

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1918

Nor knowest thou what argument

Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent.

—EMERSON.

BAKER IN A HURRY

THE man who suggested to Secretary Baker that he go to Europe rendered the country an immeasurable service. Mr. Baker arrived in France about the time the Germans opened their drive. He was in Paris while the big gun of the Germans was peppering away at that city. He at last awoke from his dream of "all's well and the war going fine" to a realization that if the conflict is to be fought out on European soil we in America must hurry, and hurry greatly. So he comes home, firm in the conviction that the Allies will win, but convinced that we are not doing what we should be doing toward that end, and very, very anxious to speed up our preparations.

Would that the Secretary had gone to Europe a year ago. Perhaps then we should have been farther along now toward the end of the war. But that aside, since Mr. Baker is now determined to face facts instead of entertaining fancies, is ready to admit mistakes and remedy them, and is going to do his level best to speed up the whole war machine, he will find the country behind him, ready to do its utmost in support of that program.

But there is only one way in which he can succeed—and that is to cut out politics and bureaucratic red tape and give the men of the country in every line unrestricted authority to do the big jobs. We are face to face with the most gigantic task in history. We have done much despite our errors, very much, but we must do more, infinitely more, if we are to succeed, and succeed we will if it takes the last man and the last dollar. Not an American but would rather die than live under the Prussian yoke. We as a people are ready for any necessary sacrifice, but we want to make no needless sacrifice. Haste is the watchword of the hour and we have been in a hurry to get at this job effectively for months. At last, thank heaven, Secretary Baker has caught up with the procession and indicates both desire and ability to take his place at the head of the line.

A PATRIOTIC SERVICE

THE Harrisburg Real Estate Board has been called upon to do its part for the country by making appraisals of the property near Middletown which is to be used for aviation and ordnance purposes, has agreed to perform the work free of cost. Ordinarily the fees for such valuations would amount, probably to several thousands of dollars, but the appraisal committee has patriotically decided to forego pay and will give a week or two of hard work for the good of the cause.

It is such service as this that creates public confidence and makes for the betterment of the real estate business. The Harrisburg board has been organized only a short time, but already it has made itself felt as the most potent force in Central Pennsylvania real estate circles.

It is quite certain that the next Legislature will have a few things beside the prohibition of the liquor traffic to deal with. For instance, the elimination of German philosophy and propaganda under the guise of text books in our schools and colleges.

THE WEBSTER SPIRIT

THE most inspiring story of patriotic devotion on the part of young Americans that has appeared in Harrisburg in many a day was that published by the Telegraph last evening relating the splendid work of the Webster school children in Liberty Bond, War Stamps and Red Cross work.

Probably other schools in Harrisburg might also appear on the honor roll and this newspaper would be happy to tell what they are doing,

but the work of the Webster building is so remarkable that it can easily stand as an example of what Harrisburg boys and girls, inspired by devoted teachers and enthusiastic home folks, can do to back up their boys in the Army and Navy if they try.

The Webster building is certainly entitled to some distinctive flag or mark of merit, and its teachers share quite as much in the credit as do its pupils, for no school is more efficient or energetic than its teaching corps.

THAT EXTRA HOUR

WHAT are you doing with that extra hour of daylight each day?

Are you using it for the good of yourself or your country, or are you frittering it away wastefully?

The Philadelphia North American recommends that a part of the hour, at least, be devoted to physical exercises that will fit the body for the grueling tasks the war has brought to most of us, and quotes Walter Camp, the famous trainer, as follows:

Examination of our national physical condition has brought to the surface many unpleasant facts. The revelations of the deficit have been most disquieting. In some districts only one man out of five proved fit to enter military service—a shocking commentary on the national health, or lack of it.

We have been found defective in physical organs or flabby in general condition, and our national health has sunk to probably its lowest level in the history of this nation.

All this war has pointed out to us, presenting the lesson clearly, that the nation as a whole is not fit to face the question: "What are we going to do about it?"

Our athletes and trainers have failed to give any general recommendation in condition of fitness. They have struggled to build up systems, but in each system the one thing that is attractive and have not been followed by those who studied them.

In the midst of these revelations of untrained physique, we are faced with the extra hour of daylight. And surely no better use can be made of some part of this added hour than to apply it to improvement of the national health.

It ought to require no urging by the especially created committee of the National Security League to promote this use of fifteen minutes a day, but unless some means of exercise other than those usually employed by busy men is devised which the bodily discipline recommended.

But for the man who loves the outdoors and who will take up war gardening, or golf, or rowing, or croquet, or tennis, or any one of the dozens of forms of healthful exercises that present of themselves an inducement to muscular effort, there is hope. Indeed, the growth of golf and tennis, the popularity of the long hike, the increasing use of the canoe, the renewed interest in fishing, particularly in the casting and fly branches of the sport, indicate nothing more than that men are coming to understand that 100 per cent. efficiency cannot be maintained solely by concentration at the desk, but that healthy exercise in the open air is an essential. It is likely that the slowly falling interest in Big League baseball, while the amateur branch of the sport is growing, is in part at least the result of this desire of men to participate in sport individually instead of sitting on the sidelines watching a few others having all the fun.

At all events, the man who is giving at least fifteen minutes a day to proper exercise is investing his newly-acquired span of additional daylight, and will draw his interest in improved health later, while the other fellow is simply spending it and getting nothing for his expenditure.

Fellow-employees of an unpatriotic molder in a foundry in New York, who said the United States Army was going to France only to play ball, made him kneel in the center of one of the plant's big molding rooms and kiss the American flag three times. Their foreman persuaded them to desist from marching to a neighboring plant for the purpose of giving a chap who stated the Kaiser would rule the world in three years a coat of tar and feathers. These incidents illustrate the rising wave of patriotism in this country. There have been happenings right here in Harrisburg which show that patience has ceased to be a virtue among industrial workers. The American workman has much at stake in this war, and he is determined to back the boys at the front by his labor and his earnings.

Liberty Bond signal: "Stop, look and loosen."

Food will win the war—produce it.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Senator E. E. Beidleman said today that he is receiving promises of support in his contest for the Lieutenant Governorship nomination from many parts of the state. Not long since a number of labor leaders in Philadelphia tendered him the impressive reception in Philadelphia and promised him the friendly consideration of labor. Throughout the mining regions the Senator's friends expect he will run strong, due to his long record of beneficial mine legislation in the years he has served in the House and Senate.

The Senator's friends in Philadelphia are numbered by the thousands and among those who have signed the many nominating petitions received from many parts of the state are the names of some of the most influential Republicans of that city. Allegheny county is also lining up strongly for him and he will get a big vote there, his friends say, particularly from the laboring unions.

The straight Republican ticket committee has organized in Allegheny county. It will work for the nomination of Senator William C. Sprull for Governor; Senator E. E. Beidleman for Lieutenant Governor, and James H. Woodcock for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The meeting was attended by Mayor Babcock and a number of city and county officials and men of prominence in Republican politics. Senator Charles H. Kline was chosen chairman and R. F. Bigham secretary of the committee. Headquarters will be opened at once and an active campaign made for these three state candidates.

—State Highway Commissioner O'Neil, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, who left today for a tour of Carbon and Allegheny counties, will be in Harrisburg on Saturday, for a three-day stay, made a statement before leaving Harrisburg in which he called for a more energetic and efficient administration of the Commonwealth. He has not a thing in his life or in his public record on which I am not willing to stand or on which I am unwilling to call the attention of the Commonwealth. I have told the people of Pennsylvania that I am opposed to Penroseism and the German Alliance domination of Pennsylvania politics, and I, in turn, am being opposed by these two political agencies, which are now circulating all over the state, and poisoning the minds of the people of Pennsylvania. They are unable to prove one. My opponent has let it be known that he will not be on the stump. I had the occasion to tell the people of Pennsylvania that he is afraid to go on the stump.

The Franklin Repository says: "It is very amusing to see the people around here oppose the candidacy of Senator Sprull on moral grounds when such well-known Philadelphiaans as James Dobson, Albin E. Johnson, Joseph H. Wagoner, Gibbel, Nathan Fellow, Dimmer Beeber, Howell Cummings, Effingham E. Morris, Hampton L. Carson, Howard B. French, George Wharton Pepper, William M. Conant, Morris L. Clothier, A. Lincoln Acker, Dr. Edward Martin, R. K. Cassatt, Joseph E. Widener, R. Hampton Todd, George W. Elkins, James H. Woodcock, Joseph H. Wagoner, J. R. McAlister, Francis E. Reeves, Samuel B. Stinson, J. Barton Townsend, and eighty others equally as prominent, affix their signatures to a call to the Republicans of Pennsylvania to support Senator Sprull at the primary on account of his superior qualifications, his integrity, his high moral character and strength, a man who will measure up to the demands of the day and lead all Pennsylvania to meet fully the requirements of the first state of the Union."

Labor and Beidleman

[From Progressive Labor World]

"We support our friends and oppose our enemies." This is the political platform of the American Federation of Labor, perhaps never more conclusively demonstrated than last Saturday, when representatives of organized labor in Philadelphia tendered Senator Edward E. Beidleman a resolution and pledged him their support in his campaign to win the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Labor's tribute to Senator Beidleman came spontaneously immediately after he had announced himself as a call to the Republicans a long-planned, artificially-stimulated affair. It had not been worked up. It was done on the spur of the moment.

And still it was a well-considered, extremely deliberate action. It was fortified and prompted by a record of fourteen long years.

On a man's record was not proclaimed a "friend of labor" by any campaign manager. He was not suddenly hoisted on the shoulder of labor's enemies. He did not even have to declare himself a friend of labor.

He was proclaimed a friend of labor and a friend of the people by the legislative journals of the state during the last fourteen years. These official records in cold black type, proclaim Edward E. Beidleman as a friend of labor in louder tones than a thousand stump speakers could do it. The records speak for themselves and show that for fourteen years he has been in and out of the House and in the Senate, Edward E. Beidleman stood for everything and anything labor wanted.

Pennsylvania labor knows this record of Beidleman's and therefore required no persuasion in rallying to his support.

On a man's notice, as soon as Senator Beidleman announced himself a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, labor demonstrated that it stands by its friends and opposes its enemies. It is true to the principles of the American Federation of Labor.

Labor did not question whether Senator Beidleman favored one or the other political faction, labor did not care what particular brand of Republicanism Senator Beidleman represents. Labor did not care who his friends were, whether a lawyer or a bricklayer, a civil or a criminal barrister, an orator or a plodder, a fraternity man or a home-bodier.

All labor cared about was that for fourteen years Senator Beidleman had consistently supported labor in every demand it had made, and that therefore labor was duty bound, in accordance with its principles and political platform, to support him for anything he now wants.

Labor "supports its friends and opposes its enemies" as candidates for Lieutenant Governor or anything else.

And that goes, Senator Beidleman, but your life.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?

IS THIS THE CLUB? WELL SEND THE STEWARD TO THE PHONE - YE EA.

HELLO JOHN - LISTEN - I'M GIVING A LITTLE PARTY TONIGHT - I WANT COVERS LAID FOR SIX - OH SAY ABOUT SEVEN O'CLOCK - NICE STEAK - OYSTERS - YOU KNOW - SOMETHING NICE YEA.

AND THEN THE VERY NEXT DAY HE COMENTS THIS

BILL - YOU'VE SIMPLY GOT TO COME OUT TO THE HOUSE FOR DINNER - I WON'T TAKE NO FOR AN ANSWER - THIS YOU WILL BE GLAD TO HEAR YE EA.

WELL OF COURSE I'LL MAKE IT THAT STRONG ALL RIGHT.

THE WIFE WOULD FEEL PRETTY SORE IF YOU DON'T COME OUT YEA.

I TELL YOU I FORGOT TO PHONE - WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE - SH H.

WHY DIDN'T YOU PHONE ME THAT TRUCK WENT FOR DINNER WHY NOT PHONE?

SCHOOL VICTIMS

[From the Saturday Evening Post]

Looking at it from the material side—which is the side from which so many of us do look at our occupations—school teaching is the most begrudging profession in the United States. No other calling that is presumed to require anything like the same amount of training and ability is so illpaid. No other calling that is presumed to require a considerable mental discipline and development is held in such low regard or is so little supported by public admiration. No other learning, like everybody else, is pursued under conditions that involve so much humiliation, and the minister's trials with his vestrymen or trustees are somewhat ameliorated by the fact that in very many cases he is free to take an appeal over their heads, whereas the local board of education is generally a supreme court for the teacher.

These are not flattering things to say of a nation that has been declaring for a hundred years that its hope lay in public education. But they are true.

Just now the teacher is in an exceptionally unpleasant situation. His or her cost of living has gone ballooning, like everybody else's. But on the whole there has been only a feeble response on the other side of the ledger. The result is depletion of the profession. Under present conditions especially—when nearly every other field of activity is bidding eagerly for labor of nearly every sort—teaching looks less attractive than ever.

The less attractive it looks the more inferior the teaching force will become—inevitably. Already operating the system upon which we say the hope of the nation depends has become, for a portion of those engaged in it, a mere incidental, pin-money, stop-gap between graduation and getting married.

There is danger of its becoming an accepted notion that upholding the hope of the nation is something any fairly intelligent girl can do between dances.

But of course the real victims are not the teachers. The real victims are millions of prospective citizens, particularly in the country, whom we are palming off a niggardly swindle.

LABOR NOTES

Vancouver, B. C., is to have a municipally owned fish market.

Probably 2,500 women are now acting as bellhops in the various hotels throughout the United States.

The War Department and is directed by Miss Mary van Kleec.

Seventy-five students at Johns Hopkins University pledged themselves to work in the shipyards throughout the country during their vacations this summer.

London, Ontario, Can. Trades and Labor Council declares that there is danger of the labor market being glutted by a raft of men suddenly initiated into certain fields by military authorities.

At Cincinnati a wage increase of \$2 a week has been secured by Carriage Drivers and Chauffeurs' Union.

Extensive experimenting has demonstrated that South Africa can establish a profitable industry in the manufacture of vegetable oils and soap.

MULES AND MEN

[From the Zenda Citizen.]

"That gosh dern mule is an ornery brute." Said the farmer, "he's meaner than sin. I'll take him to town and I'll sell him. And see just how much he'll fetch in."

The Cross of Neuve Chapelle.

Thomas Tiplady in the Atlantic Monthly.

FOR three long years our front-line trenches have run through what was once a village called Neuve Chapelle. There is nothing left of it now. But there is something there which is tremendously impressive. It is a crucifix. It stands out above everything, for the land is quite flat around it.

The cross is immediately behind our firing trench, and within two or three hundred yards of the German front trench. The figure of Christ is looking across the waste of No Man's Land. Under his right arm and under his left are British soldiers holding the line. Two "dud" shells lie at the foot; one is even touching the wood; but through hundreds of shells must have swept by, and millions of machine gun bullets, it remains undamaged. Trenches form a labyrinth all around it. When our men awake and "stand to" at dawn the light of his crucifix is the first when at night they lie down in the side of the trench, or turn into their dugouts, their last sight is the Cross.

It stands clear in the noontime sun and in the moonlight it takes on a solemn grandeur.

I first saw it on a November afternoon when the sun was sinking under a heavy bank of clouds, and it bent my mind back to the scene as it must have been on the first Good Friday, when the sun died with its dying Lord, and darkness crept up the hill of Calvary and covered him with his funeral pall to hide his dying agonies from the curious eyes of unbelieving men. I had had tea in a dugout and it was dark when I left. Machine guns were sweeping No Man's Land to brush back enemies who might be creeping towards us through the long grass, and the air was filled with a million crack, crackling sounds. Star shells rose and fell and their brilliant lights lit up the silent form on the Cross.

For three years, night and day, Christ has been standing there in the midst of our soldiers, with arms outstretched in blessing. They have looked up at him through the clear starlight of a frosty night, and they have seen his pale face by the silver rays of the moon as she sailed her course through the heavens. In the gloom of a stormy night they have seen the dark outline and caught a passing glimpse of Christ's effigy by the flare of his crucifix.

I have seen the attitude of our soldiers toward the Cross at Neuve Chapelle and toward that for which it stands; and I have seen more comfort in their reverence for Christ and Christianity than in all their guns and impediments of war.

The Cross of Christ towers above the wreck of the village, and the trenches will survive which stand beneath its protecting arms in the trenches of righteousness, liberty and truth.

MR. SPROUL'S PLATFORM

(Wilkes-Barre Record.)

When William C. Sprull, of Chester, made preliminary announcement of his candidacy for Governor his opponents in the Republican ranks assumed that because he was a lawyer he would be a conservative and would ingeniously contrive to straddle certain subjects that were expected to figure prominently in the campaign, and in this belief the opposition began sailing into Mr. Sprull. But he has already given "the enemy" to understand that he is going to be definite and explicit in every subject, and in the so-called progressive subjects is not going to be on the defensive.

When Mr. Sprull astonished the Brumbaugh-O'Neil forces by declaring in favor of the federal prohibition amendment he was accused of making a grandstand play without moral backing. In his speech at Swarthmore he took up the challenge by stating that he not only is in favor of ratification of the amendment but he believes it to be his duty to aid in securing its ratification. He does not stop there. Referring to the fact that the amendment as it reads leaves to Congress and the states the carrying out of the will of the people, he asserts that, "in full accord with the purpose of the amendment, I shall, if I am Governor, gladly approve an fully operative such laws upon the subject as the people, through their Legislature, may enact." This means that if the amendment is made part of the federal Constitution, Mr. Sprull promises to exert himself to the end that the laws looking toward its strict enforcement in this Commonwealth will be rightly upheld and prosecuted by him.

On the question of woman suffrage Mr. Sprull is equally explicit. He says: "I am in full sympathy with the cause of equal suffrage and hope I may have the privilege of assisting in putting this amendment also into effect in our state."

When the warlike bugle calls, But my thoughts will turn back to the homeward bound.

When the twilight falls, Good-bye, I'm going over.

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Over the Top in Penna.

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OUR DAILY LAUGH

ANOTHER SLAP AT SAPPY.

What's weighing on your mind, Cholly? Do you think my mind is a pair of scales. Well, no, if you want to be precise about it—scales are evenly balanced.

CAUSE FOR WORRY. City Bird—My, I hope that old country dick from up state don't blow out the gas!

THE FAN. I'm going to move into the city next summer. Into the city? I should think the summer would be just the time when you'd want to be in the country.

SPORT PAGE. What! And miss all the ball games? Not on your life.

JUST SO. Woodman, spare that tree. Touch not a bough. You see I must be for conservation now.

STOP PROPAGANDA OF "HATE" (Richard Washburn Child in Collier's Weekly.)

It is a fact reported from secret sources and over and over again that the German officials watch the all-time news and magazines day in and day out to find a "hate speech" to reprint and circulate in Germany.

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Evening Chat

Early in January the State Bureau of Employment and the Division of Hygiene and Engineering of the State Department of Labor and Industry sent out a questionnaire to the manufacturers and employers of labor throughout Pennsylvania with a view to obtaining the number of positions that they could probably give to any soldier, sailor or aviator injured in the European war. The responses to this inquiry exceeded the expectations of those in charge of the work and a number of good openings were promised to those who had suffered the loss of limbs, or who would be otherwise handicapped.

Several of the larger corporations in the vicinity of Harrisburg answered by saying that while they did not feel that they were in a position to tell definitely how many openings they could give, yet, they would co-operate with the movement to the fullest extent.

One Harrisburg corporation replied that it could use men who had lost both legs, or who were deaf, at such work as grinding castings. Another, that it could use men who were partially disabled in the arm, or who were suffering from stiffness of one leg or who had lost hearing in one ear. Another replied that it could use men who had lost a hand, or who were suffering from a partial loss of one foot, or total loss of foot at the ankle, the loss of the leg below the knee, or the knee, and also that they could use men who had suffered a total loss of speech. Another concern, engaged in a commercial line, could employ men who had suffered various injuries about the hands, arms and legs. Another, that it could use a man with one foot or one hand, or one eye or deaf in one ear for the same purpose. Another concern, that it could use five men with partial loss of one or both legs, or one leg at drill pressing or bolt tapping.

It is the purpose of the national government to equip these disabled veterans to perform the services which these companies need. It will readily be seen that the providing of these openings is a duty which employers owe to such men, and that they should be encouraged to aid in making self-reliant workers of men who might otherwise be regarded as hopeless handcaps.

They are telling a story of