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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 7
Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.—John 14:27.

HE IS RISEN

The stupor of pain, the chill of death, The agonized, gasping, falling breath, The stiffened limbs to the still tomb born All these, and then—the Easter morn! The nodding of lilies, the rose-dawn sky, And the King of Kings is passing by! The angels bow with drooping wings While nature's world in triumph sings. The stupor of sin, the chill of death, The blasting roar of the cannon's breath! A history written in blood and tears, Poor hearts breaking with anguished fears. The bursting of shells in a lurid sky, Yet the King of Kings is passing by! Unknown; by some ignored, denied, This Man of Sorrows they crucified.

For Christ is risen—oh blessed thought! And sweet shall be peace so dearly bought. ANNA HAMILTON WOOD.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

It is probable that the Legislature will reach final adjournment within a month or six weeks and much important and necessary legislation is still to be considered. Among the bills not yet introduced, but which should be presented in both Senate and House without further delay, are those providing for the permanent treatment of the Capitol Park zone in Harrisburg. All of Pennsylvania is interested in the rearrangement of the Capitol grounds as a result of the purchase of the property between the State House and the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is no time to be lost in the enactment of these measures.

It is understood that bills covering the matter have been prepared and are now being revised to cover omissions in the original drafts. Harrisburg is particularly interested in the development of the plans which have been comprehensively outlined for the regrading, planting and general treatment of the Capitol Park. The city has done much upon its own initiative, but it is more than ready to co-operate with the State officials in bringing to fruition the plans submitted to the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings for the permanent development of the several acres to be added to the park.

Also, Senator Beldeman has introduced a bill making appropriation for the purchase of a piece of ground upon the site of old Camp Curtin. Unless this measure becomes a law at the present session it is doubtful whether there will ever be permanent possession of this small part of the great camp ground of the Civil War. It is a patriotic movement and especially at this time it is important that the bills now in committee have favorable consideration. We believe the Legislature is in harmony with this proposition, and no time should be lost in reporting out the bill and sending it to the Governor, who is in hearty sympathy with the movement.

Harrisburg people should do all in their power to help along these worthy measures. It ought not to be a matter for the State officials only. Already they have indicated their desire to do these things and they must have the co-operation and support of our own citizens.

Incidental to the matters which have been mentioned is the suggestion of Governor Brumbaugh that the Capitol building should be a great art center; that not only the main structure, but also the buildings of the future, in their mural paintings and statuary, should represent all that is best in the history and development of Pennsylvania. Of course, these things will not all happen at one time, but the vision of the future should encourage every legislator to do his part in establishing here the art center of the Commonwealth.

BRITAIN'S NEW POLICY

GREAT BRITAIN has proposed two industrial development plans which should be of great interest to the people of the United States. These plans contemplate encouragement of cot-

ton and sugar production. It is asserted that within the British Empire can be produced all the cotton and all the sugar the United Kingdom will need.

During the year before the outbreak of the war, Great Britain imported nearly two million tons of sugar, 90 per cent of which came from Germany and Austria. Only an inconsiderable amount was produced within the British Empire. It is asserted that from the West Indian possessions of the Empire more sugar could be produced than would be necessary to supply all the British needs.

The proposal is that encouragement shall be given to the sugar industry either in the form of protection or a bounty, with the certain result that Great Britain will be made independent of other countries for this commodity in the future. The cotton necessary to supply British needs would be produced in Egypt and India, and this industry would also be protected through legislation.

With Great Britain thus entering upon the policy of building up home industries, it is difficult to understand how any American citizen can continue opposition to the restoration of a similar policy in this country.

WHO WILL DO THIS?

WHO will come forward with money enough to pay for an instructor in backyard gardening for the people of Harrisburg who want to help increase the supply of vegetables the coming summer by raising their own supplies? Seedmen say the response to the TELEGRAPHS call for volunteers has been general, but the fear is entertained that crops will not be nearly so large as might be expected, for the reason that many city people do not know much about gardening methods. Also, hundreds of school boys could be enlisted in the garden movement if they had a leader.

Foodstuffs will be higher in price the coming summer than ever before. Backyard gardens, properly conducted, would go a long way to relieve conditions for the people of the city. The salary of a paid instructor and superintendent would be saved many times over by the results such a man, devoting all his time to the work, would be able to achieve.

Who will come forward with the money?

FOOD PRICE CONTROL

THE biggest thing the government at Washington can do for the people of the United States at this juncture is to name a food price control commission. In a short time hundreds of thousands of producers will be taken from their daily tasks and turned into consumers who must be fed at the expense of the nation. Millions of others will be called upon to pay increased taxes to meet war expenses. Food speculators in this country may be expected to do just what they did at the outbreak of the war in Germany and England—corner what ever markets they can and boost prices to levels that would give the wealthy opportunity to live well while poor people verged on starvation. Even with all the steps that have been taken in Germany the accusation is openly made in Berlin that the price raisers have been able to provide for the rich and at the same time feather their own nests at the expense of millions of less fortunate folks.

Nothing like this should be permitted to happen in the United States. To be forewarned should be to be forearmed. We want no unnecessary hardships, and while the people will not shrink from any of the rigors of war that cannot be avoided, the government must understand that they will insist upon the maximum of protection against the extortion of provision barons having no regard for anything but the weight of their own purses. Given plenty of food at low prices Germany might hold out another year longer than will be possible under conditions as they exist. There is no danger that we in America will reach the extremities of hunger that are reported from Berlin. Neither is there any reason why the government should bring down on its head the reprobation of a patriotic people by failing to perform its manifest duty with respect to the control of food prices.

There have been hints from Washington that something of this sort is in contemplation. The sooner it is given the attention it deserves the better it will be for everybody. Prices are going to be high enough under the very best of conditions and every penny that can be saved must be conserved for the support of families who at any moment may lose for a time at least their providers.

GOING TO WAR

THE marked calm with which the country has received the word that the President and Congress find it no longer possible to keep out of war with Germany is the most remarkable feature of the week's news. Even the stock market failed to show fluctuations much out of the ordinary. Bonds continue firm despite preparations of the government to float tremendous new issues. The pulse of the nation is normal. There are no symptoms of "war fever." The beginning of the conflict in Europe was accompanied by security activities of great proportions in this country; so much so that it was necessary to close the stock exchanges. Yet our own plunge into the war is accompanied by scarcely a ripple.

There are several reasons why this is so. In the first place, it has been certain for weeks that formal declaration of war was absolutely certain. Finance and industry discounted the situation and were ready for eventualities as they came. Also, the country is well prepared in a financial way for any crisis and the people know it.

But above all is the supreme confidence of all Americans in the ability of the nation to come through this war victorious.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

An injection of factionalism into a discussion of appropriations to charitable institutions by the Legislature which occurred yesterday at a meeting of the House appropriations committee in Philadelphia has set the State buzzing and is taken to mean that the minority wing in the appropriations committee plans to repeat the tactics employed by John R. K. Scott and his allies in 1912 when they opposed the manner in which appropriations were made. The difference in this case appears to be that instead of demanding cuts in appropriations the minority faction will demand increases.

The matter bobbed up yesterday when the members of the House committee were attending a meeting after having made some visits. Representative W. T. Ramsey, of Chester, one of the older members of the committee, made an address in which he warned the charities that the exigencies of war might force the State to reduce its gratuities to hospitals and the like. Representative Herman L. Hecht, who comes from the home ward of Mayor Thomas B. Smith and who is a consistent opponent of the Penrose people, at once took issue and insisted that the State was very rich and that such a policy would be short-sighted. He said that liberal appropriations to hospitals and colleges were a part of preparedness and proceeded to back the Ramsey view. As a number of very liberal appropriations have been asked by hospitals under the guise of preparedness there have been some discussions which probably precipitated the clash yesterday. It is believed that Hecht will carry his fight into the Legislature, which will further add to the disturbances.

The Philadelphia Inquirer to-day charges that attempts are being made by city administration and ward leaders in Philadelphia to line up members of the House against the Philadelphia small council bill. The Inquirer says: "The smaller council bill, advocated by the Committee of Seventy and other reformers who have been co-operating with Senator Penrose in a general legislative program, is vigorously opposed by the Republican ward leaders, who wish to maintain the prestige which they have had for years in naming members of councils from their respective bailiwicks. The bill which George D. Porter is introducing in the courts is one of all elective offices in Philadelphia, was likewise attacked by active political workers, who canvassed the visiting legislative delegation. They want to retain the partisan ballot, with the nominees of the several parties being named at the party primaries in accordance with time-honored custom in Philadelphia."

Murrel Dobbins, former city treasurer of Philadelphia and well-known in the State, died yesterday, aged 75. Allegheny county judges are considering a suggestion that liquor licenses be abridged during the war period.

Altoona people are planning to send a delegation here next week to present views on third-class city legislation. Prof. J. A. Cooper, principal of Edinboro State Normal school, is out in a letter in which he attacks the State normal school system which he says cost \$600,000 a year which could be saved by the abolition of the State normal school. The professor's figures are disputed.

Philadelphians are threatening to test the action of the Public Service Commission in regard to the Broad street subway in the courts if it is not reconsidered on Monday.

Scholar in Politics

The scholar in politics has vindicated himself. Not only in our own White House, but in the greatest and most successful revolution the world has known—that of Russia.—Rochester Herald.

Labor Notes

Chicago cigarmakers are 95 per cent organized. Kansas has a new nine-hour law for women workers. Plumbers at Pueblo, Col., now get \$6 a day. Automobile mechanics at Boston have formed a union. Hoboken (N. J.) bartenders have secured a six-day week.

A metal trades council will be formed at Springfield, Ill. Johnson City (Tenn.) unions will start a co-operative store.

Derby (Conn.) Machinists' Union has women members. The Labor Press will hold its annual meeting in May.

More than 12 per cent of New York working women are married.

Rhymes from the Nursery

Two Easter Thoughts FOR A VERY LITTLE GIRL. On Easter Day if I am good, The Bunny will come out the wood; And bring me eggs and candy, too, Do I like Bunny? Well I guess I do!

FOR AN OLDER CHILD Last night the Easter tale my father told, As we sat round; How from the tomb the stone had rolled, Without a sound.

"My children, Christ arose, and from the tomb In triumph came; "And scattered wide the deep, deep gloom, Of death's domain."

At first it soñided very hard for me To understand, But as he talked—how clear it came to be, And oh! how grand!

For then I thought how all my plants and flowers Came from the earth; The cold, dark earth; and in the sun Sprang up in mirth. And how the yellow chicks came from the eggs The hen had laid; And after they had burst the shell, on tiny legs Chased through the glade.

Why yea! the resurrection's very plain, I love it so! I want it told once more and then again, In freighth's glow, —By Edna Groff Deihl, Paxtang, Pa.

When a Feller Needs a Friend



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Monument to John Hay

China is preparing to honor the memory of John Hay, founder of the policy of the "open door," as no other foreigner, living or dead, ever has been honored in China. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister to the United States, now in Washington, has been advised by one of the leaders of the Chinese Senate, that a bill has been introduced in the parliament and was virtually assured of passage for the erection of a monument to the former American Secretary of State in the central park of Peking. "By what was one of the most adroit strokes of modern diplomacy. Hay thus accustomed the world to accept the open door as the only decent policy for it to adopt toward China," says William Roscoe Thayer, in "The Life and Letters of John Hay" (Houghton Mifflin Company), one of the most successful biographies of recent years. "Not one of the governments concerned wished to agree to it; each saw more profit to itself in exploiting what it had already secured, and in joining in the scramble for more; but not one of them, after Hay, had declared for the Open Door, dared openly to oppose the doctrine. It was as if, in a meeting, he had asked all those who believed in telling the truth to stand up; the liars would not have kept their seats."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Perhaps Austria herself would like to sever diplomatic relations with Germany if she dared.—Easton Free Press. The hour has struck for the great Republic of the West to prove its worth.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Thank God that the land of Washington and Lincoln, the land whose honor is more sacred than life to every true American, has at last taken her stand with those sister nations who have declared that the civilization of the world shall not die. Millions of hearts to-day have greeted with joy and pride the word that has set us free. This word, in its dignity, its high sentiment and its passionate protest, will take rank with the most noble utterances that have ever been delivered from the Presidential chair.—Chester Times.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

THINKING IT OVER. Have you any idea where you are going for your vacation? Not exactly. We intend, however, to go as far and stay as long as we can on \$38.

THE PLAYER PIANO FIEND.

Piano music on a roll! She thinks divine, She has a most artistic soul, She plays it with her feet.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

War and Conservation

The great problem now in warring countries abroad is how to feed their people and the nations have been cut down until thousands are starving and many other thousands are undernourished. With the thousands of producers called to war, the food producing has largely stopped and our country has been called upon to help make up this deficit, until we are facing a serious situation in our own country by the scarcity and high cost of food, causing even riots in our cities. If our producers likewise are called to war greater will be the trouble. It brings us to a point that there must be a greater care to conserve our resources. This can be done largely through the elimination of waste and the greatest waste to-day in America is the waste which is brought about by the liquor traffic. America's drink bill alone is \$2,000,000,000 annually. This in itself is an awful waste. When we consider the figures in the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the year ending June, 1915, that 14,259,000 bushels of corn, 2,440,000 bushels of rye, 2,300,000 bushels of barley, and 123,500,000 bushels of wheat, besides much other food stuff, were used in making liquor, we can see the waste for alcoholic liquors do not destroy the tools or give anything whereby to nourish the body, but destroy the grains which would give nourishment. If this money and food were only wasted, it would not be all, but it is, in its quantity, disease, inefficiency and degeneracy in its train, and it will take many generations to overcome its curse and blight, because the great burden financially it places upon the people to care for these results of the traffic.

The American people have been aroused over the horrors of people being drowned by the submarines, and as dreadful as it is, yet it is nothing compared to what we have been having right in our own midst, by allowing an enemy to exist which destroys nearly 2,000 men a day, every day in the year, according to statistics of life insurance companies. Now, when men are needed, real men (and how many will not be able to pass the physical tests because they are impaired by alcohol) should not the government stop this dreadful waste and danger to our nation? Speaking in reply to a deputation of the Ship Building Employers' Federation of England, and speaking as the chancellor of the exchequer, discussing the great public question, David Lloyd George said: "We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and so far as I can see, the greatest of those three deadly foes is drink. I have growing conviction, based on accumulating evidence, that nothing but root-and-branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with the evil. I believe it is the general feeling that, if we are to settle with Germany militarily, we must first of all settle with liquor." What is true of England may also be true of America. Let us conserve our national resources, and the greatest of these is the American people themselves.

Patriotism does not consist only in shouting a gun and going out to fight a foreign foe, but all may show the greatest kind of patriotism by destroying our internal foes and making our beloved America a strong, healthy, sober nation. Let our people demand that this shall be done.

Ex-Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, says of "America's First Duty": "The greatest need in America to-day is the formation of a new national mind, the construction of a new national conscience and a reformation that will bring about a new nation—a nation with a firmer purpose, a clearer vision and a complete understanding of the words patriotism and Americanism."

Health Insurance

The bill introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature by Representative J. Dean providing for alleged "Health Insurance" was devised by Germany, in almost exactly the counterpart of the compulsory health insurance in Germany as an expedient to make possible a continuation of the militaristic policy of the Kaiser. It is a device devised by Bismarck as a sop to Socialism and to quiet the cry of democracy.

A Prayer For Peace

God of our fathers, be Thou near (We call to arms is ringing clear. Point, Thou, the way and guide our land Into the light, for which we stand. If war shall pay the price of peace, Lead us to aid in quick release. All nations now in bondage held, Into one brotherhood, all peoples wed. Grant us, we pray, if blood be shed Peace, universal, may reign instead. God of our fathers, be Thou near When call to arms is ringing clear.

Shrouded in Mystery

Everything is supposed to have some use, but no one has even suggested any useful purpose served by the existence of senatorial courtesy.—Indianapolis Star.

Evening Chat

According to what is being heard here the activity at the rifle ranges in the vicinity of Harrisburg is part and parcel of some pretty strenuous work under way in every part of Pennsylvania. The members of the rifle clubs in this city did not appear to be minding the raw weather of the last few days, but they got a holiday yesterday (and the days after, the leisure hours to go out and bang away at the targets. This interest in preparedness began here some years ago and was started in the days when a score of men who thought enough of readiness for trouble to work and pay at the ranges last summer. The members of the rifle clubs are probably half a dozen ranges inside of a twenty-mile line hung from the Capitol where men are shooting at the target. There is something grim about the manner in which the riflemen are at work. They are not talking of enlisting just now because many of them are men in their thirties and even in the forties, but they say that when the call comes and Uncle Sam needs to call on them they will be prepared to take their place in the line. Whether they go into the ranks or not their example should be contagious. Every man who has the chance should get a rifle and learn how to use it, say army officers, and those who have been studying the national situation. There is no telling what may turn up. Possibly some arrangement could be made whereby the range used by the National Guardsmen could be made available for the volunteer ranges, the business end of being ready this summer.

In a number of towns the officers of the National Guard companies have been taking pains to teach the young men of their communities the use of firearms. The students, so to speak, are not members of the companies, but they are interested and the officers have been encouraging so that if they ever desire to enlist they will not be absolutely green. The result has been that there are many young men who know how to handle firearms and who have some of the rudiments of soldiering who can be depended upon to fill up the ranks in case of real emergency and be useful members.

Attorney General Brown has placed in the gallery of portraits of the former Attorney General of the Commonwealth a handsome portrait of Wm. S. Kirkpatrick, Easton, who was Attorney General under Governor James A. Beaver. This portrait has been the one missing in the gallery for years and Mr. Kirkpatrick's modesty was the cause of it. Mr. Brown, however, prevailed upon him to supply a picture to an engraver. The engraving and he sent one which shows him in the days when he was residing in Harrisburg. The likeness is excellent. The series is well nigh complete. The gallery with the assistance of the late Frederic W. Fleiter, his deputy and others, some rare prints of chief legal officers of early days were secured. The living Attorney Generals were written to and requested. When Mr. Hampton Todd retired with the Stuart administration, Attorney General John C. Bell, his successor, secured from him portraits of Mr. Todd and of the late Frederic W. Fleiter, Attorney General many years before. The only other instance of father and son filling the office was that of the Reeds, who served before the Civil War.

Efforts are being made at the Capitol to get ex-Governor John K. Tener to sit for his portrait for the gubernatorial gallery. It is the only one not in place and its absence is much commented upon. When the former Governor was here recently he was asked about it and replied that he would not do it unless long enough for an artist to depict his likeness.

The speed with which the New Haven firm having the contract for demolition of the buildings in the Capitol Park extension is tearing down the structures is somewhat startling. The work is being done in a terrific manner from dawn to eve, and the way that walls are leveled and materials taken away is well worth watching. It is interesting to note that precious little lumber or clay or brick or stone remain long on the ground. Most of the material is sold early and the purchasers get right on the job and cart it away. Some idea of what way things are being done is gained from the statement that there are only a dozen buildings standing on State street, while the rest of the tract outside of Fourth street presents a desolate appearance.

The State Department of Labor and Industry has been called to the aid of the high school at Tulare, Okla., near Vinton, Tex., and Walla Walla, Wash. There have probably been more high schools to ask the assistance of Dr. Jackson's department, but these have been selected for variety. Generally when any one wants to know anything about the state in general or to make a complaint a letter is sent to the Governor or the Secretary of State and when a complaint is made to the Commissioner of Health Dixon is solemnly consulted—by mail. The letters addressed to the labor and industry department for amendment for school debates at which things making the rest of us gray are disposed of with celerity and satisfaction in a night. One letter which came out of the West asked sixty-seven questions regarding the labor conditions of the miners of Pennsylvania and the writer naively inquired whether Pennsylvania could be considered a State where things were very bad.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Senator W. W. Hindman, of Clarion county, is now the youngest member of the State Senate. —George W. Goetzau has entered upon his work as chief engineer of the New Jersey State highways, but has placed himself at the call of the government if needed. —Duncan Sinclair, of Fayette, was a member of the First Regiment of Engineers in the Porto Rico campaign. —Archibald Prendergast took part in the latest Philadelphia yesterday, having recovered from a recent illness.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg can mobilize many trucks for emergency war use? —HISTORIC HARRISBURG. The first State office was located in stores on Market street while the Legislature met in the Court House.

Those Who Are Out of Jail

From the New York Sun. The contribution of certain eminent neutrals are missing from this season's output. These include persons in or on the way to Federal prisons. But their associates still enjoying liberty are working hard to get them out, with the aid of dupes and gulls whose morals are less defective than their heads. The work is being done in a quiet way in Washington, beginning with fine appropriateness on April 1.