

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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

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Eastern office, Story, Brooks & Finley, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City; Western office, Story, Brooks & Finley, People's Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.

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

By carrier, ten cents a week; by mail, \$3.00 a year in advance.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918

Never deliberate about what is clearly wrong, and try to persuade yourself that it is not.—FREDERICK TEMPLE.

THE LEGISLATURE

IN view of the nomination of Senator Sprout on a distinctly "dry" platform for Governor of Pennsylvania and the fact that he will be opposed by a pronouncedly "wet" candidate on the Democratic ticket, the temperance issue in this State at the November election is apt to be more closely confined to party lines than would have been the case had Mr. Guffey been the Democratic nominee. It goes without saying that the liquor interests—an always over-rated and steadily dwindling influence—will be aligned with Judge Bonniwell, while the temperance element will support Senator Sprout. Any division of party strength by the appearance of "wet" legislative candidates on the Republican ticket at this time would play directly into the hands of the Democrats and injure the interests of the Republican nominee.

It is highly important, from a national standpoint, that Pennsylvania at this time maintain her rock-gibbed Republicanism and to that end the majority by which Senator Sprout is to be elected next fall should be made so large as to fall one and the same time a discouragement to Democracy and a signal of encouragement to Republicans everywhere who are looking toward a victorious national campaign in 1920. This can be accomplished, but only by a thorough union of the party along all lines at the coming elections. Harmony is the essential factor and since upon the only issue that is likely to receive serious consideration at the hands of the voters the Republican sentiment is "dry," party loyalty alone ought to be sufficient to bring all unpledged legislative candidates into full accord with the head of their ticket on the subject of national prohibition.

There is also the popular and economic side of this great question. Congress is unmistakably "dry," as the vote in the House only a few days ago, calling upon the President to forbid the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors during the period of the war, plainly indicates. State after state is going "dry." Even liquor men themselves realize that the traffic is doomed.

Pennsylvania should stand on the right side of this great reform. She should assert her leadership on this as on other important questions. What we do at the coming elections is not likely to affect the eventual adoption of the national prohibition amendment, but it will greatly affect our prestige as a commonwealth in the eyes of people everywhere who are praying and working for the day when traffic in strong drink shall be abolished.

Furthermore, in Harrisburg and Dauphin county, at least, alignment with the "dry" forces at this time ought to be distinctly advantageous to the unpledged legislative candidates. The temperance vote was widely divided at the primaries, the strength of the prohibition voters being distributed among many favorites in all parties. But it will be concentrated on these offices in November, with the result that openly "wet" or unpledged candidates will make their campaigns under very distinct disadvantages.

It is currently reported that at least three of the four Republicans nominated may be counted upon to vote for the national amendment, if elected. But there should be no doubt about it. They owe it to themselves, their party and the voters at large to make their position absolutely clear. The time has come when they should declare themselves.

Certainly, in view of the fact that the Democrats in this county have nominated four candidates for the Legislature pledged to the prohibition amendment, the Republican nominees have nothing to lose and everything to gain by a prompt announcement of their purpose to stand with Senator Sprout in his manly and straightforward attitude

on this question. If they will do this an overwhelming majority is assured for every Republican on the ticket from top to bottom in Harrisburg and the county this year, and the campaign may be regarded as a mere formal canvass. If they do not they may find themselves outside the breastworks when the balloting ends in November. Of course, the Republican candidates in this county must have observed that the Republican nominees for the Legislature in York, Cumberland, Franklin and other Central Pennsylvania counties are pledged to the amendment and enter the fight with absolute assurance of popular support. Such a stand on the part of the local candidates would not only make their own election sure, because any hope of the election of Democrats in the city and county, is predicated on a failure by Republicans to properly align themselves on this issue, but as has been said, would strengthen the whole ticket.

Von Tirpitz says: "We must retain Belgium after the war." After the war, Tirpitz, old chap, you will be as obsolete as your U-boats and just about as popular.

OUR SOLDIERS

HARRISBURG should now be giving serious thought to its duty with respect to the soldiers from this city and vicinity who are serving with the colors when they return home. It can hardly be expected that all will escape wounds and disability. Many will come back unfit for the positions which they filled before leaving for the front and the reclamation of the crippled and disabled should be the subject of careful investigation and study, to the end that these brave men shall be able to resume their ordinary activities without too great a handicap.

England and France and Canada and other countries at war have already organized for this duty and Harrisburg, which has been foremost in every patriotic way, will not falter in providing for its disabled boys on their return home from the battle lines.

This may be a proper matter for the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce and now is the time to start an investigation of what is being done at Toronto and elsewhere, so that we may be able as a community to approach this important phase of war activities in a practical way. We want to do everything that is possible to make our soldiers feel that the interest at home is not confined to sending them into battle only, but also to adequate support while they are at the front and restoration to civil life with as little handicap as possible.

America is getting into full swing for the winning of the war. We may have been slow, but the speeding up is characterizing every department of activity. One in every five or six American citizens subscribed for the last Liberty Loan. The Hun is at last beginning to see that your Uncle Sam is in earnest.

MILITARY TRAINING

SINCE universal military training has become almost a national policy we do not hope that some of the red-blooded leaders of education in this city will make an effort to do something in the high schools and academies here. The Telegraph was instrumental some years ago in having a cadet corps organized at the Central High school, but a mollycoddle physical instructor permitted the organization to languish and finally die. He thought he was overworked. Now high school cadet organizations are being formed in many cities.

A course of military training in the Philadelphia High Schools as a necessity brought about by the Nation's entrance into the war will be urged upon the joint committee on high schools and the Board of Education by Dr. John P. Garber, superintendent of schools, at its monthly meeting to-morrow. It is considered possible that the committee will recommend military training to the Board of Education at its June meeting. At the same time, prominent Philadelphia civic and patriotic organizations continue to clamor for a consistent system of military training for the schools.

In Harrisburg we could easily have a battalion of cadets, as outlined by the Telegraph three or four years ago. This battalion might include the high schools, the Harrisburg Academy and St. Patrick's parochial school. It ought to be easily possible to organize four full companies and it would not be a difficult matter to obtain the services of a competent military drill master for the battalion.

Considerable data on this subject was gathered by the Telegraph and finally turned over to Superintendent Downes, but at the time the movement was allowed to languish on the general presumption that too many patrons of the schools were fearful of inculcating militarism. These were forgetful of the tremendous advantages growing out of military training in the way of discipline, obedience to law and physical betterment.

In the public schools of Wyoming a system of military training has been adopted and is said to have the endorsement of the War Department. It is spreading to the public schools of the country. This is known as the Steever plan and is a definite effort to correlate military training for high schools with the educational system. The plan of military instruction is at present installed in more than forty of the largest cities in the country, including Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Detroit and Louisville.

The cadets under the Steever plan are in uniform for all drills, and are furnished with rifles and proper equipment by the United States government. Military discipline is at

all times enforced. The boys are given the fundamental training of the soldier. They are taught use and care of a rifle, the care of their own bodies on the march and in camp, squad and company movements, and the art of handling small bodies of troops on the map and on the ground, or the rudiments of minor tactics. Target designation, signaling and trench maneuvers are also taught. Overnight hikes are held in the spring, and, if desired, a camp of at least seven days' duration during the summer.

In addition to the undeniable physical benefits in the Steever plan, the modified plan of military and physical training outlined above has also a definite moral value. It teaches not only the respect and courtesy which is a part of military life, but also, through the knowledge of its competitors and the constant emphasis of the officers-in-charge, the necessity of training, of clear living and clean thinking. It teaches respect for authority and the habit of obedience; the ability to give an order and to execute one.

A FINE EXAMPLE

THAT was a fine thing which John S. Davis, well-known hotel man of Mechanicsburg, did for the Red Cross, and worthy of emulation. Mr. Davis, who has contributed two sons to the army, in addition to his personal support of the Red Cross movement, turned over to the treasurer the proceeds of a turkey dinner which he gave at his hotel, the American House, the tickets to which brought \$1 each. Mr. Davis also gave 30 bushels of potatoes which were sold and the money turned over to the Cumberland county fund. Personal thought and service of this kind are worth more than mere money, for they bespeak the spirit which prompts the gift.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The time and place of the meeting of the Republican state committee and probably some tentative candidates for the two Supreme Court vacancies will be determined upon within the next few days by Republican state leaders who have been conferring with Senator Boies Penrose. The Senator is at Atlantic City where W. Harry Baker, secretary of the Republican state committee, would like to see the state chairman, if he wishes, has gone.

There is a move to have the state committee meet somewhere else than Harrisburg. It has been suggested in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, and both cities are said to want it. Some of the upstate men want to come to this city. The Democratic leaders will announce in a day or so where their meeting will be held. It will in all likelihood be in Harrisburg.

The gubernatorial candidates of both parties will have a good bit to say about the chairman of the state committee. In the Valley of the Susquehanna, the Valley of the Schuylkill and the Valley of the Delaware, the candidates are taking a rest after the strenuous campaign which they have been conducting in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, and both cities are said to want it. Some of the upstate men want to come to this city. The Democratic leaders will announce in a day or so where their meeting will be held. It will in all likelihood be in Harrisburg.

OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS

(Lieut. O. E. McKaine in Outlook) The traditions of the negro soldier may be traced in the history of the great Chaska in the Valley of the Nile, thousands of years ago; Hannibal, "greatest of tacticians," in the war between Carthage and Rome; the 24th and 25th regiments of Indian rebellion against the mighty Napoleon; Attacks, as the first casualty in America's first battle against the negro in the profession of arms; black soldiers with Perry on Lake Erie; Black Sampson at Brandywine; Peter Salem at Bunker Hill; Carney at Fort Wagner; the 24th and 25th regiments of Infantry and the 9th and 10th Cavalry at El Caney and San Juan in Cuba and during the insurrection in the Philippines; and the feat of the 10th Cavalry at Carrizal while with the punitive expedition in Mexico. The place of honor held by the negro in the profession of arms is predicated upon the enviable and cherished fact that he has never had a traitor within his ranks and has never had the blot of cowardice upon his spotless escutcheon. His prestige is based upon the high regard as a fighting man in which he is held by all fighters whom he has opposed, whether they be white men, black men, or brown men.

THE CRIPPLE WOMAN

[War Time in Kentucky Mountains] A cripple woman has a sight of time to grieve and fret. With many things to do but watch the sunball and set, and nary soul a-passing by the whole enduring day, Hit's lonesome up the holler now the lads are gone away!

They ustler lone along the trail, their beastes all a-rare, and shooting in the air; And whether they was drunk or dry, they'd allus stop and say, "Well, howdy, Aunt Lucindy, how're you comin' on to-day?"

Loretty 'lows they had to go, she'll not have got hit right—I never heard of forcin' mountain men to jine a fight, Hit might be known down yander they're right handy with a gun. And they'll be larning level country lads how shootin's done.

The maids have quit their weavin', and they've quit their sewing, 'Twill be a lonesome valley that they'll be a-travelin' through; And sorry help are cripples, who can only sit and pray, "Christ comfort maids and mothers now the lads are gone away."

—[From the Dailies News] As long as a man retains his sense of shame he's got something.

A HANDY MAN AROUND THE HOUSE



KANSAS, 37 YEARS "DRY," SCORNS RETURN OF SALOON

From the Kansas City Star



LABOR NOTES

Canadian trade unions increased their membership 44,223 last year.

Carpenters at Niagara Falls, Can. have been granted a wage scale of 55 cents an hour.

Sixty per cent. of all workers in munition plants are women.

More than 1,000,000 girls have entered new and hazardous occupations.

Women coal miners are working beside men in some parts of West Virginia.

Many octogenarian ship carpenters in the state of Maine are volunteering for war work.

Hannibal (Mo.) plumbers have secured a wage increase and union recognition.

Since 1911 women clerks have increased from 52,000 to 84,000 in England.

Winnipeg (Can.) teachers have secured increases of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent.

AFTER THE WAR

What will you say, when the boys come home, When this cruel war is done? Will you say, "My boy, I have stood by you."

And helped in the victory won, Or will you hang your head in shame And say, "I have nothing done."

What will you say to the crushed and maimed, Who must struggle through life, in pain? Will you say, "My boy, I helped bind your wound."

Sent aid to the field where you've lain, Or will you pass by on the other side, With your head bowed low in shame, After the war?

What will you say to the lads who've died, For you, on the field of war? Will you say, "My boy, in my country's name, I have wept as you crossed the bar."

Or will you in selfishness, void of shame, Go down to your grave with a tarnished name, After the war?

—C. MULFORD.

OUR DAILY LAUGH



NEVER AGAIN

I shall never take my vacation in July again. Why not? Because the fellows who go in August think I ought to have earned enough money to be able to lend them some when they get back.

GOOD POLICY.

I never interfere with other people's affairs. No? I stopped that years ago, when I checked up and found that all the money I had ever made came from minding my own business.

THE GARDEN.

The chickens scratch it up anew! The insects gather round in glee. I fondly hope when they get through there will be something left for me.

THE STRAID CLIMB.

The mercury is going up through the days the heat waves roll. Likewise this sorrow brims my cup. So also climbs the price of coal.

THE SILENT ARMY

No bugle is blown, no roll of drums, No sound of an army marching; No banners wave high, no battle-cries. Comes from the war-worn fields where they lie, The blue sky overarching.

The call sounds clearer than bugle call. From the silent dressless army, "No cowards were we, when we heard the call, For freedom we grudging not to give our all." Is the call from the silent army.

Hushed and quiet and still they lie, This silent, dressless army, While living comrades spring to their side, And the bugle call and the battle-rye is heard as dreamer and dreamless lie.

Under the stars of the arching sky, The men who were high, no banners fly. The call of the silent army, —Jan Adams in the Montreal Daily

Evening Chat

"It's the business man and the retired man who know how to farm Uncle Sam, the farmer and himself," said J. R. Stevens, the agricultural expert of the State Chamber of Commerce, who has been annexed by the government and the state to solve the problem of farm labor nearer solution. Mr. Stevens comes from New York state originally but has been working among farmers of Pennsylvania for twenty-one years, having been part of that time with the Lehigh Valley railroad which started as a coal road and ended up by making many tons of freight come out of the fields along its lines.

Mr. Stevens was the man in charge of that work. My plan is to help the business man who goes away and spends a lot of time doing nothing reduce his waistline and get his muscles into good shape. That is provided he knows how to farm and while a lot of our successful men started with the soil. The farmers of this state need help. And if some of them can get back into the farm and work a couple of weeks it will be their salvation and add that much to the food supply.

Take a man who goes away for a vacation or who does not work because he is well-to-do. After he is forty his waistline becomes dangerous if he sits around too much. Dr. Henry M. Shales, who has been here for a couple of weeks he will be able to better enjoy life this fall. And if some of the men who are playing golf and know how to farm and while do some driving with hoes and putting with rakes their score would rank away up. And when they came back in the fall they would be able to chase old Col. Borgey all over the course. Really, this is a serious proposition. Many farmers are up against the wall for lack of farm labor. Young men going to war and into mills we feel that men who have come from the farm and have time or can take time to farm during the war, it will be helping your old uncle down at Washington too."

A tin roof opposite the Orpheum isn't exactly the place where you would look for a nest. But that is where a pair of night hawks are raising a family or preparing to. These hawks, which Dr. Kalbfuss says are erroneously called whip-poor-wills, are the birds which fall about collecting bugs at night. They are the ones which dart and dip and loop-the-loop and rival the bats. A pair of them have leased the roof of Dr. Henry M. Shales' property on Locust street and have a nest in a corner. They are very busy these days and have not time to call upon the other members of the family who live on the roof of the Donaldson building.

Residents of the Hill section of Derry street, especially in the Thirteenth ward, are getting ready to ask the City Council to provide some means of preventing flooding of the park and adjacent streets. The time there is a heavy rain. Several times this year the wash from the sloping portions of Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets as well as out on Twenty-third, have covered the street with mud and dirt and lately rubbish has been strewn over car tracks. The suggestion has been made that cutters on the side streets be deepened and larger catch basins installed. The problem is commencing to annoy people in that part of the city.

Samuel L. Long, of the State Department of Mines, sent to Governor Brumbaugh the other day a message that looked especially like a letter when the accompanying leaves were held out. It was a huge white specimen, of rare stock and attracted much attention. The leaves looked like a big Lancaster county tobacco plant.

A bulldog does not always run true to form. Yesterday afternoon a large dog with much pedigree visited Capitol Park. He started to chase squirrels and made an attempt to chase him. The dog turned and the man ran. So did a couple of other men. A Capitol policeman came and shot at a squirrel. He was engaged in bullying men, treeing squirrels and making pigeons soar, carefully aimed at his head with his club. It was a good shot and the dog's end of the dog's nose. Instead of holding on to the job he had set out to do the dog steered a straight course for Third and Walnut.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Ex-Representative M. C. Watson, of Indiana, who ran for another term, did not make it this time.

—Fred A. Godcharon, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, was Memorial Day orator at Milton.

—General E. G. Bradley, who tried to get the Camp Meade generals, will return to his rank as a colonel in the Regular Army.

—Senator E. J. Baileys of Huntington, has two Memorial Day addresses scheduled for to-day.

—DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg pretzels are being sent to men in the Army?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

Andrew Wayne, who surveyed the Susquehanna with the location of Harrisburg.

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