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THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918

Trust in no man but in Providence and your own efforts: never separate the two.—DICKENS.

PENROSE AMENDMENT

SENATOR BOIES PENROSE'S amendment to the man power bill whereby men called in the draft shall be classified according to the information given on their questionnaires and not be required to claim exemption is exactly what American spirit and fair play calls for. By its terms a man will put down his answers to the questions asked by the form and the local draft board will then proceed to put him in a class where he belongs. Classification will thus become more or less automatic. It will in no wise deter a man comfortably situated, but given a deferred classification for reasons set forth on his paper, from asking for active service, but it will remove embarrassment from men who would rather don a buck private's uniform and leave the wife and kids to hustle for themselves than claim exemption when other men are not doing it.

The manner in which the American people have arisen to the war is one of the magnificent things of all history. With that vigor and thoroughness for which the people of this republic have been noted from the days when they chased the red man over the Blue Ridge to the time when they ended the nuisance of autocratic rule just off the southeastern coast the men have sprung to arms to make the world free and fit to live in. President Wilson has been backed up in a way that is wonderful when one thinks of it. But at the same time there are many men whose families need their support and guidance; whose work in communities is such as to demand that they stay at home to continue it, whose brains are more important producing than they would be fighting, in other words whose place is at home until the summons for every man is made in a last extremity. No one likes to stand aside when duty calls, and when the trumpet is sounded for men to gird on their armor the red-blooded American wants to fight. Naturally, he does not want to claim exemption and have it thrown in his face in after years, when the neighbors have forgotten the entirely proper reasons for his deferred classification, whether they be in the public interest, because of the importance of his work or the plain necessities of his family. The Penrose amendment is a square deal and the country will appreciate it.

THE GASOLINE ORDER

THE Fuel Administration feels that the use of the passenger automobile on Sundays must be restricted for the sake of the gasoline such a measure will save for war purposes, the least we can do is obey. The request, which amounts to an order, will be regarded as a real hardship by those who have no other time for the use of their cars except on Sundays, but it is not to be viewed in the same light as the "fuelless days" of last winter, which cut down production and limited the earning capacities of millions of people. Nobody is actually hurt by being compelled to remain home Sundays and by doing so we are merely submitting to a condition that has pre-

valued in England and France ever since the war began. If we are called upon to make no greater sacrifices than this we shall be fortunate indeed.

But however they regard the matter, all good citizens will loyally support the government in its latest efforts to conserve fuel supplies for the use of the army.

From the industrious manner in which German submarines are devoting themselves to the sinking of fishing boats, one might suspect that the Kaiser holds a lot of shares in the big beef packing companies.

GERMANY MUST PAY

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, the able and patriotic editor of the Manufacturers' Record, adds to the Philadelphia Public Ledger's proposal that the Kaiser and his fellow murderers be punished, an immense war indemnity with which to reconstruct the woeful wastes left in the wake of the Huns in Belgium and France. Mr. Edmonds rears public sentiment in the United States all right. We do want indemnity, not for ourselves, but for the poor, helpless, homeless souls of Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia and those other nations laid waste by the porcine appetites of the Kaiser and his plunderbund, and we want the arch-criminals of the world-war properly punished.

Germany can afford to pay for her folly far better than the South, following the Civil War could bear the burden that defeat brought to her, argues Mr. Edmonds, who reminds us that while the South fought fairly for what it deemed a worthy principle, "Germany's war is for no principle; it is a definite, pre-arranged and predetermined war for the express purpose of conquering and looting the world."

"It is the most unholiest war known to mankind. Its barbarism has been the barbarism of Hell itself. It has destroyed womanhood and childhood as ruthlessly as it has destroyed cathedrals and churches and works of art," says the writer, and continues: After years of preparation, through its schools and its universities, for the purpose of encouraging its youth to fight, Germany has had a chance to loot the world, and through years of strenuous work to build up a fighting machine ever known, it launched upon a peaceful world its campaign of conquest. It seems inconceivable to think that there can be found any human being who could for a moment question that justice to the men who have died and the women who have lived in an agony of woe, and to the civilization which has been destroyed, a financial penalty equally as great as that here suggested, in addition to the other penalties which the leaders of this fearful conspiracy should receive.

As the war goes on and we sound depth after depth of German infamy, our views as a people change. As our young men die and our old men and women go brokenhearted to their lonely graves bereft of sons who should have been their comfort; as we read the letters our boys in France send home of a country devastated, of churches burned, of homes looted, of property destroyed, of babies murdered and women ravished, mercy becomes a mockery and we steel our hearts for the awful fate we as a people must deal out to this criminal among the nations. These voices crying for just punishment of the German people who have aided and abetted in the greatest crime of the ages are the spokesmen of a vast mute element of the nation that has become legion and is fast becoming universal. Germany must pay—in both blood and money.

FOLLOW OHIO'S EXAMPLE

OHIO Republicans yesterday adopted unanimously a platform containing a plank strongly favoring national prohibition. It was obviously the thing to do. Prohibition sentiment is growing by leaps and bounds. It is sweeping the country. More than half the number of States required to make the amendment a part of the Constitution have approved it. The final success of the measure appears to be assured. It is a wise political leadership that moves in accord with public sentiment, if not in advance of it. It is folly for political organizations to stand in the way of what the people earnestly want, for in the end the people will have what they want. The Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania in framing a platform should take a leaf from Ohio's notebook. Senator Sprout has said that he hopes the platform makers will come out flatfooted for prohibition, and he is careful to add that no matter whether they do or not he means to stand by his own declarations on the liquor question. The occasion will permit of no straddling. The platform should de-

clare one way or the other. The "wets" are lining up behind Bonnell. There is but one place for the Republican party in Pennsylvania this Fall—and that is in the "dry" column.

Politics in Pennsylvania

Predictions are not wanting that the meeting of the Democratic State Committee here next Wednesday will be in line with the traditions of the party in Pennsylvania. Every sign that there will be a clash of contending cliques and Philadelphia and Pittsburgh newspapers say that the ruling faction plans to nominate upon Judge Eugene C. Bonnell for his attacks upon the men at the head of his party's official organization. It is intimated in one newspaper that his standing as a Democrat may be impugned.

The leaders of the rival factions are giving all of their time to the war and the distribution of a little bit of money. There is no scheming and backing and filling going on than has been known in the last half dozen years. The Federal jobbing coterie which has been running the party machine in Pennsylvania, is face to face with the biggest fight it has had since it dethroned the old Guffey-Dewart crowd by bare majority. Singularly enough, the place where that historic Democratic event occurred will be the scene of next week's meetings.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh newspapers say that it is apparent the reorganization group proposes to have all of the big time here for the meeting so that the showing may be as impressive as possible. It is not the intention of Judge Bonnell to ignore the meeting. He will not attend it, but his friends will be there and the Judge, if he does not come to Harrisburg, will be within telephone range. There are some of his trusted and most resourceful lieutenants on the ground. They will be ready to fight at the drop of a hat, too.

Although ill at his home in Uniontown State Chairman William E. Crow has been getting into touch with the Republican county chairmen and getting the voters qualified. The chairman has sent a letter to each county chairman asking him to do so. In the letter will be found a brief account of the plan, and with assessors and tax collectors, to see that as many Republicans as possible are qualified to vote in November. The assessors, by Richard Henry Lee, must be assessed, pay their taxes and be properly registered. Assessors will be in the polling places on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3rd and 4th of the last days to be assessed. The last day is Saturday, October 5. The registration days are September 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. It is important that voters understand that registration at the spring registration does not qualify them to vote in the fall. The spring registration merely permitted voters, who had not registered previously, to qualify for the spring primary.

All the Republican nominees for state office have accepted invitations to attend a Montgomery county Republican mass meeting on Robinson's Meadow, Collegeville, Saturday, September 7. In addition to William C. Sprout, for Governor; Edward E. Beaman, for Lieutenant Governor; James F. Woodward, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, the candidates for Representative in congress-at-large and Congressman-at-large are: William C. Penrose, Auditor General Snyder, and Gabriel H. Meyer, of Lebanon, have signified their intention of being present.

The plan of the reorganization or ruling clique is to adopt a platform which will prohibit, prohibition, glorify Democratic regularity and rebound with patriotic utterance and when the Judge does not subscribe to it, to declare he is without means and should retire as Democratic candidate for Governor and run on his own party track. The disclosure of these various positions will not be sided with the state committee meets. The Philadelphia Record says that an effort is being made to "induce" the Palmer-McCormick element to accept the Bonnell platform, which means that an attempt to put Bonnell in the state committee will be made at the state committee meeting. The Bonnell will be present, but his name here for tomorrow and will likewise get some of their nominations on file. It is said that Strayer and Turner, candidates for Congress-at-large, will be with Bonnell. Both were claimed to be reorganizers. Superior Court Judge John N. Kephart sat on the bench with Judge Ross at York this week. The Judge was in York and Lebanon counties seeing friends and went to Ebensburg last night. Judge Bonnell is at the Washington county fair to-day and also has a meeting of friends scheduled for Pittsburgh. Senator Penrose is due here tomorrow night on his way to Uniontown where Senator Sprout goes to-morrow. Two brothers of Senator "Sam" Salts have been put in class "A" in the Philadelphia draft. They had been in different classes. Thomas H. Higgins, editor of the Delaware county Democrat, whose wife was killed in France, has gone into the army. The Woodrow Wilson League, of Chester, has endorsed Judge Bonnell.

The Busy Boche How doth the little busy Boche Improve each shining minute? He gets out of a salient As fast as he gets in it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WHAT DOES A MAN THINK ABOUT WHEN TAKING HIS MORNING SHAVE?



By BRIGGS

Evening Chat

The last of the flowers that will bloom in the old Capitol Park beds are blood red and they are blossoming with all of their pristine color and making the lawn bright in half a dozen places. It is not the intention to have any of the old style flower beds next spring. Everything about the park is to be changed to make it conform to the great scheme which is being worked out to make the Commonwealth's domain one of the beauty spots of the land and the old-fashioned round beds of geraniums and cannas and other flowers will be seen no more and the squirrels will have to forage some other place than hyacinth and tulip bulb beds for their midwinter banquets. The green of the potted plants will not be seen again and the petunias will be missed. The flowers that are now blooming are the red cannas, which are saying farewell, the geraniums which seem to be as robust as in July and the scarlet sage which lives up to Capitol traditions of redness. These flower beds will be removed this fall. The old conservatory has about disappeared and the rose garden which bordered the glass-houses except some plants which look like golden glow and which wave their message to "come and out, again" in melancholy fashion, though realizing that it is their last stand on Capitol Hill. The flower beds will be replaced with native shrubbery of which a large number of plants have been gathered.

"I don't think you have mentioned the eight o'clock rule in your reminiscences about the swimming in the old Pennsylvania canal," said the man who was born close to the canal and liked to swim in it better than in the Susquehanna. They used to be a rule that our boys could not go in swimming near Market or Chestnut or Mulberry streets in the evening until 8 o'clock. They were used to it. There were trains arriving and departing from seven to eight and our boys used to gather in crowds and wear their bathing suits. The last train was old St. Louis Express. It pulled out at 8 o'clock and when the last car had cleared Market street there was just one splash all along the canal.

A friend who lives in another city has sent an interesting bit of chat about the canal. He says that the old Pennsylvania canal, which was built by the State in 1827, was a Masonic ceremony took place and there were present the Governor and state officials and many prominent men, including the lovely Mrs. Penrose, who happened to be here on a visit. The orator was no less a person than the speaker of the House, John Kephart. The canal, which is now a highway for the people of the State Capital in the early days.

Father Penn's revenue seems to have been hit by its usual late summer malady—lots of checks and not much money. Occasional checks for a couple of hundreds of thousands of dollars comes along to gladden the heart of State Treasurer Kephart, but they are few and far between. One of the last ones was 400 to 500 checks a day and an aggregate of \$80,000 to \$90,000. Of course, there are many folks who would be glad to cash a thousand-dollar check for \$50,000, but when one is accustomed to turning over slips of paper for a quarter of a million to receive a \$156 check loses its novelty.

The work or fight order seems to have caused some of the ideas of the first place draft boards are limited to specified occupations which are to be classed as unproductive. Some draft officers, however, have been making their own arrangements and railroad men, steel workers and others have been called up. There is no controversy whether a lawyer is a professional or not, but not to be drafted. The draft officers hold that a lawyer can be drafted the same as a surveyor or a clothing cutter, but some attorneys rely on the famous Gibson decision that an attorney is an officer of the court.

Union station is about the most interesting place in Harrisburg if you can get near enough to it. There are trains of soldiers going through constantly, the movements being various. Some are going to the front, some are officers and men about. The canteen workers of the Red Cross are about the busiest people in Harrisburg. They are taking care of the hands of many a boy and cheering the hearts of their folks at home by seeing that postal cards are mailed and sent, and some attorneys rely on the stamps. The other evening while a train load of drafted men was standing in the station on its way to Camp Lee a train filled with soldiers was passing. The cheering and the noise, which was raised on the western desert, came in and there was a cheering match. The soldiers were singing and cheering and the drafted men were making considerable noise themselves. It was noted, however, that the drafted men were not as cheering about it as their brothers in khaki. The cheering had hardly been returned a couple of times when they perked up and made the station shed fairly rock with song. The cheering and the singing attracts many people to the bridges and even into the station and there are some trains upon which the men appear to be well drilled singers and quite happy about it.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

John W. Jordan, reappointed a member of the Valley Forge Commission, is one of the noted historians of the country. State Librarian Thomas Lynch Montgomery is a collector of the state and has an impressive list already. Edward Lindsay, who is to preside at the meeting of the trustees at Uniontown, is acting in the library at Warren and served in the Legislature. Senator William C. Sprout's ambition is to gather the facts for a history of the Delaware river. Charles B. Spatz, former legislator, who is fifty-two, tried to enlist in the Signal Corps and was rejected at Reading. HISTORIC HARRISBURG Conrad Welsch complimented John Harris upon the ideal location of his Harris for the transportation route.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A CAPITOL GUIDE

To the Editor of the Telegraph: It was a happy thought that suggested the distribution of a little bit of bling in 1918 does not matter. This is 1918. In addition the windmill forces intend to turn on the Judge some of his own ammunition. The curator of the hall, tells me that the plan looks to the preparation of several other bulletins, all of which will be distributed free to visitors. The first bulletin, a fourteen-page leaflet, illustrated with facsimiles of the Resolution of Independence and of the Declaration itself, is now being given away in the hall. "There is a great deal of information packed away in these pages. Many are devoted to facts and dates and answer the inevitable questions which are asked by the visitors either ask or on which they desire to be informed. From all parts of the civilized earth visitors come to the birthplace of Liberty, but not one in a hundred knows anything about the chamber itself or what's what there. In the leaflet will be found a brief account of the room and a short chronology of the development of the Declaration from the time of the Virginia resolutions introduced by Richard Henry Lee, but believed to have been written by Jefferson himself, to the time the engrossed paper was signed by members of the Continental Congress in August, 1776. "Decidedly the bulletin is likely to prove of immense educational value; and the more information is obtained about the history of the deeper and more vital will be the patriotism of the visitor." The above clipping from the Philadelphia Ledger explains itself. At the present time there are thousands of visitors to Pennsylvania's magnificent State Capitol who greatly deplore the absence of any available printed description of the building, its statuary, paintings, etc. The writer believes that the Commission should be urged to have interested visitors to better advantage than by presenting them with a copy of a publication giving a brief description of the many rooms and the building as a whole. The writer is proud of Pennsylvania and the Capitol, and more especially because he has had the opportunity to inspect a considerable number of other state capitol buildings of the United States, none of which surpass that of our own grand Commonwealth regarding its more lavish expenditures of money by sister states. The guides who escort visitors may tell about the sublimity and grandeur of the edifice, its compelling beauty, its strength and harmony of its beautiful and imposing architecture; but a printed description would be prized by visitors and tourists beyond words, however fitfully expressed. OLIVER D. SCHOCK.

Are They Going Backwards?

(From the New York World) Transit facilities in New York are vaguely suggestive of the Kaiser's itinerary to Paris.

No Way to Woo Comfort

Lima Beane says you can't get cool by sticking your finger in a revolving electric fan.—From the Toledo Blade.

LABOR NOTES

Akron (Ohio) machinists have a 100 per cent organization. Canada had 37 strikes in May, involving 14,583 workmen. Policemen in Greater New York ask increased pay. Baltimore (Md.) Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union was recently awarded an increase of \$2 a week in nearly all the shops. In February a similar advance was secured. Vancouver (B. C.) street car men are to receive a minimum of 40 cents an hour and a maximum of 51 cents an hour, two weeks service to determine the maximum pay. They receive the eight-hour day and get time and a half for overtime. Commencing September 1, 1918, no member of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America will be allowed to work under any but the following contract: (1) Every workshop furnished by the employers; (2) a weekly wage scale to be fixed by the local; (3) eight hours to constitute a day's work; (4) time and one-half for overtime.

Christ the Combatant

[From the Christian Register.]

BEFORE this war goes much further it will be someone's business to say that Christ in the trenches is not merely Christ the combatant, but Christ the martyr. Let us say, with supreme contempt for casuistics, that they who think that the Jesus Christ of the soldier is a remote God presiding over devotional services in stately temple and administering the elements of the communion, at once defame the soldier and deny their Lord. Let our word be not misinterpreted. We speak with the profoundest reverence for the ministrations and forms of religious observance. But the Christ whose principles guide the soldier in the sanctified work of the world, we have got to see him acquainted with arms, and not merely moving about in white robes haloed with supernatural light, but in the midst of the action as well as the Christ of meekness and meditation. We are bound to follow him, going down into the pit of the mire and filth, and the shot and the shell, and the grenades and the bayonets, doing to the death the iniquities incarnated in the enemies of man and God. There is not a danger that He would evade, there is not a soldier but He would brother him with his virile love. There is not an opportunity to deal death to the enemy that He would not shrink from or delay in seizing. He would take bayonet and grenade and bomb and rifle and do the work of the dead-end against that which is the most deadly enemy of His Father's kingdom in a thousand years. He came that we might have life, abundantly. That is the inexorable truth about Jesus Christ and this war, and we rejoice to say it. If it is not so, then the war is not ours. It is spirit saith to-day: Come forth, thou Christ complete, captain of our salvation, exemplar in the flesh of every noble impulse and desire that ever moved the heart and soul of thine own beloved mankind! Be with us in thy mystical might, with thy relentless passion to save the world, and we shall win the victory since thou were here. For thou art here, one, at last; yea, thou art here, and we would be like thee, and together, though we differ, we shall win the victory. Good soldiers of Jesus Christ!

Gen. Crowder a Draft Student

[From the New York Times.] In addition to his unrelenting and fruitful patriotic labors for the honor of the United States, General Crowder has done the United States invaluable service abroad. He is for a "dictated peace" as strong as the German government. He is, outside of the Socialist Little Germany and the imitation intellectuals of American pacifism, few but unflinching. Keen and ready was the opposition of the Federation of Labor to the Stockholm Conference and all the other German sideshows, the yearnings of some of the weak-kneed Entente Socialists for "conversations" with the German socialists, long notorious agents and tools of the German government. Steady and keen is the federation's opposition to all the games and devices of the dupes or accomplices of the German government. A peace of negotiation, a peace that shall leave Germany free to continue her policy of domination.

Gompers and Labor Pacifism

Mr. Gompers has blocked once the little game of Mr. Arthur Henderson and the other gods of what is now the Independent Labor Party, which consists in large part of "middle class" people. Mr. Gompers has sailed for Europe, to block Mr. Henderson's game again.

Automobiles and the War

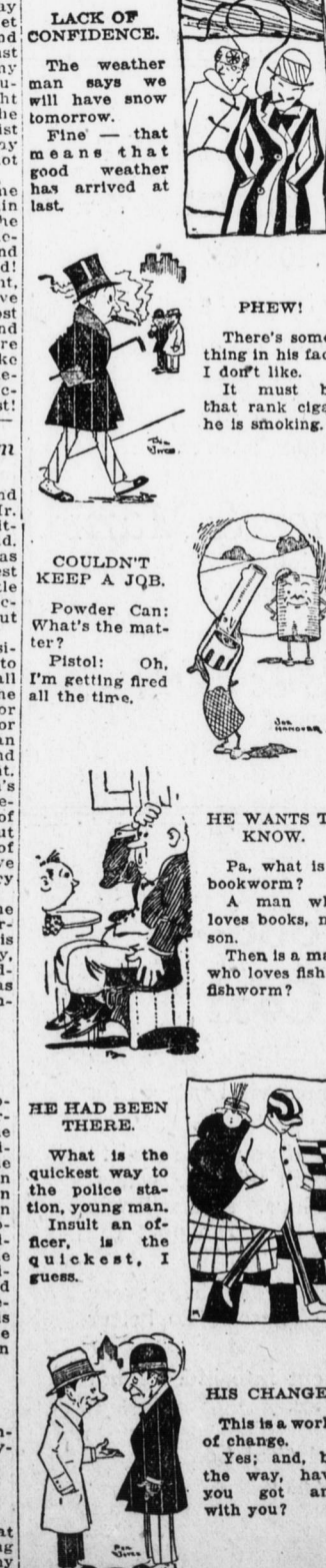
[Pittsburgh Gazette-Times] It is not only the owners of automobiles who have benefited by journeying to the front, but the state and the universal day of rest. The automobile has developed generosity in the people. Millions who do not own cars are guests of those who do when they ride and they get more than fun out of it. But if the gasoline supply is short, or a shortage is imminent, it means something. The popular sentiment is, "If the war can be won that way, take my car." Old Stuff, Bill, Old Stuff Like all defeated campaign managers, the Kaiser is claiming everything.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. To Be Admitted It must be admitted, however, that the Kaiser has come nearer foiling all his people all the time than any other ruler.—Indianapolis News.

Fair Play and No Immunities

[Philadelphia Press]

It is not contended that the government should not raise eight billion dollars by taxes, if that is regarded as the proper proportion. It is contended, however, that there must be no politics in the levying of taxes; there must be no immune class; and there must be a special effort to round up tax dodgers. Concentrating on wealth and industry is a very foolish way of bringing about the ideal condition in this country. There are certain industries in the country which have for sectional or political reasons been absolved from the payment of taxes. There are certain things which are untaxed which could readily bear a tax. Why should there be any immunities or exceptions? Why should not the doctrine of fair play in taxation have a chance, especially in time of war?

OUR DAILY LAUGH



LACK OF CONFIDENCE. The weather man says we will have snow tomorrow. Fine—that good weather has arrived at last.

POWDER CAN. What's the matter? Pistol: Oh, I'm getting fired all the time.

HE WANTS TO KNOW. Pa, what is a bookworm? A man who loves books, my son.

HE HAD BEEN THERE. What is the quickest way to get the police station, young man. Insult an officer, is the quickest, I guess.

HIS CHANGE. This is a world of change. Yes; and, by the way, have you got anything with you?

DO YOU KNOW —That Harrisburg pig iron is being used for making many articles for carrying on the war?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG Conrad Welsch complimented John Harris upon the ideal location of his Harris for the transportation route.