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TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918

Practise in life what you pray for, and God will give it to you more abundantly.—PUSEY.

BOY SCOUTS, ATTENTION!

BOY SCOUTS of Central Pennsylvania, have you heard what the Germans did to a French Boy Scout a few days ago? They stood him up in front of a telegraph post and shot him. Killed him in cold blood because he would not betray the hiding place of a detachment of French soldiers.

The little lad went to his death with a smile on his lips. They could kill his body, and did, but they could not kill his brave, loyal spirit. Boy Scouts of Central Pennsylvania, does this mean anything to you?

Does it not animate you with a fierce desire to avenge the death of your fellow Scout in France? Does it not arouse in your hearts a renewal of your pledge to do your part toward providing American soldiers with rifle and ball, with food and clothing, with bomb and machine gun and all those other things which are necessary if they are to slay these brutes, who would do to America what they have done to Belgium and France, and so free the earth from the terror of German frightfulness?

Every Liberty Bond you sell, every Thrift Stamp you buy, every Red Cross donation you procure, every Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus or other war gift you solicit, every war garden you cultivate, every farmer you help increase the food supply, is a bit—your bit—toward victory.

Put your shoulders to the wheel whenever the chance offers and so help avenge the little French Boy Scout the wretched beasts in German helmets, who masquerade as men, shot to death in far-off France.

THE PRIMARY FINAL

THE Pittsburgh Gazette-Times publishes a list of candidates who have declined to say whether or not they are willing to stand by the results of the uniform primaries in May, and deducts from their silence that they do not intend to submit to the decision of the voters if they are defeated. The candidates so named are given by the Gazette-Times as follows:

- J. Denny O'Neil, McKeesport, for Governor. Asa A. Welmer, Lebanon, for Governor. John R. K. Scott, Philadelphia, for Lieutenant Governor. William J. Burke, Pittsburgh, for Congressman-at-Large. Lex N. Mitchell, Punksutawney, for Congressman-at-Large. M. Miller, Bellevue, for Congressman, Twenty-ninth District. M. Clyde Kelly, North Braddock, for Congress, Thirtieth District. John M. Morin, Pittsburgh, for Congress, Thirty-second District. William J. Howarth, Pittsburgh, for Congress, Thirty-second District.

The man who seeks nomination on the Republican or Democratic ticket in a free and open primary tacitly agrees to abide by the decision of that primary and he is in honor bound to give his successful opponent just as hearty and sincere support at the general elections as he himself would have expected had he been the winner. This is the principle of majority rule. It is the method by which parties choose their candidates. It is the basis upon which the uniform primaries are founded. Without it parties could not exist and nominations would be merely the decision of two or a hundred men to run for the same office with resulting confusion and turmoil in an extreme degree and the chances very good for an entirely unqualified man getting enough votes to win.

If Mr. O'Neil, or Mr. Scott, or Mr. Burke or any of the others named do not mean to be governed by the decision of the May primaries they should say so now, so that the voters

may govern themselves accordingly. Surely, the candidates mentioned cannot be ashamed of the position they have assumed and certainly they do not have it in their hearts to deceive trusting supporters by their silence. They owe it to themselves and to all loyal Republicans to speak out. This is no time for concealment, particularly on the part of men who insist that they are leaders of great governmental reforms.

If the men named by the Gazette-Times do not mean to abide by the primaries then they no longer merit the consideration of Republican voters, for with that admission, it would be evident that they meant only to carry their petty personal quarrels into the general election in an effort to defeat others for the offices they could not then hope to win for themselves, and so disrupt the Republican party in the State at a time when it is extremely important that Pennsylvania be kept at her Republican moorings. Silence on this point is not strengthening any of the candidates on the O'Neil slate. Rather, it is destined to rob them of votes they otherwise might receive, for above all the voters at the coming primaries want straightforward, open and honest methods of campaigning. They are distrustful of anything else and are in no mood to tolerate hedging or dodging on any issue.

THE ANNIVERSARY

THREE years ago to-day beastly Germans sent the Lusitania, with her load of men, women and babies, to the bottom of the Atlantic, and thereby sealed the doom of the empire.

For three years the bodies of the innocent victims of the bloodthirsty Wilhelm have been tossed in their uneasy graves in the currents of the Atlantic, and yet with flaming swords in hand they fight, a mighty host, on the blood-stained fields of France. The remembrance of that dastardly deed kindles the minds of American soldiers as they sail the broad Atlantic to meet the foe on the Western Front. It goes with them into battle and steadies their nerves and strengthens their arms as they poise themselves for the blows that shall continue in a never-ending rain until Kaiserism is no more and all the Lusitanias in all the world may sail the seas without fear of the cowardly hand of the submarine assassin.

Somebody has suggested as our battle cry in this war—"Remember the Lusitania." But is unnecessary. We have no need to remember, because we cannot forget. Like the shot at Concord that was heard around the world, the blast that sank the Lusitania circled the globe and roused the fighting spirit of men everywhere whose hearts are tuned to things higher than the agrandizement of a bloodthirsty and ambitious monarch.

When the history of the war shall have been written it will be found that the downfall of the German military power began the moment all America was aroused by the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

NON-ESSENTIAL BUSINESS

NATURALLY, because of the delicate problems and balances involved, the government is approaching with great caution the problem of differentiating between essential and non-essential business. The great need of increased war materials production, the decreasing man-power in the industries of the country as the calls of the draft increase in number and size and the determination of the whole nation to make the winning of the war our first business, all combine to hasten the day when some government regulation of industry is bound to be necessary. The government control of all steel production is a big step in that direction and automatically will make itself felt in the curtailment of many lines of trade not identified with the war. But it is important that in planning for the war we shall do nothing which would leave us as unprepared for peace as we were for war. There is danger, if we simply close this, that and the other industry as unessential for the period of the war, we shall ruin them financially and they will not be able to resume when we most desire them to help uphold our world supremacy in both home and foreign trade when peace comes again.

This has given government officials and economists much food for thought and has kept bankers and businessmen in a perspiration of doubt and uncertainty as to the future. Edward A. Filene, well-known financial writer of Boston, comes forward with the suggestion that nonessential business be banned by decree as unessential be compensated for its imposed sacrifices by the government. He says:

When it is shown that any business is depriving the necessary of materials, supplies, labor, or transportation needed for winning the war, then the Government should stop that business. But justice demands that in such cases, fair compensation should be made to the owners, who ought not to be made to bear alone the burden of the unforeseeable governmental requirement which is needed to win the war and which is therefore of the utmost use to all our people.

However costly such compensation may be, careful analysis and experience will show that it will result in a net gain to all concerned. There is material for consideration in Mr. Filene's plan. While it is obvious that some steps to stimulate war activities by cutting down unessential production must be devised, it would be a happy solution

of the problem that would leave these closed mills and factories financed and ready to resume operations in full at the bidding of the government when the war ends.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Twenty-three candidates in the forthcoming primary election of May 21, have assured the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times that they will be supported by the Republican primary result; and if defeated will support the winning candidates. "Eleven men asking for the nomination of the Republican congressional districts to nominate them for office," says the Gazette-Times, "have indicated by their silence that they will support the Republican party in the State at a time when it is extremely important that Pennsylvania be kept at her Republican moorings. Silence on this point is not strengthening any of the candidates on the O'Neil slate. Rather, it is destined to rob them of votes they otherwise might receive, for above all the voters at the coming primaries want straightforward, open and honest methods of campaigning. They are distrustful of anything else and are in no mood to tolerate hedging or dodging on any issue."

The Gazette-Times prints the following list of candidates who refused to answer, under the caption, "Their Silence Speaks for Them": J. Denny O'Neil, McKeesport, for Governor; William Howarth, Lebanon, for Governor; John R. K. Scott, Philadelphia, for lieutenant governor; William J. Burke, Pittsburgh, for congressman; Lex N. Mitchell, Punksutawney, for congressman-at-large; C. M. Miller, Bellevue, congress, 29th district; M. Clyde Kelly, North Braddock, congress, 30th district; John M. Morin, Pittsburgh, congress, 31st district; John Heinz, Pittsburgh, congress, 32nd district; William J. Howarth, Pittsburgh, congress, 32nd district.

The Republican candidates who said they would abide by the decision of the Republican primaries include the following: William C. Sproul, Chester, for governor; Robert P. Habgood, Bradford, for governor; Edward E. Beideman, Erie, for lieutenant governor; E. D. Powell, lieutenant governor; James F. Woodward, McKeesport, secretary of internal affairs; Paul H. Crago, M. M. Garland, Joseph McLaughlin, Anderson H. Walters, W. S. Aaron, and Robert M. Clement, and Thomas H. Atherton, for congressman-at-large; M. B. Riche, Thomas Robins and Guy B. Flyte, for congressman-at-large.

Referring to the O'Neil-Scott slate the Gazette-Times says of Paul W. Houck, William S. Aaron, Thomas H. Atherton and Gen. Charles Clement: "While Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Scott and Mr. Burke, declined to say whether or not they would abide by the decision of the primaries or hold the tickets if defeated, the Messrs. Houck, Aaron, Atherton and Clement, candidates on the same slate with them, refused to allow any stain to stand on their records."

Senator Penrose renewed his drive on John R. K. Scott yesterday when he referred to the candidate for lieutenant Governor as the "un-speakable Scott" and in a short statement announced that Senator William C. Sproul, candidate for Governor, and Senator Edward E. Beideman, candidate for lieutenant Governor, would be victorious at the primaries. After reading Scott's attack yesterday, Senator Penrose made the following statement: "I have no disposition to dignify the utterances of a recognized tenderloin lawyer and politician by getting into a discussion with him, particularly concerning statements that are garbled, untrue and calculated to misrepresent and mislead."

"I have a right to criticize the candidacy of anyone running for office in Pennsylvania, when I confine myself to the place by reason of his unsavory character. In so expressing my opinion for those citizens of the state who are disposed to listen to what I have to say, neither Scott nor others of this kind need be offended. I can acquire any importance for myself by becoming a party to a discussion with me. I shall continue to express my views during this campaign, fully and frankly."

"Senator Sproul and State Senator Beideman will win," Senator Penrose continued. "The size of their majorities depends upon the interest which can be aroused in Republican leaders working hard and long during the remainder of the campaign. They will, however, win and win with ease."

"Congressman Scott was not prepared to answer for the maintenance of 'war roads,' indicating those highways which afford the best route for carrying the immense quantities of material for trucks loaded with war material for delivery from Western factories and shops to seaboard. The road bureau of the United States Highway Department and the Pennsylvania Highway Department are not to be blamed for the construction of at least a dozen small patches of road and contracts have been let in various parts of the State in boroughs, averaging less than one mile in length. Political critics of Commissioner O'Neil assert that the restoration of the 'patchwork' policy is due to politics and it might as well be said that it is unfortunate at a time when the state should be rendering the utmost assistance to the Federal Government."

The Secretary may be right about this. But it is clear from his own statement that existing war taxes, much the heavier ever imposed on the American people, have not proved very effective for that popular economy which he seeks.

Neither individual nor corporate economy is stimulated by the confusion and uncertainty which characterize the existing income and excess-profits taxes.—From the New York World.

John and Jesus Yes yourselves bear me witness that I am sent before him. This my joy therefore, is fulfilled. He must increase, but I must decrease.—John 11:28 to 30.

clerk in the secretary's office, was called to the stand to tell of Congressman Scott's inquiry about the petition. Objections by Mr. Geyer were sustained by Judge McCarrall and Thorn's only testimony was that "Mr. Scott came to me and asked for general information about the Woodward petition. He did not state what interest he had in the matter." Among the witnesses from Philadelphia, who were called today, were George Woodward, the chauffeur, who told the court he had been asked to run for the office and was told all his expenses would be met.

Over the Top in Penna.

"It's wonderful to see the transformation of an American soldier," says a Pennsylvania veteran officer who has been with the British forces two years. "In camp he is out for horseplay. But when he gets across here he seems to feel that the entire responsibility of the war is on his shoulders."

The Bloomsburg School Board unanimously decided to eliminate German from the high school at the end of the term. It would appear that the catalyst of the state is mighty slow in not doing likewise.

Surgeons at the Allentown hospital have been able to save the life of Florence Mayberry, hurt by being run down by a trolley car, through a skin-grafting operation, the girl's mother furnishing the skin.

We thought that the Yellow Breches Creek was the crookedest stream in the world, but the U. S. Surveyor General, in Nevada, finds that the river flows eight miles between two points two and a half miles apart, a course being north twenty-five times east eighteen times, south thirty times and west forty-one times. At thirty-three different points it is within 150 feet of itself, the current changing in 100 directions. And it ends its course by fading away into the desert.

OUR INSECT ENEMIES

[From the New York Journal] There are four hundred thousand described species of insects against the single human species. The human species has less than 2,000 million individuals in the whole world; while a single housefly may in the course of a summer have 6,000 million descendants, fighting for existence against every kind of competitor, including themselves. It is true that the life of an insect is brief, but the fact is more than counterbalanced by the effect of numbers. A hundred thousand ants, or perhaps only ten thousand, could kill a man. A swarm of bees guided by a fixed common purpose, could disable and probably kill a man or several men. Explorers have been routed by mosquitoes. Great areas of fertile country have been rendered uninhabitable by the incessant attacks of bloodsucking insects.

But the warfare between man and his insect competitors is only to a small extent a question of the bayonet; it is generally a struggle for the means of subsistence. Man has many times been beaten by the insects. He has been driven from meadows and grain. Crawlers on the ground and buzzers in the air, moths with wings like silver down and caterpillars with brilliant resplendent colors, have eaten up the gardens and orchards and march up and down the trees and shrubs, either devouring as they go or planting seeds from which future devourers will spring.

I have seen an estimate of the annual damage to food crops in the United States, some \$100,000,000, amounting to 1 1/2 million dollars, and I do not think it exaggerated. The insect is a most efficient ally of the disease germ. It is his poison par excellence, and he carries the strength of his chief enemy, the only one intelligent enough to comprehend him and effectively to combat him.

Fight the fly this summer as you have never fought him, and begin at once.

THE NATION FIRST

[From the Johnstown Tribune] The Federal Government is apparently making an offer for the maintenance of "war roads," indicating those highways which afford the best route for carrying the immense quantities of material for trucks loaded with war material for delivery from Western factories and shops to seaboard. The road bureau of the United States Highway Department and the Pennsylvania Highway Department are not to be blamed for the construction of at least a dozen small patches of road and contracts have been let in various parts of the State in boroughs, averaging less than one mile in length. Political critics of Commissioner O'Neil assert that the restoration of the "patchwork" policy is due to politics and it might as well be said that it is unfortunate at a time when the state should be rendering the utmost assistance to the Federal Government.

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WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

BY BRIGGS



LABOR'S LOYALTY

With the exception of two or three wholly local walkouts, which promise to be easily settled, May Day passed without interruption of industry throughout the United States. The threatened strikes of the paper-workers and telegraphers were abandoned at the mediation of federal representatives, and even the I. W. W. element, which had planned a demonstration of sympathy with Mooney, the California agitator, was persuaded to a bomb plot realized that the nation was not in a mood to be tolerant of such action, and abandoned its purpose. Mooney himself recognizing his clash with the spirit of the times.

YPRES IN FLANDERS

Translated From the French of Moisel Wyseur in Captain Pollard's "The Story of Ypres"

By J. MILTON CARR

ONCE upon a time, in the country of Flanders, there was a city, loveliest among the many lovely cities of Flanders; an hundred bellfries watched over her, an hundred villages grouped in her shadow.

In summer her golden harvest for leagues around waved in shining distances, and it seemed that voices from the unscathed carried upon the breeze whispered to us of her beauty.

Alas! today she is dead, heroic and martyred, and no more in Flanders are seen the many bellfries, the shining fields, the quiet villages as of old. The wind passing abroad has heard the sound of her weeping and carried it to the ends of the earth, and a sigh passed over the whole world.

The stars that paved the sky have seen with their bright and frightful eyes the tortured relation of her soul in those last red embers—the land of Flanders shook with trembling and the bones in her ancient cemeteries stirred with fear and reproach as if the hour had sounded for the last great Judgment.

It was in Flanders some time since you did me the honor, dear Captain Pollard, to ask me for a few notes for your historic study of Ypres, and you said that I was much embarrassed!

REVISION OF TAXES

We are already raising more money by the taxation of living than we are by the taxation of dead. We are doing vastly better in this respect than we have ever done before in any other war. Our present revenues from war taxes would pay the interest and provide a generous sinking fund for about ten times the debt as it would stand to our own account at the conclusion of the Third Liberty Loan.

Nevertheless, Secretary McAdoo believes that taxes should bear a larger proportion to loans even than they do. In his Liberty Loan speech at Rochester he expressed the view that heavier taxes are not only necessary but would be found the most certain means of preventing the waste which still goes on in accordance with the great American habit of profligacy in living.

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Eat All You Can

"Eat 'em up!" is said to have been the war cry of the American troops in France. Go to it! There are no food conservation regulations on the battle front to prevent it.—From the New York Hotel Review.

Evening Chat

An entirely new door has opened for women, owing to the exigencies of the great war. Large corporations and mills and factories throughout the country are demanding women chemists. Men who have formerly done this work have been called to the front, or else put on government jobs. Dye works, of the college type, are now being opened up throughout the country and many new factories of various kinds are taking up the work that has formerly been done by men. These mills are now greatly handicapped owing to the lack of trained chemists for research and experimental work. The State College of Pa., has been asked by many of these concerns to give the training that will enable women to take the positions for which they are eminently fitted, and which were so badly to-day.

State College will give special training to such women as will take the work, and the college force told a Telegraph representative to-day, College graduates are specially needed, as they have already the foundation for special training, and could secure the expert work in six months or a year of intensive work. Special courses will be given during the summer, and whether too large colleges throughout the country have to-day fellowships that are going begging—the men who would have been called to secure them having gone to the front. Women will be given these fellowships, even by universities that heretofore have accorded them only to men.

"Miss Margaret M. MacDonald, of State College, State College, Pa., will give information regarding these fellowships, also regarding the specializing along lines of chemical research work," said Mr. Vorsee. "Work along these lines is to-day being done in the most important industries to keep in motion, and will facilitate the government in many ways. The corporations are being displaced after the declaration of peace, for there will be work for all. Many of the men will still be needed abroad in the great reconstruction period there, and in the building of railroads and the opening of new industrial and commercial fields."

"I've got an idea that people are becoming better educated in regard to catching fish, especially trout," said Commissioner of Fisheries Nathan R. Butler in talking about the fact that comparatively few trout are being taken for sport. "The trout fishermen are true sportsmen; they go for the fun and they are as much interested in maintaining the sport of fish catching as they are in often round up 'fish hogs.' The fellow who used to go out and fish and fish until he had more than he could carry seems to be growing rare. The questions which have arisen over what shall constitute the legal limit of trout in day will likely be settled in court soon. Just now we are warping the law, and we are taking it easy."

William M. Donaldson is a pretty busy man, one of the busiest in Harrisburg. He is the president of the Central Iron and Steel Company, who is one of the businessmen of the state who are giving time and brains to helping the government in its war effort.

Francis J. Hall, vice-president of the Central Iron and Steel Company, who is one of the businessmen of the state who are giving time and brains to helping the government in its war effort.

TO BE ENCOURAGED. Miss Rich—Nearly all of my admirers think I should be able to get tips from you on the market.

Mr. Rich—Encourage them in the idea, my dear. It won't be long before I'll be ready to unload the stock I'm carrying.

CRUSHED HIS CONCEIT. He—On the street today a very handsome young lady smiled at me.

She—I wouldn't feel badly about it. There are some men who look even funnier than you do.

TAKING HIM LITERALLY. He's an energetic officer. He just flies from one place to another.

Huh! He ought to be in the aviation.

Family Out of Luck. There is a plot on, we learn, to make Alexis Romanoff emperor of Russia, and just when that unfortunate kid had hoped to join the Boy Scouts.—Grand Rapids Press.

Real Titles. A good many American girls who used to think they were cut out to be wives of foreign princes are now coming to realize that the titled fellow they want to marry is some corporal in the American Army.—Wilmington News.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

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