone home with the bill defeated. The opponents of local option have control now, but will permit a fight to be made to put the bill on the calendar notwithstanding the negative recommendation which is expected the committee will give. Local option is not getting the attention it did last session, and it is the general impression that some of the boomers of local option did the cause more harm than good this year. The thing to do after the Vickerman bill is put out of the way will be to get the Governor's veto. The plan then will be to offer a concurrent resolution which does not require the signature of the Governor. Independent investigations regardless of what shall be done in the way of a general probe are being considered by the Penrose chairman of various standing committees before whom State officials, it is proposed, should be summoned to give an accounting of their official acts.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Speaking of "war-babies," farm products of 1916 were worth \$13,449,000,000.—Wall Street Journal.

They might try King George on the job in Greece. He hasn't anything to do at home now that Lloyd-George is running the whole works.—Philadelphia North American.

If paper had been selling at present prices in August 1914, von Bethmann-Hollweg would not have spoken so contemptuously of the value of a scrap of it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The German raider took motion pictures of her work in destroying allied merchant ships. The incident taught the Kaiser never to rely again on a pencil-sketch.—Philadelphia North American.

Colonel Roosevelt evidently is reading the Bible backwards. He started at Armageddon and has now reached Meroz.—Kansas City Star.

Rhymes From the Nursery

Making Valentines We're awfully busy kids these days, We've hardly time to eat our meals— Just grab a piece of toast And run off to the nursery, And take a bite between The cutting up old cardboard And the colorin' it with green. Or red'll do as well, or blue— Just so it looks real fine! And then you paste a picture on, And there's your Valentine! Exceptin' you must have a verse— And rhyme I never could! So I allers call on sister Who can make them awful good! She makes up nice ones for mamma, All full of love and joy, She makes up one for baby All about his pretty toy. She makes up ugly ones for dad— Oh! Gee! He'll have to laugh! I've ones that call him monkey and And I've ones that call him calf! But I'm amakin' one myself— I've not told to a soul; I make the words who has been seen As round my bed I roll. It's for Louise in our school— Her hair's all full of curls— I just got this far— I like you More'n a thousand girls. EDNA GROFF DEIHL. Paxtang, Pa.

Jefferson To Women

Let above all things and at all times but your clothes be neat, whole and properly put on. Do not fancy you must wear them till the dirt is visible to the eye. You will be the last who is sensible of this. Some ladies think they may under the privileges of the dishabille, be loose and negligent of their dress in the morning. But be you, from the moment you rise till you go to bed, as cleanly and properly dressed as at the hours of dinner. * * * A lady who has been seen as a sloven in the morning will never efface the impression she has made, with all the dress and pageantry she can afterwards involve herself in. * * * I hope, therefore, the moment you arise from bed, your first work will be to dress yourself in such style as that you may be seen by any gentleman without his being able to discover a pin smile, or any other circumstances of neatness wanting.

TO CUT UP BIGGEST FARM

Dairyville Heirs Will Divide 22,000-Acre Tract in North Dakota at the Close of Next Harvest

[From the Minneapolis Journal] THE famous Dairyville farm in Traut and Cass counties, North Dakota, said to be the largest in the world and known wherever agriculture on a mammoth scale is talked of, is to disappear. That which remains of the great holdings of Oliver Dalrymple, his day the greatest farmer in the world, comprises 22,000 acres. It is to be cut up into about 100 small farms of 160 to 320 acres. The seed, that is all ready in the Dairyville seedhouses on the farm for the 1917 crop, will go into the ground this year, for the land is fall plowed and as ready as can be at this time for the spring planting. But when the 1917 crop is taken off the land, that will be the end of the Dairyville farm. New holdings, generous enough in area as farms are measured in the East, but tiny in comparison with the parent farm, will be laid out. There will be farmhouses and farm buildings in every direction, as the new small farms are taken up, where now, in winter time, there is a vast open tract that to the traveler by rail or along country road suggests an uninhabited country. Nearby Cities Pleased Casselton, Valley City, Fargo and other prosperous North Dakota towns will be glad to see the big farm broken up. Time was when these bonanza farms were a great asset and the publicity that their successful operation gave to the Northwest at a time when many people supposed grain could not profitably be raised that far north, was worth millions. But economically North Dakota has changed. Oliver Dalrymple, who was a Scotchman and a skilled farmer, operated a 3,000-acre farm south of St. Paul prior to 1875. That made him an agriculturist of some note even then. In 1875 Oliver Dalrymple and his brother, William F. Dalrymple, became interested in North Dakota land. They were convinced that it would raise good crops. The Dalrymples interested E. B. W. J. and J. L. Grandin, three brothers of Tidout, Pa., also two Eastern capitalists, Cass and Cheney. They all seventy-five thousand acres of land were bought. The Northern Pacific, to finance itself, in a period of tight money, was issuing land scrip with which the land was acquired in this way in part and partly by direct purchase. There was made from the 75,000-acre holding a number of farms that were of such size that the tenant was remarkable in itself. But the Dalrymple farm was the largest of any and after breaking twenty thousand acres in

WIDE ATTENTION ATTRACTED

Visitors from every part of the United States and many from abroad came to the farm, at harvest time, to see the wheat. Writers for Eastern publications came to view and describe the farm. Many columns were written in magazines and Eastern periodicals of the scale on which operations were conducted. The romance of the bonanza farmer was written and rewritten. For twenty-five consecutive years nothing but wheat was raised on the Dairyville farm. But for some years past crop rotation has been followed and the farm has produced vast quantities of flax, barley, rye, oats, millet, and other crops in the process of rest and restoring the soil and every year a portion has been laid in summer fallow.

Oliver Dalrymple, his name known in England, France and Germany himself a St. Paul resident in the winter time and a practical farmer on the land in spring, summer and fall time, died in 1908. There was some cutting off of parcels of land before and after his death, but even after that had been done his two sons, William F. Dalrymple and J. S. Dalrymple of Minneapolis, came into possession of nearly twenty-two thousand acres. Part of this is in Traill, but the major portion lies in Cass county. "My brother and I have decided to give up operating the farm and divide it into small farms," William Dalrymple says. "It is better, we think, that this be done, for many reasons. And we think it better for North Dakota. "When my father went into what then was Dakota Territory, few people believed that grain could profitably be grown so far north and there was a very crude conception of what the country that we now speak of as the Northwest really was. It was the big farmer, doing things in a big way, that woke up the world to what the possibilities were. As a means of publicity for the Northwest, if for nothing else, the big farms were great assets. "But economic conditions in North Dakota have changed. The State is rich and prosperous, methods of agricultural operation have changed, everything is different. It will be better for the State, for the towns and cities of the State and for all the people interested in the development of the State to have a great many small farms in the place of the one big farm."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A TENDER TRIBUTE To the Editor of the Telegraph: Dear Sir—Among the many tributes paid to Mr. Samuel Kunkel, the tenderest one is known by few. During that saddest period, as friends were looking for the last time upon his face, two little boys—his Romper chums—quietly entered the room, approached the casket and therein laid their offering: a single rose—an American Beauty, made of paper. Who will measure its intrinsic worth? When a Roman conqueror returned from victory he was crowned with oak leaves. This conqueror of the hearts of children, at the close of the Battle of Life received their guardian of love, gratitude and a Rose. J. B. Harrisburg, Feb. 8, 1917.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

FATHER KNEW OTHERWISE. I don't believe that a man as a teacher can make anything out of Katherine's voice. You're mistaken. He's made over a hundred dollars out of it already.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Captain J. F. McFadden, of the First City Troop, is urging his men to qualify as aviators officers. —Edwin S. Stuart spoke on Dickens at the annual banquet of the Dickens Fellowship in Philadelphia. —Senator Owen Jenkins is an author of Philadelphia historical works pertaining to the revolution. —W. S. Kirkpatrick, former attorney general, is the head of the Northampton Bar Association. —J. L. Mason, former football player, has been named as Philadelphia's first director of play.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg steel used in making government munitions is subjected to some of the severest tests known? HISTORIC HARRISBURG In old days Harrisburg people kept up their marksmanship by rifle matches along the River Front. Our Trade Involved [Kansas City Star.] While the American protest against the latest German notification is based on the general grounds of neutral rights, it should be understood that these rights involve more than theoretical considerations. American foreign trade with Europe in the eleven months ending with November amounted to \$500 million dollars. Most of this enormous trade went into the prescribed zone. It is this commerce which Germany seeks to cut off by what is known to international law as a "paper blockade"—a blockade by notification merely, supported by occasional attacks on shipping which has no standing in international law.

WORSE YET.

Look her o, landlord. There's two inches of water in our cellar. That's nothing. Just think of the poor soldiers in the trenches. They have to stand in water up to their waists all day long.

NO ALLUREMENT.

Some day you'll be rich enough to retire from business. Give up my nice pleasant office and stay home? I should say not.

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