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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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To tell truth, rightly understood, is not to state the true facts, but to convey a true impression; truth in spirit, not truth to letter, is the true veracity.—STEVENS.

GOOD WORK

PASSAGE OF THE \$640,000,000 aviation bill by the lower House of Congress is to be commended. It indicates a unanimity of belief at Washington, which is entertained by the country at large, that the decision of the war at an early date with the aeroplane on the western front.

Unquestionably, the talent employed to bring this great unit into the fighting forces of the allies, together with the almost unlimited means at the experts' command, will produce within the next year such a force of fliers as will be able to blind the German armies in France, if they are still there twelve months hence. Preponderance of power in the air will spell disaster of the first magnitude to the central Powers. That the project is not to be hampered or delayed by quibbling over appropriations is an encouraging sign.

May be it indicates that Congress intends to cut out some of the politics it has been playing in order to give place to a little more patriotism.

THE GERMAN SITUATION

VON BETHMANN-HOLWEG has reaped the reward of the "scrap of paper" type of diplomacy that he represented. Nobody could have been more faithful to Kaiserism than Holweg, yet Holweg and his career have been sacrificed upon the altar of Junkerism as ruthlessly as was Belgium, to the betrayal of which Holweg himself was party.

None will pity Holweg. He had placed himself without the pale, the point is that his removal, while demonstrating most forcibly the rising dissatisfaction of the people of Germany with the type of government which Holweg has represented, does not remove the cause. The change in the chancellorship may bring Germany nearer to the reforms which its people are beginning to desire and nearer to the peace for which they long, but if so that fact remains to be demonstrated. Holweg has been removed, but his masters remain. The outcome is not to be forecasted at this time. It is unthinkable that the Hohenzollerns have any intention of loosening their grip, but if they have it must be for the reason that the plight of Germany as a war power is far worse than the outside world suspects. The ruling powers have everything to lose and nothing to gain by putting the people of Germany in the saddle they have so long occupied. But once that is accomplished, either because the Junkers have found it necessary to dismount or because an unruly populace has thrown them out bodily, lasting peace with Germany may be in sight.

No matter how liberal or how peace-inclined Dr. Michaelis, the new chancellor, may be, and there is no evidence that he is any more so than Holweg, the Allies cannot afford to cut, with victory in their grasp, unless the objects for which they are fighting are attained. The democratization of Germany must be accomplished from within or from without before peace can come. When that is brought about the German peril will have been removed, for democracies do not fight democracies and the ambition of Prussia for world domination will have been shattered for all time.

No matter, however, what attitude Dr. Michaelis may assume, the growth of peace sentiment in the empire is bound to continue, the leaven of Vienna having spread to Berlin and found ready incubation there. Austria, loyal ally though she has been, is clamoring for peace and peace that will forever remove her from German dominion. The new emperor, it would appear, fears Berlin far more than he does Paris or London. Eventually he will shake peace with Germany's consent if possible and without it if the Kaiser persists in the course he has taken. That is almost certain. The higher the peace tide in Austria, the higher it will come in Germany, where the half-starved people are hopeless of the victory they were promised.

But more powerful as a peace influence than even that at work in Vienna will be President Wilson's ruling against feeding Germany through food exports to neutral na-

tions. Cut out the balance between starvation and bare existence which Germany now has by means of imports through neutral countries and the war's end will be brought materially nearer.

THE TROOPS DEPART

MORE than 500 places in office and shop that were filled Saturday are vacant to-day and that number of Harrisburg men have withdrawn themselves from the peaceful pursuits of industry to shoulder their rifles and take up the grim duties of the soldier. The city has suddenly awakened to the meaning of war. Before Christmas, news dispatches from Washington say, these troops will be in the trenches of France, with all that the phrase implies.

Those who remain at home are bidding the National Guardsmen farewell with tears in their eyes and joy in their hearts—tears for the sorrow they feel at parting, joy for the thought that the spirit which brought forth this country as we know it has not died in the youth of the land. These men are volunteers in the best sense of the word. Many of them have been in training for years. There is no sudden rush to the colors in the full enthusiasm of a righteous cause; long ago they realized that somebody must stand in the first line of defense and they lined themselves up beside the Regulars in a citizen's army than which there is none better in the world.

The position of the nation in this hour of peril would be grave indeed were it not for the National Guard. Had the men who were mobilized yesterday not fully understood the necessity of "preparedness," at least to the degree required by the State service, we should be now without an armed force save the Regular Army. The National Guardsmen have justified themselves. Drilling once or twice a week, studying between times and practicing on the rifle ranges when their friends were enjoying themselves socially or in sports, the Guardsmen often, nevertheless, were marks for the ridicule of small-minded persons who could not understand the unselfishness and patriotism of the men in the service. "Tin soldiers" was a favorite term these back-biters employed. "Iron soldiers," it should have been. But the Guardsman has had his revenge. As his officers called for volunteers to bring their units up to war strength, the little fellows who had been calling him "tin soldier" hastily took refuge under the bed or behind the skirts of an "aged mother" to whom they had never previously contributed a penny for support.

The men who went to Chambersburg yesterday and those who mobilize at Mt. Gretna to-day, together with their fellows in the cavalry armory, and at Island Park, form a contingent of which any city might be proud. They go away with the best wishes of all Harrisburg. Our prayers will follow them. And if, in their service, they find need of anything in the way of comforts or conveniences that the army regulations do not provide, they will have only to drop the hint in a letter home to have those wants provided. We shall not forget what they have volunteered to do for us.

"EFFICIENCY"

THE type of Democratic "efficiency" that is rapidly bringing the post office system to the verge of ruin is demonstrated by the abolition of three post offices, Waynesville, Enterline and Carsonville, in the upper end of Dauphin county, and the substitution of a rural route twenty-eight miles in length.

Can't you imagine a rural carrier making a daily trip of twenty-eight miles over the roads of that district in the winter and spring? The folks up there will be lucky if they get their mail twice a week. The change is put into effect without warning to anybody, and those who use these post offices have been greatly inconvenienced by address-

ing to them mail which has been delayed from one to two days in reaching its destination. The whole postal department has deteriorated in the past four years. The service between Harrisburg and New York, for instance, is generally from two hours to twelve longer than it used to be and conditions as a whole are unsatisfactory.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The mobilization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania for war service has dwarfed the factional strife which has been the bane of Pennsylvania and the maneuvers on Capitol Hill and the lively squabbling among the Democrats in Philadelphia over the reappointment of United States District Attorney Francis Fisher Kane have been crowded off the first pages. It is not likely they will receive the attention they deserve until the remainder of the summer.

Governor Brumbaugh is standing pat on his reappointment of re-elected officials. The end of the State government will be prepared to ask the Dauphin county court for a mandamus upon Auditor General Snyder in the event that he proves recalcitrant in regard to the payment of salaries of the aforesaid officials. Meanwhile the administration forces are holding up their hands and sending payrolls and warrants to the auditor general. Mr. Snyder is keeping his own counsel.

It is probable that there will be developments in this matter this week and that the controversy between Mr. Snyder and his predecessors will be brought to a head in a rather surprising way before the end of the month. Governor Brumbaugh with 400 Republican bills and more than 150 of a general character to wrestle with between now and June 28, is being watched with some interest.

While Governor Brumbaugh has let it be known that he prefers not to have hearings and that people interested in legislation may file briefs with him, it is believed that he will give a hearing on the bill to suspend the operation of the full crew law during the war. The Governor has been astonished by the world-wide interest in this matter which has been set into running order in a very short time and has been cooperative with so little friction that the whole affair excites the wonder as well as the admiration of the outsider. It is yet too soon to look for absolute precision in governmental function; indeed, this is hardly to be expected of a democracy. But the Russians have astonished the world with the use already made of their freedom. Self-control is the first essential to success in popular government and this quality the Russian people have shown in an astonishing degree. Replacement of the old order by the new in Russia is one of the most remarkable events in history and, no matter what its development may lead to, its inception will long stand as a bright spot in man's record.—Omaha Bee.

A Transparent Mystery

"It's a mystery who started this war," said a government official. "Yes, it's just about as dark and impenetrable a mystery as that of the poisoned pork." "Two colored men bought a piece of pork in partnership, and Wash took charge of it. The next evening he led Cal aside at the poker club and said: 'Strange thing done happen to mah house las night. Hit shorely an' a hole froe de bottom o' Russh'—'Whah dat, Washinton?' 'Dis mawwin', Cal, ah goes down fer ter git a piece of hog for breakfast. Ah puts mah hand in de brine, an' dere hain't no hog dere. All gone. So Ah turns up de bar', an' Cal, sho's preachin', de rats had an' dragged out all de meat.' 'Cal at this news was frozen with astonishment for a moment; then he said: 'How come de brine didn't run outen de hole?' 'Why, you see, Cal, said Wash, scratchin' de bottom o' Russh' de mystery.'—Washington Star.

A Mooted Question

Ray Rohn, the illustrator, is all het up. He writes in feverishly to know whether or not persons in canoes are supposed to stand up when the band on a passing excursion boat plays "The Star Spangled Banner." He wants to know if persons are expected to give up their lives for their country in this manner. Certainly. Drowning is said to be a pleasant death, and, anyhow, it is much easier than sticking in this around and starving to death in this era of aristocratic beans. Of course, you will be able to stand during only two or three bars of the anthem. The band will get as far as "Oh, say can you see." The passengers on the excursion boat will look over the rail to see if they can see, but there won't be anything to see, for you will just be going down for the third time.—From the New York Sun.

The Soldier's Philosophy

"Of two things one is certain: either you're mobilized or you're not mobilized. If you're not mobilized there is no need to worry; if you are mobilized, of two things one is certain: either you're behind the lines or you're on the front. If you are behind the lines, there is no need to worry; if you are on the front, of two things one is certain: either you're wounded or you are not wounded. If you're not wounded, there is no need to worry; if you are wounded, of two things one is certain: either you're wounded seriously or you are wounded slightly. If you are wounded slightly there is no need to worry; if you're wounded seriously, of two things one is certain: either you recover or you die. If you recover there is no need to worry; if you die, you can't worry."—By a French Soldier.

Who Inventors Neglected

[Peabody Gazette-Herald.] Some men can't understand why their wives are so tired at the end of the day's work. Go to the average farm and notice the riding ploughs, the riding cultivators and even the riding grindstones. Then go to the house and see how many riding dish washers and riding washing machines you can find.

Hard to Find

"Mother," said little Evelyn, "may I go out to play with the other children now?" "You may play with the little girls, sweetheart, but not with the boys; the little boys are too rough." "But, mother," rejoined the little miss, "if I find a nice, smooth little mouse, can I play with him?"—New York Globe.

When a Feller Needs a Friend



GOING IN TO GET A LICKIN'

Russian Self-restraint

Later and more detailed accounts of recent happenings in Russia are of a nature that should greatly advance the popular estimate of the character of the people of that country. Their course throughout a wonderful revolution has been notable for the single quality of self-restraint shown. The overthrow of a despotic government was accomplished with comparatively little disorder or violence and a provisional government has been set into running order in a very short time and has been cooperative with so little friction that the whole affair excites the wonder as well as the admiration of the outsider. It is yet too soon to look for absolute precision in governmental function; indeed, this is hardly to be expected of a democracy. But the Russians have astonished the world with the use already made of their freedom. Self-control is the first essential to success in popular government and this quality the Russian people have shown in an astonishing degree. Replacement of the old order by the new in Russia is one of the most remarkable events in history and, no matter what its development may lead to, its inception will long stand as a bright spot in man's record.—Omaha Bee.

AMERICA GOES ABROAD

Donald Wilhelm in the New York Independent.

IT WAS startling in its psychological effect—the sudden appearance, right on scheduled minute, of these columns. They came marching four abreast, in line upon line, till their faces made a passing sweep that played on one's emotion like the flutter of an American flag. They came marching up, into the lighted space, and then flashed on like the shadows of a passing, so like the other typical moment's rest, then flew up the gangplank, down the hatches and up to the upper decks. They were tired; yet they came marching up out of the depths symbolically, with a vigor that was astounding, marching with full equipment ready to stay in Europe till the Germans burn out and freeze themselves under. They came, thousand by thousand, from the East and the South, from the East and the West—from all the levels high and low of America. There were men with distinguished names, just like the other private citizens, but a few sons of the men celebrated.

No Twilight For Slackers

Chairman Burnett's bill for the deportation of aliens of military age who have not taken out their first papers in naturalization, and fall to do so within thirty or sixty days of the passage of the act, is aimed at the alien who is enjoying the advantages of a home in the United States and who is a slacker in his civic duties in failing to assume the responsibilities of American citizenship, is peculiarly privileged by being immune from the call to arms. The injustice of calling citizens from their ordinary places of occupation to take up arms in the nation's defense, and permitting non-citizens to step in and enjoy the opportunities which they are accorded to foreigners is apparent and should be remedied.

Reserved Seats

One night St. Peter at the gate of Heaven sat disconsolate. Arrivals had been few. With pity such as saints can feel he saw a motley crew. "Hello! Old Scratch," he quickly said, "a sight like this quite turns my head." "What did these mortals do?" They batten and whine and see: "The crowd which on the left you see, I tell you naught but facts, Are army slackers and the men Who dodged the income tax. And those upon the right you see Enclosed in endless fies, Are Zappelin and U-boat fends, And German press gang liars; But hottest place in Hell is kept— A fact I don't deny, sir— Is kept for worst of humankind, The present German Kaiser."—Fitz Nigle.

Day-Old Bread

We are glad to see the day-old bread figures in the conservancy campaign. That is the kind of bread to eat. Bread baked the same day it is eaten is hardly fit to eat. It is more or less a soggy mess and rolls around in the stomach like a marble. We are glad to see the bakers resolving not to take back any day-old bread. There is no sense in their doing it. It is more healthful than fresh bread, and to condemn it is against the food conservation policy of these war days. The people should eat it. It is good for their health. It is a food saving habit. It is standing by the soldier boys in the field. If you buy fresh bread, save it to eat the next day. In the old pioneer days, when a man would split rails all morning, he would come home at night with a sack of fresh bread and it wouldn't hurt him a bit, but the pioneer days are gone and most men now get an appetite sitting down, and digest the food in the same comfortable way. Day-old bread is the bread of civilization.—Ohio State Journal.

No More Humorous Features

But if the silk hat is abolished, as demanded by economic experts, how will it be possible to pull off paradises?—Marion Star.

By BRIGGS



Labor Notes

The Amalgamated Society of British Watermen has presented a further sum of 700 pounds to the Red Cross Society for the maintenance of their ambulance in France.

This year 300,000 acres of grassland were broken up in England and Wales for corn crops. It is planned to break up 3,000 acres of such land for this purpose in 1918 in the two countries.

Life insurance policies calling for graduated amounts have been issued to men and women employed by the Pennsylvania Rubber Company. The company bears the entire cost of the premiums on this insurance.

Five thousand Japanese emigrants are to be sent to Brazil each year over a new steamship line. In their new home the Japanese will be employed in the cultivation of rice, beans, potatoes, onions and coffee.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

SAD. Worm—Why so gloomy old top? Locust—My sweet heart's away on a seventeen-year visit.

TO MARKET TO MARKET

To market, eh, to buy a pig. Now that transaction would be big. Your income takes a fearful drop in purchasing a single chop.

A BCGN.

Bird—These serial rest stations are indeed a great invention.

DESCRIBED.

Pa, what is a patriot? A patriot, my boy, is one who thinks a little more of his country than he does of his personal comfort.

REASSURING.

He: "While I am at the front, I shall think of you to give me courage." She: "Ah yes, when you are lying out on the field terribly wounded don't forget your little girl."

Evening Chat

State educational officials are viewing with considerable concern the situation with regard to teachers for many of the rural districts in the state which have not yet engaged teachers for the opening of the fall term. In quite a number of the rural districts school will start late in August and there have been reports coming here that teachers have refused to re-engage themselves. In some counties the conditions have caused superintendents much uneasiness. The difficulty seems to be that teachers are finding better openings and pay in other occupations. The idea that a man must teach school for a few years as a preliminary to embarking in law or some other business seems to be passing out and the rural districts are seldom able to hold young teachers very long. In some sections it is denied that conditions are serious and that teachers who have found profitable summer employment will return in time for the ringing of the bells. State authorities are making efforts to help out into town with teachers. The situation may result in unusual activity in educational lines in the ordinarily quiet period. Uncertainty about bills to increase teachers' minimum salaries is partly to blame for the conditions, it is claimed.

Pennsylvania's division of the National Guard will have hundreds of motortrucks when it goes into the camp at Augusta, Georgia. Uncertainty about trucks are now being handled by organizations having been given to them by their home communities, while trucks of the Southern Railway and the Pennsylvania Railroad are being used for the maintenance of motor transportation at Augusta and what it was at Mt. Gretna and El Paso last year will be striking.

The rainy weather encountered by the Harrisburg Guardsmen when they began their mobilization yesterday recalled to the veterans of the old City Grays and Governor's Troop what they struck in April, 1898, when they went to Mt. Gretna for mobilization. The Eighth Regiment bivouaced in buildings used for poultry shows, and some of the fellows were fowls and made the night memorable by their imitations of chattering.

Judging from the way people visited the State Capitol last week this summer is going to be worth while in the visitor line. It is a year better than a year before, but thus far, except for people who came here during the legislative session, the district has been visited by a few thousands. Last week furnished an exception and the information bureau's register was better filled than for a long time. How many of the people who go to the register and many who go through the building without asking for a guide. The latter class miss the good features of the building down pat and can give descriptions of the paintings that are worth hearing.

The Pennsylvania Farmer, one of the most alert of the agricultural publications of the country, has observations on these interesting observations on market conditions: "Although many lines of produce are plentiful and prices are tending downward, public health has been a factor in the market for a long time. It is a strange mental habit the public has of feeling that prices of agricultural products are not what they should be, however much other products may fluctuate. It will be a calamity for agriculture, hence to the whole country, if prices reach a level of last year and year before, since the cost of production has been so much greater. Some kinds of truck have generally been plowed under in a few localities because it would not pay to harvest them. A city paper in commenting upon the criticism farmers are making of the labor registered at city bureaus for farm work. Investigation shows that much of the labor is green and inexperienced and yet expects current wages."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Fred J. Conner, New Castle's fire chief, has answered nearly 8,000 calls. —Thomas A. Gorman, appointed a member of the local exhibition board, was formerly president of select council in that city. —Frederick B. Shipp, general secretary of the Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A., has arrived in France, where he is handling international work. —Alvan Markle, the Hazleton coal magnate, raised the greater part of the fund for the ambulance for the Hazleton battery. —S. F. Barton, new president of the state organization of county controllers, is controller of York. —Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, named president of the Jewish people in food control matters, is one of the most influential rabbis in the state and a leading citizen of Philadelphia.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg has won fresh laurels in everything undertaken in the national cause this year? —HISTORIC HARRISBURG This city was the first to respond to the call for aid for the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War.

Slang

Slang and its possibilities were vividly expressed in the conversation of two youths in a Back Bay home one night recently. The boys got into a discussion, and when all legitimate arguments had been exhausted the following repartee was heard: "Snow again—I don't catch the drift." "Keep on spouting, kid—you're a whale." "Tie your shoe—your tongue's hangin' out." "Hang crepe on yer ear, you mutt, yer brain is dead." "Ah, sand yer tracks—yer slipper." "Sneeze, little one—yer brain is dusty."—Boston Traveler.