

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21

THE SCHOOL BOARD TANGLE

It is apparent that neither William E. Ittner nor C. Howard Lloyd is the choice of the school board as architect to design the new high schools under the loan approved by the voters last fall.

Just how this shall be done remains to be developed, but whatever the solution of the unfortunate controversy shall be it must be reached without delay.

That there may be no chance of a continuance of the dispute it might be well for the board to select three architects of note to pass upon competitive plans, the directors to be guided by the judgment of these experts.

To-day's great parade is a fine demonstration of the real patriotism of Harrisburg, but it simply visualizes what has been the inherent character of a patriotic community from the very beginning of the John Harris settlement.

VACANCIES IN COUNCIL

TWO vacancies now exist in the City Council of five and the three remaining members are confronted with a grave and important duty.

It is regrettable that such public spirited men as William Jennings and John A. Affeck, who have declined to consider the offices in question, are so engaged with their own affairs that they find it impossible to respond to what is generally believed to be a universal call.

All that the people expect is the filling of the vacancies with representative Harrisburg citizens who are imbued with the importance of disinterested and intelligent service in the interest of all the people.

OUR DEBT TO FRANCE GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH has done well to call our attention to the debt which we owe France by setting aside April 26, anniversary of the date upon which LaFayette set sail for America, as "France Day" in Pennsylvania.

Of all the incidents of our national history none is more appealing than that having to do with the brave young volunteer from France who threw in his lot with the American Revolutionists for the sake of mankind, and afterward had such a large part in making France an ally of the struggling colonists.

But nineteen years old, able to speak the English language only in a very broken manner, he was at first received somewhat coldly by members of Congress. LaFayette, on learning the situation, instantly asked

the privilege of joining the American army on two conditions: First, that he might serve as a volunteer without command; second, that he should receive no pay for his services.

The very next day he was introduced to Washington, who was immediately won by the young man's engaging character. The general received the youth without delay into his own military family, to the great joy of the guest, and thus began a friendship notable in the history of great men, and which continued with singular devotion till the farewell of death.

It was impracticable to place LaFayette immediately at the head of a fighting force. It would have been unjust to American officers, who had nobly led their men during the two years of hardship already endured. But at the battle of Brandywine, in our own State, he so distinguished himself by gallant fighting as to win unusual praise.

Just twenty years old, an enthusiastic friend of popular liberty in whose battles he had just poured out his own blood, eager for honorable fame, the acknowledged favorite and friend of the greatest of patriot generals on earth, he was already honored with rank and authority of the foremost worth.

Circumstances did not favor LaFayette with remarkable occasions for military renown during the American Revolution, but whatever responsibilities he did assume were ably sustained. He proved a discreet and efficient commander on every field where he fought.

When at last France entered into an actual alliance with the American Colonies, both for purposes of commerce and war, and on February 7, 1778, war against England was declared, LaFayette felt it wise to return to his native land for purposes of consultation.

Franklin wrote to Congress in March, 1779: "The Marquis de LaFayette, who, during his stay in France, has been extremely zealous on all occasions, returns again to fight for us. He is infinitely esteemed and beloved here, and I am persuaded will do everything in his power to merit a continuance of the same affection from America."

When LaFayette came back, Congress passed a special resolution of welcome. He was immediately placed in charge of the defense of Virginia. He retained this important command till October, 1781, performing its difficult duties with consummate skill, doing all it was possible to do with the means at his command on the witless of no less a personage than Washington himself.

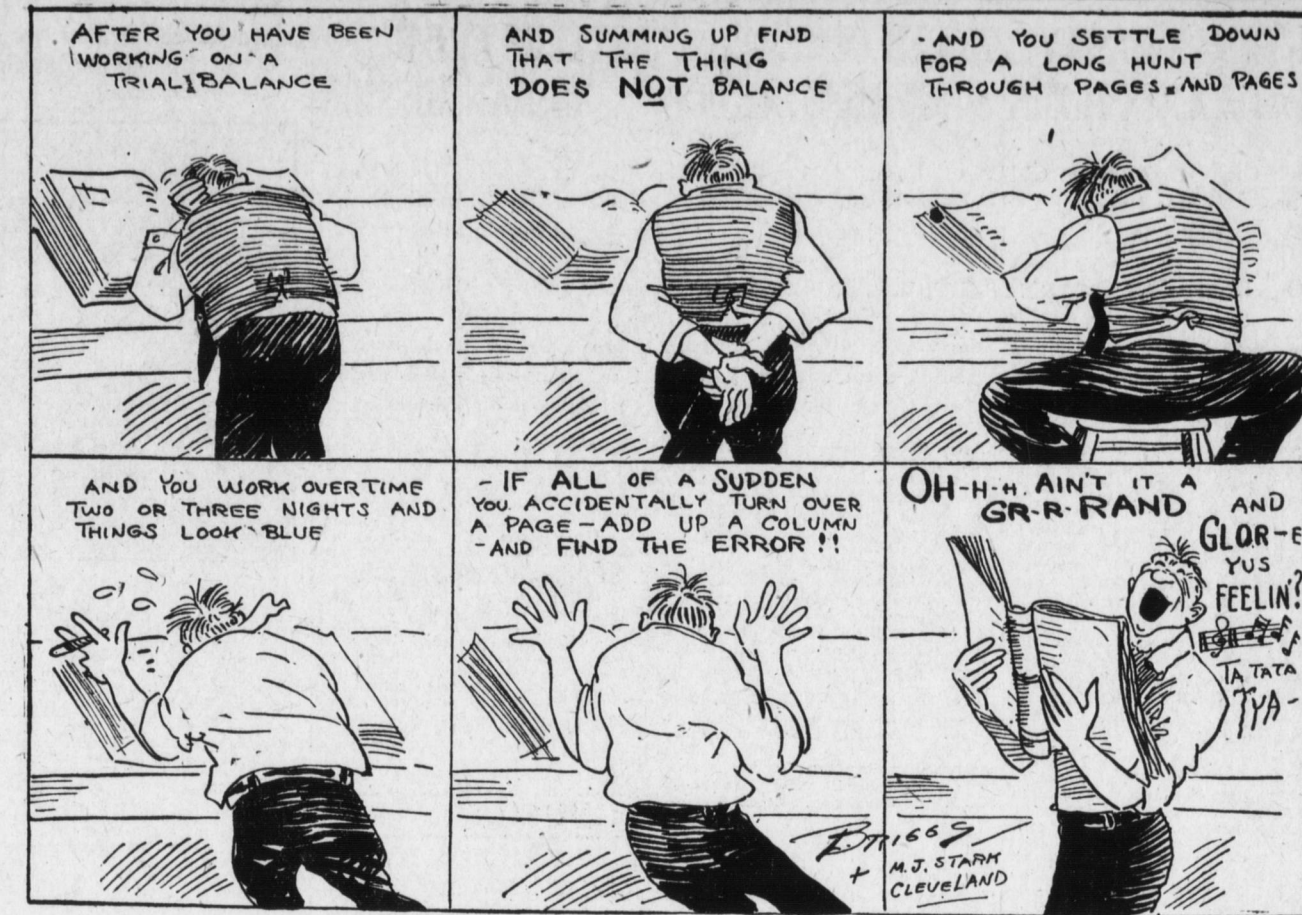
Berlin having assured us that there are no German submarines in American waters, we are now firmly convinced that there is a whole flock of 'em hovering about.

CONSIDERABLE criticism has grown out of disloyal sentiments expressed by individuals here and there against our own government and in favor of Germany.

Through the efforts of the British Minister of Labor, who will endeavor to eliminate women drivers, a threatened strike of the drivers of buses, teams and taxis in London has been averted.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?

By BRIGGS



Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Insult our own government. They must do as Attorney General Gregory suggested—"Obey the law and keep your mouth shut."

Thousands of foreign-born citizens are now loyally supporting the government of the United States. Many natives of Germany who are now citizens of this country are among our most loyal people.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

If you haven't but 'git-up-and-git enough to raise one little radish, raise it and lay it upon the altar of your country.—Houston Post.

Wonder if these big shell-rimmed spectacles worn by college students make their fathers think they have strained their eyes studying nights.—Albany Argus.

Girls with red hair, blue eyes and white skin will be sure to cause the patriotic boys to stand at attention.—New Orleans States.

Of course, President Wilson is not compelled by any law to follow all of the advice that is given him.—Los Angeles Times.

Labor Notes

A factor in the ultimate relief of the paper shortage may be the action moves of the Chinese government, which has decided to have papermaking taught in government schools.

Dallas (Texas) Typographical Union has signed a five-year agreement with newspapers in this that city. Increased wages and improved working conditions are assured during this period.

Candy workers in Chicago are discontented and are holding trade union agitation meetings. They are protesting against unbearable work conditions, long hours and low wages.

Wentworth County (Canada) Council has passed a resolution disapproving of the action of the government in passing the teachers' pension bill because no provision was made for other workers.

If the Tennessee State Legislature adopts a proposed measure it will be a criminal offense for detective agencies or individuals to eavesdrop or use a dictagraph in spying on trade unions.

The American labor movement will not be represented by a delegation at the fifth anniversary celebration of the Yu-Ai-Kai, or Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, to be held in Tokio this month.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Auditor General-elect Charles A. Snyder will probably ask for the resignation of everyone connected with the auditing department of the State government when he takes hold for a four-year term on May 1.

Plans of both the new Auditor General and State Treasurer are to go slow in making changes. They will wait by with searching notes the coming week to discuss details and it is generally expected that men in charge of important work will be continued for the present.

The two new officials have declined to make any announcements as to the men whom they will name for important places. It is said that Gabriel H. Meyer, former legislator, may become connected with the Auditor General's office.

Gov. Brumbaugh will await word from Attorney General Brown before taking any steps in the matter of the resignation of Congressman O. D. Bleakley, of Venango county. It was learned to-day that a son of the Congressman had been here during the week and that some legislators from the Bleakley district had been busy trying to find out what was going to be done.

According to legislative leaders the \$2,000,000 defense fund bill will be passed on second reading in both branches of the Legislature next Monday as presented this week. Senator Vore said that the Governor would veto the bill, but it is not believed that when it comes down to the last action that he will do anything of the kind.

The Philadelphia Press to-day says that the bill recently signed by the Governor requiring counties to pay more for the care of insane will save the Commonwealth over \$800,000. It also remarks that the bills were by with scarcely a note from legislators who were looking after bills affecting counties.

McNichol men won what the Philadelphia Ledger terms "the first skirmish of the city-wide fight" yesterday by getting certain ward and division lines changed to the advantage of a McNichol leader. The Vore men opposed the plan.

Philadelphia people are commencing to take a tremendous interest in the hearing on the second class city nonpartisan law repealer. The hearing is probably to be held by some Scranton people too. The bill was sent to the elections committee by the House on Thursday.

Men who have started suits in the Philadelphia transit mix-up are defending with considerable vigor charges that politics is behind their moves. They contend that they were not in the mix-up and that the Vore-Cox bond issue bill will be opposed at a hearing to be held shortly.

The plan of the committees in charge of appropriations in the Legislature of visiting institutions in a body may be abandoned after this session and such work of investigation as is needed may be turned over to subcommittees to handle, which used to be the method. The proposed plan would not only be cheaper but easier on the committeemen and on the places visited. The ordinary committee now consists of about twenty-five men who make a trip and the effect of the committee flanked by a lot of officers and attendants going through a State lunatic hospital or similar institution can be easily imagined. And when all herded together legislators seldom get a chance to see for themselves what is really needed and the institutional authorities have little opportunity to explain as they desire. There have been a number of complaints from legislators themselves, especially those who made the trip during inauspicious week when they hit the worst weather of the year.

Neighbor Women 'll Tell, Though

(Rogers, Ark. Press)

Miss Ferbe Low has been in this vicinity the past week, introducing a new line of corsets. Several of our young ladies are trying to walk as if they had bought one.

Damp Life

I never saw a submarine; I never hope to lamp one; But from the pictures I have seen, The life must be a damp one.

—The Green Book Magazine.

I Didn't Raise My Boy to Do His Duty

I DIDN'T raise my darling boy to be a trooper tough; For, early did I realize that out of finer stuff Than other boys my son was made; therefore I brought him up To be about as useful as a speckled setter pup.

To have his epidemics shrunk by evening dews and damps; His olfactory senses dulled by awful smells of camps; To do without his manicure; also without his cane. And march out to a sentry's post and pace it, in the rain. I've raised him up eugenically, upon the prize plan, And he shall never, never be a soldier—or a man.

I didn't raise my child to be a bluff marine; To form a stork attachment for the plebeian bayonet. I'd rather, oh, much rather, see my son in a trench Than clambering through the rigging, with a clasp knife in his teeth.

I've raised him like a Persian cat, on soulful pabulum, And it would cause his head to ache to listen to the cold; To have his epidermis shrunk by evening dews and damps; His olfactory senses dulled by awful smells of camps; To do without his manicure; also without his cane. And march out to a sentry's post and pace it, in the rain. I've raised him up eugenically, upon the prize plan, And he shall never, never be a soldier—or a man.

"The Little Grandmother of the Revolution" A Type For Americans

WHILE we are bubbling over with patriotic fervor and enthusiasm it may not be amiss for us to consider for a moment the rigors of Siberia and come out of that awful life of penal servitude as ardent and as vigorous in the defense of its cause as it went in. When the Czar was overthrown recently and the men and women of Russia who had been banished to Siberia because they had been outspoken in the cause of freedom were permitted to return to their old homes and their families, there came back with them Catherine Breshkovskaya, known affectionately to millions of Russians as "The Little Grandmother of the Revolution."

She is the idol of the people now and is greeted affectionately wherever she goes. "I am glad to have had my part in bringing freedom to my people," she said to an American newspaperman. "The price I paid was not too heavy. It is all wiped out by the great thing that has happened in Russia."

Two years ago there was published in America newspapers the following remarkable account and letter of the experience and sufferings of this brave little woman: "Babushka" (Little Grandmother), as she has been affectionately called, the Little Grandmother of the Russian revolutionists, Catherine Breshkovskaya, has written a letter to Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone, saying that the rigors of her life-long exile to Siberia have been made even more severe than before. It is a coincidence that this word from the brave old fighter for the liberty of her people should come during the celebration in memory of Lucy Stone's fight for the liberty of her sex.

"Mme. Breshkovskaya's letter is written in no complaining tone. Apparently her spirit is as unbroken at seventy-two as when, a girl in her twenties, she was taken from her father's estate in the province of Chernigoff into the imprisonment which has been her fate through most of her life. Her eyes are dimmed by cataracts now, and her great solace, reading, is taken from her. She can just see to sew for a little while each day on white materials, and that is her one diversion. Yet, she writes almost cheerfully, dwelling on the joy she has from Miss Blackwell's letters, which bring her into touch with humanity, and explaining that her address will henceforth be Yakoutsk, Siberia. But this place is much further north than her former place of exile, and it had been the hope of her friends that she might be removed to a part of Siberia where the climate would be less rigorous instead of more so.

"This is the letter: 'I can now tell you with certainty what my future address will be: Yakoutsk, Siberia, Asia, via Japan. The efforts of my friends to have me allowed to live in a more southerly part of Siberia have failed, and I shall be two thousand versts further north than at Kirensk, where I have been. It is hardly a surprise to me, and life at Kirensk was so hard that no change will frighten me. I am only sorry for

the two additional months that I have had to spend in prison here during the short summer; for the convey with which I am to travel does not start for the Lena till July. "At Yakoutsk the cold goes down to 55 degrees. Winter lasts fully eight months. The ground is still covered with snow, and in August there are sharp frosts at night. The two months of summer are very hot, and make it possible to raise a few vegetables and a little grain. "But, as it is the capital of the province of Yakoutsk, which stretches in every direction, there are a few doctors there, and more people than at Kirensk, where there was often no medical aid. There are also some political exiles there. I shall try not to lose what is left of my health, and it is not improbable that I shall succeed, thanks to the care that all my friends take of me.

"Your letters and papers bring me near to you and make me share in the interests of another world, and that of great interest to me, as I love to be in touch with human life. The longer I live the more fully I understand that the dearest thing in me is an invincible and ardent love for the human race, which I am convinced contains within itself all the germs of intellectual improvement; to an indefinite extent of an ascent to a moral life which will make it infinitely happy.

"This habit of living in the life of humanity as a whole has so associated me with universal psychology that I lost myself in it, and I care very little about my individual fate, which is not dear to me when separated from the general course of things. History, notable women, and left an impression so strong that a movement was started, when she returned to Russia and was again imprisoned, to intercede for her release. She had been urged to stay here, but her heart was with her peasants in Russia. It is considered marvelous that she has so long survived, for she was gently bred, and the hardships to which she has been subjected are almost unbelievable."

Here is the kind of patriotism that America has known in the past; it is the kind we must have now, if we are to win this war.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Those Vacant Plots Editor of the Telegraph The newspapers of the city have been advocating the use of all vacant lots for garden purposes. There is a plot of ground between Curtin and Seneca along Jefferson street, that is not in cultivation and I do not suppose it will be as the agent says it cannot be used for gardening purposes. How then can children or persons wishing to plant gardens do so when this is the case? S. Jefferson Street.

Evening Chat

Of all the sights in Harrisburg there is none more inspiring than the flag with floats from the tall staff on the peak of the roof of the central building of the State Capitol. It is the highest placed flag in Harrisburg and the view at night with powerful electric lights throwing their beams upon it is to be had from afar. There have been many comments made upon the splendid flag which the State authorities are displaying and a prominent Pittsburgher who here for the legislature has written this about it: "The flag on the State Capitol knows not the sound of the sunset gun or the rising ceremony in the morning—it flies and flaps in the wind for 24 hours and is in full view all the time. During the day there is no trouble in seeing the wonderful beautiful banner as it sways from the roof of the main building of the State—and at night it is thrown out in bold and patriotic relief by the aid of three powerful reflectors—and itself throws out a thrill that instantaneously sweeps through the mind and body of the citizen as he happens to see the handiwork of the State that means more to America and American ideals than any other in the wonderful Union. Children in European schools have been taught that their flag is naturally the greatest but even in Germany they have been told that the emblem of the United States is the most beautiful. Whose flag is the trifle high and the folds of the beacon straighten out in sharp crackling sounds, it is like a wireless message to those interested" that the greatest nation bent its neck at last taken a hand in the world war and for the importance of that declaration refers the world to the pages of history dealing with other years.

"Walking through the illuminated flag makes a most beautiful motion picture. It is inspiring, bright and easily discernible in the surrounding blackness. A bright beacon still sentinel on the first line, there is a black-grey clad figure, with campaign hat pinned up on one side who silently patrols the avenues of the Capitol during the night and is listed as a trooper in the State Police.

"America is slow to resent what other nations would speedily demand an account for and in the Union Pennsylvania is among the most conservative. However, Pennsylvania's sons are to-day in the 'six feet' in many lands and on the bottoms of numerous boats and in the buildings of their devotion and greatest sacrifice for that same banner that constantly is flying over the Capitol, Pennsylvania's history, the history of the nation. Within her boundaries liberty was born and the flag was conceived by one of her daughters. Today she is running neck and neck for first place in honor. She is of intense Republican leanings generally—to-day she is intensely Wilson. Right or wrong—the President. And so the flag over the Capitol is still thrilling the population of Pennsylvania—it is now and forever the beacon light for the depressed and downtrodden of every clime. The flag is the symbol of the world and her hundred million lovers will be multiplied many times.

Flag raising appear to be the order of the day and almost every afternoon about the time the turbines change in the mills or the railroad shops there is an outburst of cheering and whistling heard from over along the Pennsylvania railroad. The shrieking of the whistles caused people to think that fire had broken out and there was some nervousness, but it soon dawned that another flag was being raised and the burning of the flag gave encouragement. There is hardly a shop in the whole railroad district that does not have a flag flying and each flag was put up with a demonstration.

Speaking about flags the interior of some of the shops at Steelton are filled with the national ensign. There are flags of all sizes and the buildings bear handsome colors. But the real patriotic spirit is shown over every bench, machine and crane. Even furnaces have flags over them. In spite of the fact that the population of Steelton is certainly on the job with flags.

Traveling men who have been in towns and cities where burning demonstrations have been held lately say that they attract literally thousands of people from every section roundabout. Berks county turned out in force for the Red Cross demonstration and that at Pittsburgh drew people from many miles around.

The bulletin of the State Department of Agriculture says that judging from reports reaching its statistical bureau, that the people of the State are willing to go back to the days of the ancient Egyptian and all chicken eggs were hatched in community hatches. With this difference, the Egyptians used hatching hovers; used burning dung as the source of heat; used Egyptian sandals and finger tips as thermometers and Pennsylvania is now installing everywhere modern, double regulated and controlled electric burning so-called giant incubators that will accommodate tens of thousands of eggs at one time. These modern giant hatching are used both for custom hatching and for supplying the day old chick trade. For the farmer and poultry grower they are a great convenience as the percentage of hatch is very good and three chicks can be had from a large number and all of one age thus greatly simplifying the growing of chicks and putting this yearly job through at one time instead of scattered over the year. The entire summer was the method farmers had to depend on when broody hens were the only means at hand.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Col. Edgar Jadwin, United States Army, retired, at Pittsburgh, is raising regiment of engineers.

—H. C. Huber, president of the Scranton Board of Trade and well known here, is engaged in a campaign to stimulate membership in the organization so as to make it more effective.

—Judge J. A. McIlvaine, of Washington county, but three briefs out of business by the county by injunction because they violated the law relating to soliciting business.

—C. R. Lantz, who was marshal of Lebanon at the parade, is a former State Senator.

—William J. Peck, prominent Pittston man, has been chosen president of the Red Cross organization in his city.

DO YOU KNOW

That Dauphin county steel is in helmets of fighters in France?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

General Zachary Taylor was a visitor to the State Capitol on the occasion of a demonstration after the Mexican war.

Hamilton (Ontario, Canada) plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union has secured a three-year agreement and raised wages for the first year to 47 cents an hour for the first two years and 50 cents an hour for the third year.