

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7

In Thee God's promise is Amen and Thy; What art Thou to us? Prize of every lot, Shepherd and Door, our Life and Truth and Way— Nay, Lord, what art Thou not!

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

AUSTRIA'S NOTE

AUSTRIA'S note supporting Germany's decision to wage ruthless U-boat warfare contained no surprises. Austria is the creature of Germany, in this war. Anything the imperial government does must be stamped with the seal of Austrian approval at Vienna.

ALL FOR ONE; ONE FOR ALL

THE difference between American labor and English labor is well illustrated in the selection of Samuel Gompers by President Wilson to be a member of the new National Council of Defense.

When England entered the war with Germany organized labor did everything but help. The occasion was seized upon as opportunity for strikes and demands of all kinds.

But American labor does not wait until the fate of the nation hangs in the balance. The moment the country is beset by a foreign foe the head of the great American Federation of Labor is called to the assistance of the President.

SENATOR KNOX

THE most valuable addition to the Senate this year is Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania. Senator Knox is not only one of the biggest men in the country, but he is peculiarly fitted for senatorial duties at a time when our foreign relations are badly snarled in many quarters.

FREE SUMMER TRAINING

THE decision of the government to make the Plattburg and other military training camps absolutely free of cost next summer is a step in the right direction.

experimental days of these great camps, but that time is long since passed. Many young men of splendid military qualifications could afford the time for summer training but not the financial incidentals.

"A dozen well-located and permanent camps, taking the place of five or six sporadic, imperfectly situated training places; an expected attendance of 40,000 men as compared with about 20,000 last year and 2,600 in 1915; a Federal appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the expense of the camps and the consequent relief of the individuals from nearly all the financial sacrifice hitherto involved in securing summer training; the formulation of a progressive and uniform course of study, practical and theoretical for the various camps—these," says Secretary of War Baker in National Service Magazine for February, "are among the considerations that occur to me when I am asked to describe the progress of the citizens' training camps for elementary instruction in military practice."

The institutions that seem now about to develop into permanent, adequately financed organizations had their beginning in two training camps for college students in the summer of 1913. The experiment proved sufficiently popular and profitable to warrant its repetition in 1914; the following year, 1915, witnessed not only the continuation of the students' camps but the inauguration of similarly conducted business men's camps at Plattburg, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Monterey, Cal., and Tacoma, Wash. The attendance at last year's camps increased 600 per cent. over 1915, and Army officers are confident that the number in the camps of next summer will nearly double that of 1916.

Secretary Baker hits the nail on the head when, in the same article, he says:

The future army of the American people will be democratic. In a Republic such as ours it is essential that every citizen shall have an opportunity to become an officer and that the officers shall be selected for reasons of merit alone. While the recent legislation providing for the training of reserve officers in the colleges of the country is unquestionably necessary to supply the army with the men who are not in sympathy with such a system as a permanent measure. It is neither more nor less than a system should be perpetuated under which a large proportion of the officers are selected from the comparatively small percentage of our people who are able to attend colleges and who are the sons of the mechanic will have equal opportunity to demonstrate their capabilities for leadership. Such a system would be a cornerstone for the democratic army. It would furnish an effective counterforce to a military caste and all the evils inherent in such a class.

Free military training at the volunteer camps will be a long step in that direction.

LARGER OUTPUT—SMALL COST

THE London Telegraph, in a recent issue, says: If the British motor industry after the war is to be re-created and developed, a protective tariff will be necessary. Even before the war the American competition was becoming more and more severe, but to-day the Americans have the field to themselves, and but for the entire prohibition of imports would have overrun the British market.

The "Autocar," an influential British motor journal, believes that the explanation is due to the fact that the individual output of the American workman is not restricted, that the American market is vastly greater than the British market and that the purchasing power per unit of population in America is far greater than that of Great Britain.

There is a whole lot of tariff philosophy in that item of news. What chiefly concerns the auto manufacturers of Great Britain at present is the competition of the cheap American cars. Under the Republican tariff law all automobiles imported paid a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. The Democratic tariff law made a reduction of 33-1/3 per cent. on those valued at less than \$2,000. Probably the influence of Mr. Henry Ford had something to do with this reduction. Ford has patents on his cars which give him ample protection, and any loss sustained by other cheap cars, through foreign competition, would affect his output but little. Of course, the war practically put a stop to any such competition. Those who are acquainted with Ford will be amused to read what Ford had to say with reference to the automobile, when the Republican law was being framed: "This difference (in the amount paid to labor) is very small, as the amount of labor on automobiles in proportion to the amount of material is almost insignificant." Naturally, he had the Ford car in mind.

On the high grade cars the Democrats preserved the Republican rates on the score that they constituted luxuries. The present abnormal prosperity, derived from the European war, has made trade in these high priced cars quite prosperous, through the process of elimination has considerably reduced the number of manufacturing companies. But the development of our foreign trade in the low priced car, the car which makes Great Britain turn to a protective tariff, has been due primarily to unrestricted output, which, of course, means an exceedingly low unit cost of production, and this unrestricted output will continue so long as we have no competition from abroad, and the United States remains prosperous. But let the end of the war find us operating under a tariff law but 9 per cent. better than absolute free trade, and the prosperity of the farmer and of the purchaser of low-priced cars generally will melt away, the output will be restricted by smaller demand, and all the evils which attend the Democratic tariff

WINTER GOLF AND GOLFERS

By BRIGGS



policy in normal times will be reflected in the automobile trade.

Great Britain, however, recognizing at last the value of protecting her industries, is ready to adopt the policy which has been denounced and repudiated by the cotton-planting representatives from the South.

Rhymes From the Nursery

The Paper Doll Family When I hear grown-ups talk, it surely makes me sort 'er smile. Why, some folks call a family jest an "only child". And when folks have, say, three or four, why goodness me, you'd think they lived in a volcano, or leastways on the brink. Says Mrs. J. to Mrs. T., "Four children, goodness me!" "However you can manage, I simply cannot see." And Mrs. T. she nods her head, as if she were quite smart, and says, "Well, Mrs. J., this raising children is an art."

Julius Verne's Prophecies

When a man is a boy he reads Julius Verne. Now that he is a man (or is he?) he acts like Julius Verne—in how many instances in the war, and before it? Was it not Julius Verne who absconded a man in a traveling case and sent him overseas, who invented suffocating shells, mines at sea, submarines, airships, and the last two were admirably, with many other inventions not yet manifested, in Bacon's "New Atlantis" is, indeed, representative of the French imagination, which is scientific; the Russian is the German transcendental.—E. H. VISIAR in The Westminster Gazette.

Tragedy in Wasted Foods

According to the report of the Health Department, more than 360,000 pounds of approximately 45 tons, of food products, were condemned and destroyed last week. The lot was made up of food which, good for use when it started for New York, had spoiled en route and had been seized by inspectors. It was dumped below the lower bay. Back of this amazing piece of business, which amounts to little less than a tragedy of the markets in this season of monstrous overcharging and needless deprivation, is a story of faults in shipment, in transit management, or in both these particulars.

Labor Notes

Porto Rico employs 400,000 agricultural laborers in its principal industries. Toronto (Canada) District Trades Council has endorsed the formation of a labor party. The total membership of the Lace Operators' International Union is 1,152. Fifty thousand women are employed in the factories and stores of Wisconsin. Eleven members of the Labor group of the War Industries Committee have been arrested on charge of conspiring to overthrow the existing regime and establish a Social Democratic Republic. San Jose (Cal.) Woman's Civic League has asked the Supervisors to donate seeds and labor to plow vacant lots in the city so that the unemployment problem will be lessened by the employment of men. San Francisco Labor Council has introduced the physical training bill in the State Legislature. The bill proposes to install a system of physical training for boys and girls in the public schools, as opposed to military training. New York trade unionists are opposing the Bewley overtime bill, introduced in the State Legislature, which would authorize the State Industrial Commission to permit persons over 18 to work unlimited overtime in making up for losses occasioned by breakdown of machinery.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Announcement in Washington by National Committeeman A. Mitchell Palmer that Pennsylvania's Democracy will urge National Chairman Vance C. McCormick for Secretary of the Treasury has stirred up considerable comment in the State, because it would give Pennsylvania, whose Democrats failed when they had all the odds in their favor in the last gubernatorial campaign, two cabinet places. It is believed that the Palmer announcement is the commencement of a big drive by the national administration to get more congressmen from Pennsylvania and to further weaken the Republican hold in the coming gubernatorial election.

Extends Thanks

Please allow the members and pastor of the Ashbury M. E. Church to thank Mrs. Carrie Patton and Mrs. Lawyer W. Justin Carter for the delightful entertainment given last evening, 5th inst., in honor of Rev. D. W. Hays, district superintendent, and Rev. W. H. Gaines, pastor, at the home of Mrs. Patton, 117 Balm street. We also tender our sincere thanks to Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, B. M. Ward and U. G. Leeper and a host of friends who contributed in no small degree to the pleasure of the evening. Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, representing the friends there present, presented to Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Gaines the sum of \$16.50, as a token of their friendship and esteem, and wished God speed. Rev. Gaines leaves Monday for Baltimore, Md., the seat of the Washington annual conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, over which Bishop W. F. McDowell, D. D., of Washington, D. C., presides.

The Debt to W. J. B.

The American people owe to Mr. Bryan a great debt of gratitude. The longer Mr. Bryan lives and the more he says it grows plainer that in all sincerity the whole nation should be thankful to Mr. Bryan—for getting out of the Cabinet, before he had a chance to make any more breaks.—Boston Advertiser.

Wonderful Self-restraint

The Kaiser showed wonderful self-restraint in merely ordering our merchant marine to be seized, when he might have ordered our Navy off his ocean.—New York Evening Sun.

The Thinker

Back of the beating hammer By which the steel is wrought, Back of the workshop's clamor The seeker may find the thought, The thought that is ever master Of iron and steam and steel, That rises above disaster And tramples it under heel! The drudge may fret and tinker, Or labor with lusty blows, But back of him stands the Thinker, The clear-eyed man who knows; For into each plow or saber, Each piece and part and whole, Must go the brain of labor, Which gives the work a soul! Back of the motor's humming, Back of the belts that sing, Back of the cranes that swing, There is the eye which scans them, Watching through stress and strain, There is the mind which plans them— Back of the brawn, the brain! Might of the roaring boiler, Force of the engine's thrust, Strength of the sweating toiler, Greatly in them we trust, But back of them stands the schemer, The Thinker who drives things through; Back of the Job—the dreamer, Who's making the dream come true! —Berton Bralox.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Palmer and Postmasters

To the Editor of the Telegraph: I noticed in Saturday's paper some of the doings of A. Mitchell Palmer concerning postoffice appointments. Perhaps you never have heard what he did concerning the Mt. Union post-office.

Owing to the death of A. W. Jones, the office here became vacant November 27, 1916. The applicants all consisted of good citizens and lifelong Democrats of the town and men who have spent their lives building up the party. Among these applicants was Mr. Jones' son, who asked for the unexpired term.

The Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer ignores all these applicants and sends the name of Jack Wiley to be confirmed as postmaster. At the time of Mr. Jones' death this man was not a resident of town a year, and never lived in the town but once.

The citizens of this place were bitterly opposed to his appointment. It is the belief of the citizens that they know the way Palmer was induced to hand over the office, but they are not saying.

Yours respectfully, A. M. T. UNION CITIZEN.

Let Us Have Them

Why does not Commissioner Gross make public his specifications for fire apparatus? He is boasting of low prices for the equipment he is about to buy, but what does he receive with it? Does the city receive only the bare apparatus or does it receive all of the appliances and fittings usually regarded as necessary to proper operation? I understand the firemen have asked for this information but that it has not been forthcoming.

That Citizens' Committee

When the school board asked us to vote for the high school loan last fall the members told us that a committee of prominent business men as a Citizens' Advisory Committee would be called in to help decide what would be for the welfare of the district. In particular we were assured that this committee would be permitted to have a voice in the selection of an architect. Now we are told that the committee of citizens, any one of whom is head and shoulders above the average citizen in business judgment, if their success in a business way is any criterion, has made a grievous error in selecting Mr. Itner of St. Louis. If the board didn't want these men to make a decision why were they asked to act? For one would sooner accept the judgment of the committee than that of the board if the committee and the board could vote together. Itner would have a majority, yet five directors pretend to know more than a majority of the board and the committee combined.

OUR DAILY LAUGH



Evening Chat

By BRIGGS

Students of municipal affairs in Pennsylvania will find quite a few things of interest just now among the third class cities of the State and some activities which would not have been thought of a decade ago are occupying the attention of officials. Paved streets, parks and improved sewer systems are now regarded as much more matters of course as police and fire protection and the new lines of activity are along the lines of community work, especially devotion of certain streets at fixed times to playgrounds for children and dancing; the close regulation of markets, even to the extent of bluntly telling food price gougers to stop their practices and the operation of gardens such as were much in vogue in the days of the Pingree potato patches, and along the lines of the summer gardens conducted with so much success in this city the last few years under the auspices of the Civic Club and the associated charitable organizations. York and Wilkes-Barre are giving considerable attention to the gardens now, while Erie, which is rapidly developing its port facilities and its fishing industry, is doing the same thing. Chester, which has had a phenomenal development, is now planning to create a great Chester and to make the water front a bigger business asset, to establish model housing and to extend parks. Allentown and Bethlehem seem to be projecting a great rivalry and show a disposition to work and plan for great things in the days when their haits will be within a stone's throw. Eastern Pennsylvania for annexation, and if a legislative bill goes through Bethlehem will grow up in spite of county lines. Pottsville is giving countenance to restoring plans in its neighborhood of Allentown and Johnstown are keenly interested in development of water supplies and new highways. Out in the coke country the cities of Uniontown and Connellsville are projecting extensive municipal improvements and the new city of Butler will launch an ambitious program when it celebrates its centennial anniversary. Altogether, which has been suffering effects of abnormal industrial conditions and imported labor now has plans for municipal improvements in administration. All of the third class cities are growing and have plenty of resources which their people are now content shall be employed for common benefit to a greater extent than ever.

In this connection it is interesting to note from conversations of legislators that some of the larger boroughs of the State are moving toward changes in the third class city code and further tryouts for others before submitting to their voters propositions to become cities. On several occasions recently questions of entering the city class have been defeated largely through antagonism of the liquor interests, which objected to the higher license fees and were strong enough to hamstring good municipal moves. Enactment of a "home rule" amendment to the constitution, such as is proposed by Senator Reidinger, will bring more boroughs into the city class where there are greater opportunities and where they should be with their big populations and fine resources.

The manner in which every Harrisburg kid took to coasting late yesterday afternoon and last night was about the same. A few of the dozens of sledding parties in the Hill streets last night and they were by no means confined to youngsters. "Nuptial sledding" was the name of the game. A few Harrisburgers went over to Cumberland county to enjoy the hills and folks living in Steelton went to those of Swatara township for fun. It was about the same old story of sledding in this spring and no one seemed to want to miss the opportunity. In the east end of the city it seemed as though everyone who owned a sled was out for the fun.

"Something seems to be wrong about this Legislature," observed a former member of the assembly yesterday on his way home from the inauguration. "Well, outside of the fact that it has not done anything of any account, it does not appear to be anything different from other general assemblies," was the reply he got from several newspapermen who had run across him in a "Carry over" session.

Herman L. Collins, the Girard of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, makes this interesting observation on the recent report of the Pennsylvania Railroad: "An annual statement by President Rea is the tallest talk we ever hear. What is the record of the company in such stupendous figures on the one hand and the tiniest fractions of pennies on the other. Gulliver's giants and Lilliputians are met in a mad jumble. President Rea must alternately negotiate in his work. One moment he needs a Lick telescope and the next he needs a pocket power magnifying glass. "Whadya man telescope and microscope?" you ask. Just this. President Rea with one breath tells us his railroad system last year collected \$442,000,000 of revenues, but this to earn the price of one two-cent stamp it had to carry a ton of freight twelve miles. Can you beat that for vivid contrast?"

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—John Wanamaker is cruising on Florida rivers in his house boat. —Congressman Thomas S. Butler, in continuous service Sunday, is a keen navy advocate. —Judge J. Willis Martin, who is urging social service as an adjunct of the courts, is one of the veterans of the Philadelphia bench. —Mayor Armstrong, of Pittsburgh, will return from Florida this week. —Robert Whesley, the Philadelphia Golf Association president, says baseball is the national sport, but golf is next. —John Williams Patton, of Devon, noted for years for his horses, has scored in the dog and has raised some prize winners. —A. S. Deysher, of Reading, the president of the new racing circuit, has trained for years in what he calls "fairs for years in Berks county."

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg Steel is in use in machinery in League Island Navy yard? HISTORIC HARRISBURG. In old days the weekly newspapers used to be issued semi-weekly during legislative sessions. Noteworthy Fact. It is noteworthy that the Mexicans occupying the territory vacated by Pershing are Villistas, not Carranzistas.—New York Evening Sun.