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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

*There is a home for weary souls
By sin and sorrow driven,
When tossed on life's tempestuous
shoals,
Where storms arise and ocean rolls,
And all is drear but heaven.*
—WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

OUR BOYS IN BATTLE

LIUTENANT LONG and Lieutenants Swartz, of the Harrisburg officers first to arrive home after participation in the fighting along the Marne, bring back to the home folks the thrilling atmosphere of that wonderful series of battles in which the Keystone Troops turned the tide and sent the Hun hordes reeling back toward Germany. When the whole story of that wonderful achievement shall have been told the people of the United States will realize as never before the fighting qualities of the average American soldier and the high morale of those who are making the stand for liberty and decency three thousand miles away.

In the preparation of a housing code for Harrisburg the City Commissioners will doubtless keep in mind the necessity for remodeling many old and tumble-down buildings which are not fit for human habitation. It is not only a question of better buildings for the future, but also an improvement of conditions in those congested sections of the city to which the Telegraph has called frequent attention.

HOPELESS DEMOCRATS

THE hopelessness of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and the utter inability of its self-proclaimed leaders to lead, were never better illustrated than by the present total disruption of the organization. With President Wilson at Washington solemnly declaring that "politics is adjourned," his two spokesmen in this State, Palmer and McCormick, came to Harrisburg playing old-time machine politics with bassdrum and cymbals to say nothing of a fine display of redfire and rockets.

It is a sordid story, with a humorous side, this Palmer-Bonniwell-McCormick incident, and not all of it by any manner of means is told in Palmer's charges against his party's candidate for Governor. In synopsis it is this. Bonniwell decides to run for Governor in the Democratic primaries. The Palmer-McCormick machine sets out to beat him. Bonniwell beats the machine and is nominated. McCormick sulks in his nest, hesitating between the shame of supporting a candidate whose affiliations with the booze interests in Pennsylvania are his proudest boast, and the humiliation of being compelled as National Democratic Chairman to bolt his own State ticket. So he remains silent and lets Palmer do the talking. Palmer does, without consulting McCormick, and like the real, dyed-in-the-wool machine politician he is, asserts that the choice of the party is good enough for him and he will support Bonniwell.

Thereupon he undertakes to lead Bonniwell into the Democratic Palmer-McCormick machine camp, and Bonniwell declines to be led to the slaughter. When it becomes clear that he cannot control the fire-eating nominee for Governor, Mr. Palmer digs up a series of charges that sound very much as though, if true, he would have had considerable knowledge of them before he first allowing the primaries, and the stage is set ready for the Bonniwell campaign, September 14, with a big hook in the wings awaiting the moment deemed best for the summary re-

moval of the obnoxious candidate as the central figure in the play. So the situation resolves itself down to this—Bonniwell won't play with Palmer, so Palmer repudiates Bonniwell, seconded by a meek "me-too" from the national chairman. Nobody doubts the unfitness of Bonniwell for the Governorship. Nobody has imagined—not even Palmer or McCormick—that a Democrat ever had any show of election as Governor of Pennsylvania this year. The present row, therefore, is not in the interests of the people, but is for the control of the Democratic party machinery. If Bonniwell polls more votes on the Fair Play ticket than on the Democratic ticket, the Democrats would be in a bad way, unless they had repudiated his candidacy and they are playing safe. That is all.

As to the allegations that Senator Sproul is not a sincerely "dry" candidate, why should the liquor interests put a "wet" man like Bonniwell in the field if the Chester Senator is not favorable to the enactment of the prohibition amendment? And as to his not daring to make any declarations on the temperance question following the primaries, he has disapproved, having repeatedly made his position clear on prohibition since he was nominated and has freely expressed the hope that the Republican platform will contain a "dry" plank. The Palmer incident has had the intended effect. It has eliminated the Bonniwell candidacy utterly from the race and has added thousands of votes to the majority by which Senator Sproul will be elected. But it has done more than that. It has so split up the Democratic party as to insure the election of an almost solid Republican Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania this fall. This despite the plea of National Chairman McCormick for Democratic Congressmen to "support the President" in his speech before the committee yesterday.

Republicans of Pennsylvania know that the President has looked to the Republican side of Congress on every critical occasion since the declaration of war and that many of his most important war policies would have gone by the board but for Republican votes. Instead, then, of choosing doubtful Democrats, Pennsylvania Republicans will send to Congress to support the President in his war aims sturdy Republicans, who, while giving the administration every assistance within their power in the prosecution of the war, will also have minds and convictions of their own when Republican principles are at stake. The kindest thing Pennsylvania can do this Fall for the President is to send him a solid Republican delegation, and the prospects are bright for just such an event.

The happenings of yesterday prove beyond question that the Democratic leadership is virtuous only when it suits its purpose, and since it has long been known that Bonniwell and his pals are interested only in obtaining the reins of Democratic power in Pennsylvania, there remains only one hope for a decent administration of public affairs in Pennsylvania the next four years, and that lies within the Republican party and with its candidate for Governor, Senator Sproul.

The Wotan line had a fine, mouth-filling sound, but it takes more than that to stop the British.

THE MADDOO ORDER

SECRETARY MACDOO'S order to railroad men to get out of politics or out of the railroad service has caused all manner of discussion wherever railroad men fercogather. For the most part the railroads disapprove the order as an unnecessary infringement upon the rights of the American citizen. They believe as administrator of the railroad systems of the country in the war period the Secretary of the Treasury is justified in enforcing any regulation which may have to do with efficiency and the achievement of the utmost limit of service in the prosecution of the war. But they refuse to accept as necessary or advisable in a country whose government is for the people, by the people and of the people the elimination of a large and intelligent element of the population from participation in that government.

It must be apparent to the average thoughtful person that this discrimination against thousands of men will inevitably lead to indifference to the important duties of citizenship and a possible attitude of resentment toward governmental regulation in other directions. So long as the people of the United States are encouraged to take part in the making of its laws and the administration of its affairs there can be no real danger of failure in any feature of our governmental activities or decay of our free institutions, but the shutting out of a large class of citizens from participation in these activities may lead to serious consequences. It is quite conceivable that Secretary MacDoo had in mind a useful purpose in divorcing the railroad men from political activity, but it is an open question whether the drastic order compelling these men to abandon all thought of participation in government save as they may cast a ballot is not likely to lead to worse evils than those which the order may be designed to cure.

LABOR NOTES

The Union Pacific Railroad will shortly try an experiment by using women to load freight cars. Women employed in the munitions factories of Great Britain are compelled to wear a khaki uniform. The Railway Mail Association is composed of 120 locals and has a total membership of 13,011. Several women in the State of Washington are working as station agents on the various railroads in that state.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

While the election of Senator William C. Sproul as the next Governor of Pennsylvania has never been in doubt from the day of the primary in May, the events of yesterday in the Democratic State Committee have made certain an immense majority for him and the choosing of an almost solid congressional delegation from Pennsylvania. Until A. Mitchell Palmer, the Democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, made his sensational charges before the party's highest official body yesterday against Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, the nominee of the Democratic voters at the primary for Governor, there were some who thought that the liquor men and others behind the Judge might engineer a combination which could cut the Republican vote in Pennsylvania in war time. But not now. There is no occasion in the temporary history of the Pennsylvania Democracy in the last forty years that is comparable to what occurred yesterday in the hall where the present bosses of the Democratic machine won control in 1911. The Republican party will be more days never had anything like it and it would seem that a prediction that the Democracy is due for more years of wandering would be well founded. The men who are leading the rival factions of the Democracy of which such rosy things were printed after reorganization set in do not care to go to the governor. They want to destroy each other.

In dramatic intensity the meeting yesterday was rare. The Democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania speaking with the Democratic national chairman presiding as the direct representative of the United States will, it is charged that the nominee of the Democrats for the highest office in Pennsylvania was a political crook. The Democratic state committeeman, elected at the same primary at which the state ticket was named, formally summoned the candidate for Governor in the last forty years on September 14 to show cause why he "should not withdraw from the ticket." As the nominee is not answerable to the committee and therefore he can either come here and have a Bonnybrook fair or he can stand off and thunder.

Writing in the North American Review—"As an Englishman Sees It"—Maurice Law discusses the war from the Englishman's viewpoint, saying: "For the last few years Americans have been talking about the wonderful efficiency of Germany and bemoaning their own inefficiency, reproaching themselves for not having patterned after German example. What has taken Germany forty years to do, what for forty years has been the life of Germany, the one thought on which her people have centered, the idea around which all Germany has revolved, America will have done in two years. That may seem an exaggerated statement, but it is nevertheless true. A year hence the United States will, if necessary, have a larger army in the field than Germany had at the beginning of the war. A year hence she will have the same number of tanks as Germany. A year hence the guns, ammunition and aeroplanes manufactured by the United States in the first two years of the war will exceed the material with which Germany entered the war."

AS TO REPRISALS

"We favor reprisals," says Colonel Harvey. "We would exact from Germany the fullest possible indemnity for the material damage which she has done to Belgium, France and Serbia; we would think it over and over her for a hundred years. We would sweep every German sympathizer and propagandist in America out of the country. We would send German spies, non-combatants and what not to the lethal zone between a blank sea and a first-class ironclad. We would impress it upon the minds of our soldiers at the front that their first duty is to kill Huns. If it is necessary to take them; but always remember that the first choice is to kill.

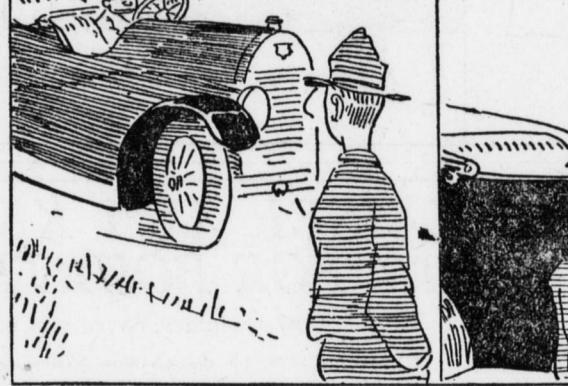
This is not savagery. It is not blood-thirstiness; it is humanity. It is justice. It would indeed be monstrous injustice to forego the exacting of the greatest possible indemnity that can be exacted by military pressure on the looted treasuries of Germany. It would be inhumanity to leave at large innumerable criminal conspirators in America who are conspiring to refrain from the killing of a few whose deaths would mean the saving of the lives of many. It would be betrayal of humanity to let prisoners of war languish in camps of unequal and confidence those who have shown themselves intrinsically criminal and depraved. We would not have our soldiers degraded to the level of those with whom they are fighting, and we have no fear that they will be. Men who slaughter dogs and rattlesnakes and exterminate vermin do not therefore become degraded. On the contrary the consciousness of having done such good deeds and of having freed the world from perils tends toward a higher spiritual standard. Our soldiers who are killing Huns for humanity's sake will experience an exhilaration of soul such as the Crusaders knew and such as the pioneers of progress and of righteousness always feel in the overcoming of difficulties. Reprisals, but not 'in kind.' No imposition of evil, but inexorable and relentless exacting of atonement for evil. No ravishing, slavery, murder, sacrilege; but force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, and above all, at the present time, the force that kills Huns!"

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?

WHEN THE PRECIOUS PASS WITH ITS ALL TOO FEW HOURS OF LEAVE, FINALLY REACHES YOU. - AND YOU HURRY ALONG TO THE STATION COUNTING ALL THE LOOSE CHANGE, DEDUCTING FARE

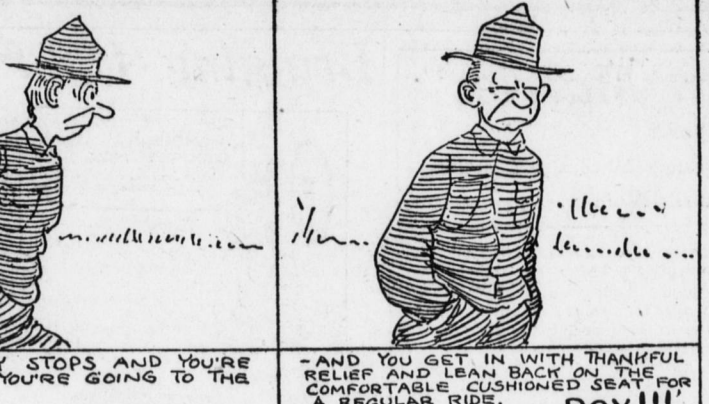


WHEN A BIG TOURING CAR WITH THE WELCOME WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE SIGN COMES ALONG

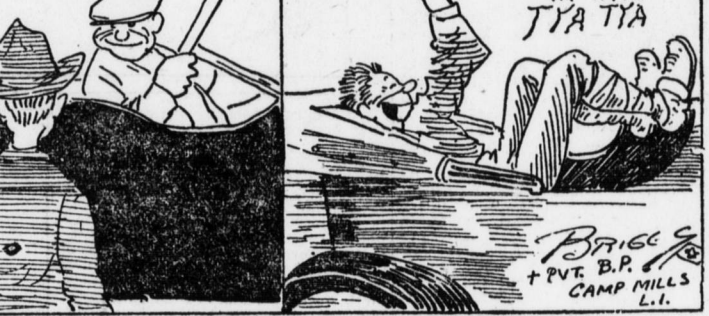


By BRIGGS

THINKING OF THAT LONG, HOT STUFFY RIDE TO THE "BIG TOWN"



AND YOU GET IN WITH THANKFUL RELIEF AND LEAN BACK ON THE COMFORTABLE CUSHIONED SEAT FOR A REGULAR RIDE. OH-H-H BOY!!! AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?



EDITORIAL COMMENT

Since the expulsion of Prince Lichnowsky from the Prussian House of Lords for telling the truth, it is doubtful if there are ten righteous men left in Sodom.—Col. Harvey's War Weekly.

Colver Urges War Time Advertising

By Hon. W. B. Colver, Chairman Federal Trade Commission

Discontinuance or even sharp curtailment of advertising because of temporary war conditions, would seem to imperil the most valuable asset that any business has—namely, its good will. No more faulty logic can be found than that which would imperil a manufacturer to cease building for the future by means of advertising simply because the output of his factory is, for the time being, restricted; or because diversion of his facilities to war work has operated to withhold his goods from accustomed markets. In modern business there can be no sufficient unto-the-day policy. In advertising the businessman has but up the intricate of spiritual side of his business, if such it may be designated, as distinct from the material side. It is the spiritual side, as represented by goodwill, that is the more seriously jeopardized by neglect—neglect which could take no more disastrous form than an interruption to advertising. For example, if I have the requisite capital to build alongside the plant of the Columbia Graphophone Company a factory equal in all respects to the Columbia manufacturing plant. Assume that the cost of an instrument comparable in every way to the Columbia product and in equal numbers. Yet I am not even going to concern. I cannot see that an instrument of this quality and of this kind should be some hesitancy regarding advertising policy may be because it has never been scientifically determined what proportion of advertising expense is an operating charge and what proportion a capital charge. In my estimation, only a small part, if any, of advertising expenditure is properly chargeable to a profit. I build up the goodwill that the Columbia Company has acquired by years of advertising. Goodwill, in my estimation, is far more valuable than the physical plant, in which it is linked. The physical property is, in a measure, useless without the vitalizing spark of goodwill. That, at times such as the present, should be some hesitancy regarding advertising policy may be because it has never been scientifically determined what proportion of advertising expense is an operating charge and what proportion a capital charge. In my estimation, only a small part, if any, of advertising expenditure is properly chargeable to a profit. I build up the goodwill that the Columbia Company has acquired by years of advertising.

Outmatching the Big Bertha

[Philadelphia Inquirer] There came from Paris the other day a brief cablegram. It was so brief that we quote it in full: "In special type, l'Europe (a newspaper published in Paris) prints prominently this enigmatic note: 'Will the echo to the great Bertha soon be heard? Will that echo have a Yankee accent?'" We wonder how many readers of the Inquirer puzzled over that short telegram. And yet had they followed carefully the news printed in this country, they would not have been at a loss as to its meaning. The "great Bertha" is the big gun that has been bombarding Paris from a distance of seventy miles or so. But weeks ago—yes, some months ago—guns made in the United States capable of throwing an explosive projectile upward of one hundred miles were landed on the other side of the ocean. Huge siege guns that will smash fortifications at thirty-five miles are daily toys of American artillerymen training in this country. But the rival to the "great Bertha," the gun with a "Yankee accent," is quite another thing. It is evident that the Paris newspaper has heard of it. But so far as it is known that gun has not spoken. But there are many other things that have not talked to the Germans yet. They will all talk in due time. When Marshal Foch gets good and ready to let loose with his big offensive (which will be next year, we suspect, not this year) it is more than likely that he will find himself in for surprises which even his "kultur" has not been able to suspect. We are in this war to win, and we are going to win. And we are going to win in Germany—not on the soil of France.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

A CHRONIC SHOPPER. My wife shops every day. Surely rain keeps her in occasionally? Yes. Then she shops by telephone. AN EXCEPTION Was there ever a woman who did not grab her skirts and jump for a chair or a table when she saw a mouse? Yep. Eve. BETWEEN GIRLS I'm not happy unless I have an engagement every evening. Me too. With a couple of broken engagements to patch up the next day. DIFFERENT. Can you keep a secret? Yes. But will you? Oh, that's different. I don't know. HIS DREAM. She: What is the matter with you? He: I just had a wonderful dream? I dreamed you were suing me for a divorce. FAMILIAR SAYING ILLUSTRATED. He hung on her lips.

GERMANY'S CREDITORS

[Kansas City Times] Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, has been figuring out a way whereby Germany can find the money to repay the Allies. His plan is simple. He has hit upon the plan of compelling it to repudiate its bonded debt. This debt Germany owes to its own people and its reputation would be ruined by a public bankruptcy, which is what Mr. Edmonds would see brought about as a punishment no greater than Germany deserves, as well as a guarantee that it would remain helpless and quiet for at least a generation. "A prosperous Germany within the next quarter of a century," he says, "would be a blot upon civilization and manhood to punish the criminal." A prosperous Germany within the next quarter of a century would look a little too much like a premium on burglary, and the Allies probably mean to discourage burglary. In lending their money to the government the German people were investing in a get-rich-quick scheme. They were perfectly willing to take the spots if the army could bring the loot home. It was advertised in the most public manner that what the army was setting out to do was to bring the loot home. The scheme failed, whereupon the investors sought to get a dividend by robbing Russia. The loan here has been rather disappointing, and the only hope the gamblers in the government's war securities now have is to get their bare principal back. Shall they be permitted to get it? Should the Allies allow this wrecked and bankrupt institution to pay out its remaining assets to preferred creditors, the insiders in its own conspiracy to rob, while the people of France and the other countries that have saved civilization shoulder the billions of debt incurred by the job? Obviously that would be the treat? This speculation of the German peo-

Evening Chat

There will not be so much interest in the next draft numbers drawn following the new registration on there was when the first big lottery took place at Washington, for the reason that the draft numbers will be secondary to the red classification. For example, the first man drawn may, by reason of having dependents of being physically disqualified, be the very last to be called if he ever is. On the other hand, a man might be drawn who is the 125th to be called, if the one hundred and twenty-fourth before him happened to be entitled to deferred classification. Nobody will be able to tell with anything like accuracy his place on the actual draft list by consulting his number as drawn at Washington. At best any such guess can be but approximate and in many cases would be a gross error. He should be absolutely without meaning, so far as possible date of call or order of being called is concerned. The only way to know the number of your call is to wait until the questionnaires are all filed, the various classifications recorded on the board and then to count the numbers drawn. The man named down to his own, as listed with his local board.

Some of the lads who are being called into the Army are getting a mighty short time to prepare. One of them, a Cumberland county resident, left on a train for his local board and called on his local draft board to make arrangements. "No use said the secretary, the train has left on a Monday. That was on Monday, Friday short shirt, even for a man who knew his time was drawing him."

The Telegraph loses another of its reporters to-day—Paul D. Fetrov, who leaves to go into military training at Camp Greendale, Ga. Mr. Fetrov has been on the staff of the Telegraph for several years, acting as Steelton reporter and "covering" the West Shore territory. He is a hard-working, cheerful, studious young man who will succeed anywhere he may go, if application and industry count for anything. His friends will leave a gap on the staff with a silver wristwatch upon his going and hope to have him associated with them again after the war.

A thoughtful young lieutenant who deserved better stubbed his toes hard Sunday morning against a bonehead individual in the Harrisburg police department and left the city with a very poor opinion of the town. He was in charge of a big truck train coming to the city for the night and headed for the Atlantic coast and on the West Shore paused to ask his way through Harrisburg, saying "I want to go through the city so that there will be as little disturbance of church services as possible." "Ask the police department for a pilot," was the answer given to the young officer did, and with this result: "We have no time to be piloting soldiers through Harrisburg; find your own way through."

G. W. Ensign, the well-known contractor of this city, is not one of those who believes that the Suseinahann cannot be deepened at all. Within a few days he will complete the damming of that section of the stream between the big island and the east-country shore above Falmouth. It is likely that the committee will be named to take up the subject. Rotary clubs everywhere are supporting the idea, which is already in operation. The notification to the people of the hour of prayer coming in the form of whistle-blowing and bell-ringing.

The meeting of the Democratic state committee yesterday brought to Harrisburg many men of long prominence in Democratic affairs. Charles F. Donnelly, one of the Philadelphia leaders, said that it was thirty years since he had come to this city for a Democratic meeting and that yesterday's events were historic.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Adjutant General Beary will be one of the speakers at the discussion of cases for disabled soldiers to be held by the American Academy of Social and Political Science in Philadelphia this fall. Dr. C. H. Rorer, Health Rover used to be a physician in the Philadelphia municipal hospital. —Secretary of Agriculture Patton has taken to shepherding at his farm in Chester county. —Bromley Wharton, secretary of the Board of Public Charities, served for years in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. —The late Treasurer Kephart still keeps up his connection with the railroad brotherhoods. —Frederic G. Hughes, deputy secretary of the Commonwealth, served for years in the Old Twelfth Pennsylvania. —Insurance Commissioner Ambight's first wife was postmaster of his home town.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg is making valuable mechanical appliances or munitions for almost every one of the Allies? HISTORIC HARRISBURG One hundred years ago Harrisburg got much of its winter store of provisions from the northern tier by flat boats.