

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

Founded 1837

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

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

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

By carriers, ten cents a week; by mail, \$5.00 a year in advance.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 31

The thing we long for that we are For one transcendent moment.

—LOWELL.

CAN YOU AFFORD IT?

ASK yourself this question: "Can I afford not to buy a Liberty Bond?"

Then answer it this way: "If I value the privileges I have enjoyed as an American citizen—if I want to make certain that my children and future generations shall enjoy the same privileges—I must do my share toward stemming the tide of oppression which threatens our shores. I must do my part in showing President Wilson, our government in general, our army, our navy and our allies that every person in the United States is solidly supporting them. Therefore, I must buy a Liberty Bond."

Then go into the nearest bank and ask the man at the window how it can be done by investing a dollar a week for a little less than a year.

Just what does Hindenburg mean by a line?

JAPAN AND THE WAR

THE prominent part Japanese torpedo boat destroyers have taken in submarine activities in European waters within the past two weeks indicates that Japan has begun to realize the gravity of the situation which England faces on the seas. The part Japan has played in this war has been largely selfish. It has been the Japanese policy to "let George do it." Nominally at war with Germany, the only part Nippon had played up to a month ago was the taking of a few minor German forts in China—of vast importance to Japan in her conquest of the East—and the sale of large quantities of munitions to Russia.

It is remarkable that while troops by the hundred thousand have been rushed from India, Australia and Canada to the aid of the allies, not more than a few hundred Japanese soldiers, if any, have found their way to the European battlefields. No reason has been given for this. No sooner did the United States declare war on Germany than representatives of the allies swarmed to Washington, as ready to seek assistance of men as of money. Apparently no such requests were made of Japan.

Now, however, there appears to be a gradual awakening in Japan. A separate Russian peace would mean a Russia friendly to Germany and a successful Germany would mean frightful revenge upon Japan and the demolition of the tower of dreams Japanese have built around their scheme of dominion in the East. In short, Japan soon must come into the war on a scale commensurate with her state of preparedness or be ready to take either a minor part in the triumph of the allies or to waste a losing war at frightful cost should Germany prove victorious. Very distinctly it is now "up to the Japs" and there are signs that Tokio is not unaware of the trend of affairs.

"Germany will be punished," says Kipling. Kipling apparently has a pretty good hunch.

A BAS THE HARD-BOILED SHIRT

HOORAY for the Haberdashers' Association! A grateful public (male) hails 'em as benefactors of mankind, friends of democracy, liberators of a half hundred million throttled throats and as many embattled manly bosoms.

Reports from Chicago are that the haberdashers have placed their ban on the hard-boiled shirt, the high-standing stiff collar and starched cuffs. Starch is needed for food. Hence, as patriots, we are asked to wear our starch inside our chests instead of on the outside. Taken by and large this is not a very hefty order. As patriotic Americans we can think of sacrifices that would be much harder to make. Yea, we rejoice in conforming absolutely to this new dictum of the arbiters whose decree it erstwhile was that we should go about clad in stiff and unyielding garments that had they been inflicted upon a horse or dog would have brought down upon the perpetrator's head the righteous wrath of the S. P. C. A.

But let by-gones be by-gones. If the Kaiser were to quit right now and let Harden run for President we'd be willing to call it all off and get square with the Germans by letting them have the agony of a popular election every four years. So with the haberdashers. If they let us alone with our new-found blessings, if they permit us to loll about in flannel shirts and soft collars, to

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Time for closing up the work of the Legislature will probably not be until the lawmakers return to Harrisburg next Wednesday.

Leaders of the Senate who were in Philadelphia yesterday have determined to talk over the general situation with House leaders and it is possible that the recess idea may be revived. Certain declarations about an agreement on appointments and confirmations which were rife last week have not been very well substantiated and the wish seems father to the thought in a good many cases.

A week ago some of the legislative leaders were making preparations to resume their business at home about June 22, it being thought that the legislative recess would be on June 21. In the last day or so there has been more talk of June 28, and even mention of the first week in July.

It is taken for granted that the appropriation bills will be rushed through to the Governor's office and that he will have to act upon them before the close of the session, which would require forcing into ten days what a Governor generally has twenty or twenty-five days to handle.

An interesting sidelight on state politics comes from Philadelphia, where Senator J. P. McNichol has made a last report to Mayor Smith's telegram charging that the Senator listened to men in corporations. The Senator and the Mayor have been pretty firm but there are signs of a break, which is all the more interesting because McNichol and the Vares seem to be busily emphasizing their close relations. Senator McNichol said that it was up to the Mayor to get the transit lease and that he was opposed to giving the Public Works Commission any more authority in the matter. The chances are that there will be a row over the transit bills here next week.

The Philadelphia North American to-day prints an interesting list of possibilities for governor, viewing the election from the Philadelphia Ledger discovers that this year the state will elect twenty-six judges and the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times that the Governor Brumbaugh would be very glad to have the legislators go home.

The fight over the bill to take the nonpartisan feature out of the second-class city law will be settled next week when Senate reconvenes. There will probably be a bill from the calendar has aroused antagonism among some of the senators and when the bill gets to the House again there will be a hot battle.

The Luzerne county judgeship contest in which Judge Fuller will fight for honors with Thomas Shea, has given rise to promises of State-wide interest this year. The two men have been much in the public eye and both have been preparing for the contest for some time.

All over the State men have been watching what the Governor would do about the bill changing the method of paying the salaries of the legislators. It has been well known that the Governor did not desire the Legislature to sit any longer than necessary and that he would be glad to hasten adjournment has been made very irrelly.

The third-class city bills will be taken up in Senate committees during the coming week and it is expected that the law will go over the details of each bill. An agreement on reporting out will be made and the measures take their chance of becoming law.

Democratic legislators are planning a large talkfest when the two Democratic platform bills get up on the floor and the House reconvenes. The Democrats have missed so many chances this session that they will try to make up for lost time and will devote the entire month of June to the Legislative Journal to preparation of campaign thunder.

The German Record

On the day when German airplanes dropped bombs in Dover, killing twenty-seven women and twenty-three children half a mile from any military work, the German government announced that it would continue sinking hospital ships "in the entire barred zone and in the Mediterranean"—except at one point, under the terms of the Geneva Convention.

So lengthens the grim record that will be washed out in blood. Beginning with the Belgian "scrap" and through lawless murder of civilians on land and sea and from the sky; through forced contributions, and rapines against the old and the young; through the desecration, and sculptured ornaments of antiquity battered down; through poison gas in the trenches and in the air; through the ravages of France, and devastation of homes without war excuse, and the seizing of old men, women and girls to drag into the inferno of the butchery of the wounded under the Red Cross, the red recital runs to our day, unmitigated by any sign of returning sanity or hope for the future.

Reckless of the future, though the world is at last rising in armed protest against her intolerable acts, Germany, as though she were a child, is still in the grip of a mad ambition.

No peace can be made with militarism that wages war in disregard of every softening scruple devised by civilization. No peace can be made in the forefront. The German people themselves must be unyoked from the wolf.—New York World.

Air Cavalry

In the present war cavalry cannot be used as effectively because of the trench fighting. For the first time in history cavalry is faced by a swifter, deadlier, more mobile arm—the aeroplane.

But the aeroplane itself, effective as it has proved, has been used, in a sense, with European conservatism, and the embattled soldiers now have their thousands of air scouts and air cruisers, but one venture to believe that were a Napoleon to lead in the air, the embattled soldiers would develop the new factor as Napoleon developed artillery and as Lee developed cavalry.

The use of aeroplanes in the task of setting a good example to his subjects. It is only another manifestation of the tact and common sense which have helped to make his throne secure.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Closer Relations

[From the New York Telegraph.] It is the late spring a result of closer relations with Canada?

Charles M. Schwab says:—Integrity, incidentally, is one of the mightiest factors in salesmanship. If you have a reputation for staying facts exactly, for never attempting to gain momentary advantage through exaggeration, you possess the basis of all successful salesmanship.

MOVIE OF A MAN WITH A TIME TABLE

CONSULTS TIME TABLE FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING TRAINS GOING TO PURDYVILLE



HERE 'TIS TRAINS MARKED * - DO NOT RUN ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

(LOSES HOLD ON TIME TABLE) (PLACE IS TORN) "WELL THERE'S ONE AT 8—NO AT 10.06—NO THAT'S SUNDAYS ONLY"

"WHILE LOOKING UP THE TIME—A TRAIN HAS LEFT FOR PURDYVILLE"

"ARRIVE PURDYVILLE" "LOOKS FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING STAR"

"OH LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL 9.41. WONDER WHAT THE STAR MEANS"

"WEEK DAYS—HERE'S ONE—LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL 10.15" AND ARRIVE—

"DECIDES TO CALL UP PRESIDENT OF ROAD FOR FURTHER INFORMATION"

By BRIGGS

Evening Chat

Published statements that the United States army plans to change its divisions so that they will contain but two brigades each of those four infantry regiments each caused considerable astonishment here.

as the United States laws governing organization of militia have been followed to the letter and Pennsylvania has a complete tactical division, one of the two states in the country to have such arrangement of its military arm. The new plan would cause considerable changing and shifting about and undo the hard work of the last few years by state officers. An interesting statement about the proposed change is that it would mean for formation of one machinegun company to each battalion instead of one company as at present. There would thus be a machinegun company to each three companies of infantry which the war studies to date. It is also reported that the number of guns in each machine company would be increased to 200 men instead of 150. This would mean that Harrisburg would furnish about 250 men and seven officers to the Eighteenth regiment. Under the new plan, as reported, there would be 2,600 men and seven officers to a regiment, and predicted that it would mean difficulty in getting equipment in time for mobilization at such strength by the middle of July.

The striking posters about the city urging people to volunteer in the Liberty Loan and to enlist come from the State Committee of Public Safety, which has also issued a very notable poster reminding citizens of registration day next Tuesday. News in Pennsylvania history has the poster campaign gone as far as it is being carried now because the posters will be well worth preserving.

Men connected with the registration plans in this city are commencing to study the persons within the range of the first draft so that they will be ready to meet any difficulties which may arise because of foreign languages. As a result there has been a quiet listing of every person in Europe, all of which are represented here. The court interpreters will be on general duty subject to call that day and men who have knowledge of various tongues will volunteer their services.

The scarcity of tomato, pepper and other plants experienced in Liberty Loan in the season by growers of vegetables has been somewhat overcome by the efforts of greenhouse men to bring on early crops. The large number of private greenhouses now operated in the vicinity has used up more plants than ever before and for a time it looked as though there would be a famine. Now, however, plants are just beginning to come into the market. A larger number of plants are being raised than in any previous year hereabouts. Properly cared for sweet potatoes are a successful and profitable crop in this locality.

A well-known minister put the Liberty Loan proposition in this language the other day: "It is the Liberty Loan and get back your money, principal and interest, an indemnity, collected by the enemy at a time when you will pay both principal and interest—getting back nothing."

That is what it is—either buy a bond or receive interest or pay an indemnity and lose both principal and interest.

Older residents of the city to-day recalled the first Memorial Day parade held in Harrisburg. It was in 1868 and Major Lane S. Hart was the marshal. The route of the parade was from the center of the city and there were impressive exercises attended by thousands of people.

Stories by the dozen could be told of the late Edwin M. Householder, the Capitol Policeman who died a day or so ago. Mr. Householder knew every man of prominence in State affairs for forty years and most of them by their front names, and he used to tell many of the incidents of the times when he ran the first elevator in the Capitol and of mistakes made by men in getting into the Capitol. Mr. Householder will be missed by many visitors to the State House.

OUR DAILY LAUGH



ONE WAY. She: Did you ever go a-courting? He: Oh, yes! She: What did you say? He: I said, "Good morning, Judge."

GIVING IT TIME. "Hustle up, old man! Remember the world owes you a living." "I know; but I don't feel like being hard on it until after this heat wave."

BETWEEN GIRLS. "She says she wishes she could see herself as others see her." "That's just an excuse for spending a lot of time in front of a mirror."

DO YOU KNOW That Harrisburg furnished some interesting experiments in electric street railway construction when the first line was built? HISTORIC HARRISBURG The first furnace to make iron in Harrisburg was located along the old canal. The Profiter Harold McCormick, of Chicago, who has outfitted the whole Yarrow crew at his own expense, is a very rich man and a very generous man, but he does not like to be "done." Mr. McCormick, on one of his visits to Florida, neglected to stipulate his hotel rate in advance. The hotel man took advantage of this oversight, and the bill he presented was exorbitant. Mr. McCormick, however, paid without a murmur. Then he said, as he folded the receipt in his wallet: "By the way, have you got any two-cent stamps?" "Yes, sir," said the hotel man. "How many would you like to have?" "Er—," said Mr. McCormick, mildly. "How much are they apiece?"—Washington Post.

Undaunted He: They said it is dangerous to eat ice cream, dearest. She:—Yes, darling, but it is such a sweet way to die.

EDITORIAL COMMENT That truth is mighty is amply proved by the fact that it still surmounts the German statesmen have stretched it all out of shape.—Kansas City Star.

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LABOR NOTES

Sweden has a compulsory old-age pension law.

Denmark has government inspection of bakeries.

Richmond, Va., operates a public employment bureau.

Oklahoma compensation law allows no death benefits.

The British Cabinet has a Ministry of Labor.

Women are employed as stevedores in German seaports.

New Mexico compensation law is effective shortly.

Miners in Japan are paid 20 cents a day.

On July 1 Frisco painters will ask \$6 for an eight-hour day.

An eight-hour day has been granted Canadian Pacific engineers.

President Gompers advocates no strikes in war time.

Women car conductors may be employed in New York City.

London (Ont.) labor unions demand municipal coal yards.

Canada will use convicts to replace farm labor.

Frisco upholsterers have secured an increase in pay.

Blacksmiths at Vancouver, B. C., are paid 56 1/2 cents an hour.

Omaha (Neb.) sheet metal workers have a 55-cent-an-hour minimum.

Barterers at Newark, N. J., have secured a 10-hour day.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of Bethlehem, is celebrating his thirtieth year as a bishop.

H. H. Hazy, who is in charge of the Liberty Loan in Berks county, says the county can raise \$4,000,000.

Adjutant General Stewart had to work yesterday and for the first time since he made no Memorial Day address.

J. V. Symons, active in steel affairs, has been placed in charge of all steel and rolling mills at the Cambria steel plant at Johnstown.

Judge Alton B. Parker has been a figure in the courts in Pittsburgh this week.

Prof. S. M. Lindsay, former University of Pennsylvania professor, now of Columbia, is making a series of addresses on what war economy means.

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UNDUNTED

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