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Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.—I. Cor. 10:12.

DEAD SOULS

IT is most regrettable that reports should be reaching State draft headquarters and the offices of the State government that men have been charging Pennsylvanians called under the selective service act for making out their questionnaires. This is against the very spirit of the American people in the war, and the Congress and the officials charged with administering the draft provide for legal advisory boards and boards of instruction to give aid and advice to the registrants. And yet there are men with souls so dead that in war time they are charging drafted men for making out their papers. In one county a charge of \$1 is reported for helping a registrant. In another, fifty cents seems to be the tax. In Cumberland county it is reported that a man charged a registrant \$1.25. Happily, the latter case has been reported to authorities and the name of the man may soon be known.

There is no legal or moral right for a man to charge a registrant for helping him on a questionnaire. If the man asked to help is too busy he can side out of it by sending the registrant to a lawyer. He ought not to be too busy. But to charge him is not the spirit of Pennsylvania in war time.

And, similarly, while aldermen, justices of the peace and notaries have authority to charge for administering an oath to a registrant it is to be hoped that, in the language of a letter issued by the Attorney General's Department, there are not many so unparliamentary as to do it.

READY TO FIGHT

THE men of the United States, with few exceptions, are ready to fight whenever Uncle Sam shall say the word. Army life no longer holds terrors even for the most timid. If the truth could be known it would probably be recorded that in his heart the average man at home is bemoaning conditions that prevent him from joining in the great adventure.

Little more than a year ago, when the first draft numbers were drawn, selective service was an untried experiment. We had just turned from ways of peace to a state of war, and it was not without many misgivings that men thought of throwing up their jobs, jostling themselves out of the old, easy, soft ways of living and donning the uniform for service overseas.

Now, however, all is different. Letters from friends, newspaper stories of daring deeds and stirring experiences have torn aside the veil of uncertainty and shown us an opportunity for high service and for great experience such as Americans of this generation have not known. The period in which we live is one of constant and tremendous change. We no longer dread the thought of breaking old ties or the difficulty of establishing new connections, once the old are broken. We are convinced that the draft law is fairly drawn and honestly administered. Therefore, we so serenely about our daily work, content to let the draft board set for us the date upon which we shall lay down the tool or the pen and take up the rifle.

Our changed state of mind is no longer illustrated than by the indifference of the public to the drawing numbers for the third draft at Washington. When the last lottery was held little near ago, crowds stood in paper-bulldozed lines and eagerly purchased their positions in

the draft and the order in which they expected to be called. Of course, this present lack of interest is partly due to the fact that the draft numbers do not mean much now. In the first place, men from 19 to 21 and from 31 to 37 will be first to go under the new act, and these will be classified and only class I men will be summoned. After that, class I men from 37 to 46 will be taken. The only value of the draft numbers now have, therefore, is to designate the order in which class I men will be summoned, for it is not expected that the war will go to the place where deferred classes will have to be called for active service.

But even men who know they will be among the first to go showed so little interest that the government made no effort to give out the numbers as they were drawn. The men of the nation are far more intent upon what is being accomplished on the other side than they are in the date of their call to service. They are ready to fight any time and, if truth be told, might glad for the excuse when Uncle Sam says the word.

If you think you have a hard job, Mr. Liberty Bond Solicitor, just think of the job of the poor German who has to go out and sell war bonds.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

DON'T be deceived by the good news from Europe; the war is not over, nor nearly over. The danger of the moment is that we shall become too optimistic. The war may run through another year. Certainly, it will continue for many months. If we pause in our efforts now, or fail to support the Government with our money, the war may be indefinitely prolonged, for armies cannot continue to win victories without supplies, and supplies cannot be purchased without money.

Indeed, there is more reason than ever that we should pour out our dollars more liberally at this moment than if the fighting were at a standstill. The tremendous efforts of our armies over the seas are costing millions upon millions of dollars every day. Armies in action are far more expensive to maintain than armies occupying fixed positions in trenches. They are burning up immense quantities of ammunition every day, and this must be replaced, and replaced again and again, as often as consumed. The harder the fighting the more money the Government must have. The nearer to Germany our armies get the more support they will need.

This is no time to falter. This is no time to conclude that the war is nearly over and victory secure without further efforts on our part. This is a time for all good, loyal Americans to get together and push the Fourth Liberty Loan over the top, just as the men in France are pushing the Germans out of France and Belgium. We must put our dollars behind our soldiers in such a vast heap that they will never lack for a single necessity. We must make the bullets for them to shoot.

If we permit ourselves to be lulled now into a sense of false security we shall rue it bitterly. If we fall in this loan we will find ourselves facing the necessity of subscribing to many more issues. Let us make this one so big that history will write it down not as a Liberty Loan but as a Victory Loan.

Imagine yourself as the man whose duty it is to come into the Kaiser's headquarters and report: "All Highest, I have to announce that the German armies are in full retreat toward the Rhine."

STUDY OUR CODE

D R. JOSEPH KALBFUS' ruling that men may not shoot woodcock in Pennsylvania before the opening of the season specified in the State game code, notwithstanding the fact that the federal authorities have established a season starting twenty days earlier, is apparently sound. We are willing to overlook many things to win the war and to keep to ourselves opinions on some matters of an essential character in which rights are curtailed for the general benefit. We can settle them after the war.

But here we have an instance where the United States authorities proceed to fix a season for game different from what we have specified in our game code. Our code is the result of many months' study and careful deliberation. And it is done without much consultation with State authorities. It would not be a bad plan for the federal officials in charge of game laws, because birds are not well acquainted with geography and fly over State lines, to study our game code and try to help us in conservation and regulation, instead of setting up a collection of rules which are in collision with those of a State on a subject which has nothing whatever to do with winning the war.

Germany is talking of a dictator. We thought that is what the Kaiser is.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Certification of the nominations for the November election will begin at the Department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth within the next ten days. The final form of the ballots will be passed upon by Secretary of the Commonwealth Cyrus E. Woods this week and as soon as the proofs are finished the official copies will be printed. One will be sent to each county. It will contain all state nominations and party squares. The ballot will also contain the two nonpartisan tickets, the Supreme and Superior Courts, and also the Constitutional Amendments, two of which are to be voted on.

It is expected that the changes in the constitutional, senatorial and legislative nominees which have been under way because of withdrawals of men who got scattering nominations in the primary and the McCaddoo order will be completed soon.

The Democratic State Executive Committee will meet soon to fill vacancies.

Attorney General Brown is about ready with his opinion to the effect that the Secretary of the Commonwealth in regard to commissioners to take the votes of soldiers from Pennsylvania. The Attorney General will outline what the Pennsylvania law requires and the Governor will name commissioners. Whether any go abroad or not depends on the War Department. It is intended to send them to camps in the United States.

The Philadelphia Inquirer gives this interesting sidelight on Senator Sprout:

"Members of the Wild Life League, the United States Sportsmen's Association and a kind of organizations throughout Pennsylvania are taking a keen interest in the candidacy of Senator William C. Sprout. The Republican nominee for Governor, by reason of the fact that in addition to his being recognized as the leader of the good roads movement in the State, he has been a consistent and sturdy advocate of legislation calculated to conserve the natural resources of the Commonwealth and to promote the propagation of game in every form. It has been unflinching at Harrisburg in support of legislation designed to extend the game preserves owned or controlled by the State, in protecting the development and expansion of forests, the restocking of all streams with fish, championing the restriction of all party awards and game laws deemed advisable to extend the open seasons, and in strengthening of powers of the fish wardens and game officers to meet evils which have been encountered from time to time."

Pittsburgh Republicans evidently do not much relish the prospect of the general slump in registration. Meetings are being held by Chairman Charles H. Kilne at which all party awards are being urged to speed up registration efforts. Saturday is the last day and the Pittsburgh organization seems to be very much on the job.

Members of the Philadelphia city council now amount to over \$2,000,000 and the Philadelphia Record says that with these demands it is no place where Philadelphia will lose \$1,000,000 in liquidation when things go "dry" the proposed decrease in the tax rate is "a disaster."

Senator Sprout is spending today on some automobile visits, but is not making any political speeches. He is talking Liberty Loan now.

The Republicans are going to win all along the line this year and the state ticket is going to have a majority, but the Republicans of Pennsylvania do not take anything for granted. They must get out on the firing line and help roll up the vote," said State Chairman William E. Miller in his speech here yesterday. The situation looks very well, but the greatest danger to nice situations is always overconfidence. We will win in his view, Republican vote and I am going to call on every member of the State Committee to keep that in mind."

The pleasant state of affairs in the Pennsylvania Democracy, reorganized at so much expense and widely advertised in the last few weeks, is not being marred by the following extract from the Democratic Philadelphia Record's account of the meeting of officers of the State Democracy at the Philadelphia Hotel yesterday.

"Mr. Walter was denounced as a slanderer and Judge Bonnell was exonerated of all charges associating him with an attempt to procure the support of the state's freighters for Senator William C. Sprout. The leaders of the association even went further and announced that Judge Bonnell was never permitted party politics to enter into the activities of the body and the members are asked to resist the condemnation by Palmer 'so that proper action may be taken to chastise men who seek to vilify the big outstanding men of our great state who at all times make sacrifices for their country, state and communities.'"

As the State Firemen have abandoned their convention this year, officers and big chief met in Philadelphia yesterday and elected Bonnell president again.

Chesnut city Republicans are arguing for a broad registration as an accomplishment to Senator Sprout. The Senator's friends say he will receive a tremendous vote.

Republicans are organizing a Sprout club, which is expected to include a huge membership.

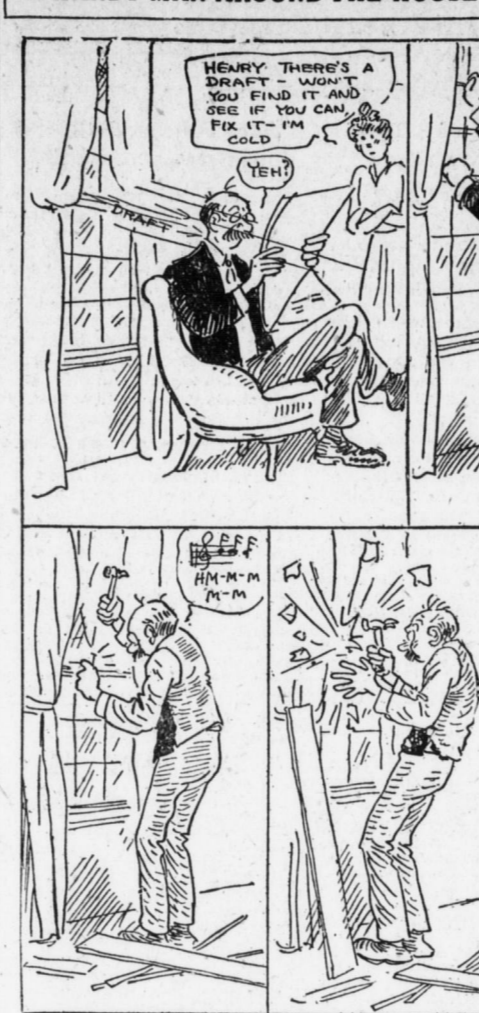
This is Westmoreland county's day at the State Capitol, but there is not much assurance when a judge will be named.

Prothonotary H. F. Walton, of the Supreme Court, is being congratulated on his birthday to-day.

Defeat of the suffrage amendment was the theme at the Capitol today, but the speakers were very careful about opinions on it.

The Philadelphia Ledger is out with a demand for a careful and deliberate revision of the state constitution, and suggests what it calls "tinkerings" with it.

A HANDY MAN AROUND THE HOUSE



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AS TO BASS FISHING

THE letter published in recent date of Telegraph written by Peter Williamson declaring that Mr. Buller of any one else could not catch eight bass in the river from Kelker street to Rockville bridge is as true as gospel, and there is no one in Dauphin county known to have caught more than that old Susquehanna than just Peter Williamson, being one of the very best fishermen along the river. I know him. I fished with him over thirty years ago.

Now there are several good reasons for not many bass in the river. In the first place the protected corporation that maintains a dam across the river prevents any fish from coming up the river. The protected fish and carp enjoy eating the young fish and spawn which are in the river when they were in the river and spawned that in the fall the eels caught invariably had from one to four young shad in their stomachs.

Now since no set nets, no gizing and rotten water there is not any bass worth going after. In a few years there will be no place where eels are protected. Why, years ago before the dams were in the river, it was a common sight to see people from the poor and day the eels in the spring watching school after school of shad and other fish going up the river. You can stand there a month now and not see a dozen fish.

Of course, there was no mine water ran into the river. No chemicals emptied into it. It was a grand clean river needing no filtration plant to make it fit to use.

But the laws made for a few is regarded as good law, protect the fish from the poor and day the eels in the river by hundreds of fish can be seen floating down the Susquehanna river past this place—dead. The fish have been poisoned by acids emptied into the river by industries located up state. In a short time the few remaining fish in the Susquehanna will be killed off by the lawbreakers who are apparently not molested by the fish commissioner and his deputies."

There you have it in a nutshell. Yours truly,
V. H. WIESTLING.

CAUTIOUS JOHN

[From the Saturday Evening Post] Mr. Roberts, a banker in a West-corn town, was very bald, and was in the habit of wearing his hat in the bank during business hours as protection from flies in warm weather and from cold breezes in winter.

Every week a negro employe of the bank presented a check and drew his wages. One day as he was putting the money in a worn and greasy wallet, the banker chanced to pass by, and asked:

"Look here, John, why don't you let some of that money stay in the bank and keep an account with us?"

"Well, sah," replied the negro, leaning toward the banker and gazing curiously at the Panama hat he wore, "I's always afraid. You see, sah, you look like you was gittin' ready to start somewheres."

Over the Rhine

They're right in saying "Over the Top" is passe since the fighting is now out in a open. The new cry should be "Over the Rhine—Spiker, France."

LABOR NOTES

Knoxville (Tenn.) molders have secured a nine-hour day.

Canadian farmers are forming co-operative associations.

Minnesota State Department of Labor and Industry reports that there were 2,610 accidents in the State during July, as compared with 2,158 during the same period last year.

Representatives of the San Francisco Laundry Workers' Union and the Laundry Owners' Association have agreed to a general wage increase of \$2 a week for employes, regardless of classification.

President's Speech Offers Way to Permanent Peace

THE Philadelphia Public Ledger sets forth at length and most completely a digest and discussion of President Wilson's New York Liberty Loan speech. The Telegraph has not always agreed with President Wilson. On many issues it differs with him most radically. But his New York address sets forth so clearly the American view of the only terms upon which we can make peace—as previously proposed by EX-President Taft—that it promises to be one of the basic documents upon which a permanent peace will be laid. The Ledger reflects the spirit of the President's views in the following editorial:

"President Wilson has, in a single address, tremendously hardened the hopes of war-sick humanity that the mighty struggle whose very magnitude has led us to call it 'Armageddon' may open a blood-stained door to a real millennium of permanent peace. Permanent peace was but the other day a unsubstantial vision of a few far-sighted idealists. The President's courageous, concrete and comprehensive program has given the vision substance—has brought it within the reach of human hands—has gloriously lit the future with the light that never was on sea or land.

"If humanity does not shut the doors of the Temple of Janus as it closes this war, and seal them with the seven seals of eternal justice and brotherly love, it will voluntarily be shut by superior might, and the knowledge of how this miracle may be wrought. He has made permanent peace possible—and no finer accomplishment could be served beneath the name of any man.

"This is characteristic of the President's idealism. He transmutes into reality. He sees visions and dreams dreams, if you like, and comes forward with a considered and highly practical plan by which they may be distilled into applicable formulas for the healing of the nations.

"His statement of the issues which this war is to settle could not be clearer or more complete. It is simply that right shall always and everywhere be right, and shall not depend on the amount of might behind it. That, as an abstraction, has been preached by moral philosophers from time immemorial. The advanced thinker has always asserted it, and then the man of malice, selfish, sinister and unscrupulous might has swept it aside with a naked sword. If President Wilson had paused at its simple reason, he would have added nothing to humanity's material basis of hope. But he did not pause there—he proceeded to propose a practical plan by which superior might could be enlisted in the service of ascertained right.

"He took the League of Nations out of the toy shop of speculative statescraft and presented it to us as a workable tool and weapon with which the police power of organized civilization can be put squarely behind the informed and impartial and just judgment of civilization. He sees that to make peace without making simultaneously a League of Nations to protect it would be like driving a band of bandits out of a village they were looting, without providing any police, law or armed force to keep them from coming back again. He is no impractical visionary fondly fancying that the world can be ruled as yet without a peace. His slogan is 'force, force to the utmost,' when force is needed. But he does believe—and this is where he leads the best thought of the world at this moment back again, either with or without the unselfish service of law, order and justice, and employed to protect a peace based in every nation even the weakest—on the content of the peaceful."

"The puzzling problem of the League of Nations has been how to get along either with or without Germany. A League without her would mean two Leagues—with Berlin always plotting, intriguing, conspiring to break the grip of the Allied League. The League must remain armed to the teeth, ever ready to retreat along either with or without her. But a League with Germany as a member—how is that thinkable?"

"President Wilson furnishes the answer. He says that 'the governments of the Central Powers' are without honor and observe no covenants. He says that 'the German people must by this time be

fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us.' There will be no compromise, 'conversations' or covenants with the military autocrats who have mistreated the German and Austrian peoples, broken faith again and again with foreign nations, including ourselves, and betrayed every helpless race that trusted to their pledges.

"But the Wilson League of Nations will be based upon absolute justice to everybody, including the peoples now at war with us. The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just," says President Wilson. 'It must be a justice that plays no favorites.' There is a fair and square offer to the enemy peoples. Get rid of your governments that we cannot trust, or compel these governments to give us binding guarantees, and the peace desired and imposed by the Allied nations will not be a punitive peace; a peace which will work wrong to conquered peoples; an Alsace-Lorraine peace; a Brest-Litovsk peace; a German peace. It will be just peace—an American peace—a peace broadly based upon the people's will in every nation affected by it; a peace which alone possesses the elements of permanence; a peace acceptable to the peoples of the whole world.

"As it is a people's war, it will be a people's peace."

By BRIGGS



EDITORIAL SCRAPS

[From the Ohio State Journal] "With so much green grass, 70-cent butter ought to be ashamed of itself."

The watermelon season did not make itself sufficiently important this year.

The court that allows a \$10 lawsuit to run up a \$200 cost bill is a scamp itself.

The United Belgian army should lead the march into Berlin.

If you cannot pronounce Czechoslovaks, call them Bohemians.

Shoulder the high cost of living these days and be patriotic. All creation will be here when Roosevelt comes.

How thrilling the good old martial music sounds these days.

Ninety cents a dish for chop suey is a part of the H. C. L., but hush is just as good.

Instead of "for the war," the prohibition law will keep on forever and forever, amen.

To win the war—put beer and cigaret money into Liberty bonds.

The Sunday Autoist

The gaudiest Sunday automobile appears furtive even from the rear. The driver is always in a hurry to get away to another place. His passengers take no pleasure in the sights along the way. They do not like to look to the side.—From the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

A TERRIBLE PACE. Said Mrs. Smith, "Fashion is a maiden full of wile. I scarce can get a bonnet home before it's out of style."

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH. First Waiter—What were the last words of waiter No. 14?

Second Waiter—Don't give up the tip.

THIS WINTER. Did the water pipe burst? Yes, and the landlord charged extra because it makes a rink.

ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE. I have some most attractive stock to sell. Yes, I suppose so. Anyhow I've never seen a stock certificate that wasn't a beautiful thing to look at.

POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS. Is your husband a member of the Red Cross?

No, but from the amount of fibs I catch him in, he must be a charter member of the Double Cross.

DO YOU KNOW. That Harrisburg book typewriters are being used to keep the big army records?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG. The first Presbyterian services in Harrisburg were held under trees at Second and Cherry streets where a church was later erected.

Evening Chat

Harrisburg does not take altogether kindly to the excess fare certificates established because of the litigation over the six-cent fare on the Harrisburg Railway system and some people refused to take them when asked for them just as they do for free transfers but some of the riders refused to be bothered when told by conductors that they could have them. One conductor reported several handed back to him and issued them again. Under the rulings of the Public Service Commission placards announcing the new certificates must be posted and this will be done. Indications are, however that many passengers will not bother about the "peony slips" as they have already been dubbed. The Railway Co., expects to have to issue millions of the certificates as over 22,000,000 persons were hurried last year on the lines. Money will be set aside to meet the certificates which will be redeemable if the company loses the right to the increasing fare. On the other hand, the system many workmen asked for the slips which will represent the two cents in litigation on that system. It is not unusual for them like they do tobacco coupons.

While there are some men who equate the record of the past as a bonus as an officer of the State Commission for a quarter of a century in other parts of the Capitol the veteran game warden has a record of almost thirty years in state service. He was connected with the Department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for some years prior to the establishment of the Game Bureau. From a handful of men in an office the Game Commission has developed to a big agency of the state government. The late Game warden has been connected with it, one of the most notable features being when it was put on a self-sustaining basis by the hunters' license act.

There are now six service stars on the record of the late Capt. Albert D. Harry, of this city, is the latest attache of the department to enter the service and he will leave for the front in a few days. He is a native of Cincinnati. To-day he was presented with a wristwatch by his associates in the department. Mr. Harry was formerly commission clerk in the German consulate and well known all over the state.

"Saluting the flag is not a religious matter but a patriotic one every day patriotism" said Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in talking about the flag. He said that 2000 Monticounty Menonites asking him to rule that children of their denomination need not salute the flag as a school rule. He said that where there is a rule that it must be obeyed and that I would not rule that they did not have to salute the flag where there was no rule. I think children should salute the flag and I made it pretty plain. I was surprised when I was requested to make such a ruling for Pennsylvania people.

Some notaries public are having very uncomfortable times as the result of the restrictions placed upon them and the state. They are coming to the State Capitol. In some of the counties men complain that people are asking questions of them and ask what is the law. Most of the answers which are going back are that while notaries public are not to be charged with charging soldiers and that charges for filling out questionnaires are unjustifiable.

Appropos of the reports that Dr. Charles B. Penrose, chairman of the State Game Commission and well known to many here, is to become the president of the American Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia as successor to his friend, the great game warden, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Dr. Penrose, like his brother Boies, the senior United States Senator, is a sportsman with his brother Boies, in the wilds of Wyoming, that Dr. Penrose had the most thrilling experience in his career and almost met his death."

"The removal of the buildings in the Capitol extension district has given people of Harrisburg an idea of the splendid State House we have in our city and, I hope in time this park will be lined with handsome edifices like the Technical High School, the new Hotel Penn-Harris and the Y. W. C. A.," remarked Dr. Henry M. Stine, county commissioner.

Appointment of James M. Cameron to keep a hand on the various building and construction projects in Dauphin county the remainder of the year, has been made by the federal authorities and the State Council of National Defense, seems to have met with very general favor in this community. Mr. Cameron is exceptionally well informed on activities in Harrisburg and the boroughs of the county and thoroughly in touch with business conditions.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE. John L. Gans, the Connellville editor, has been named on the production committee of the fuel administration in Fayette county.

T. A. Fay, of Easton, named for senatorial nomination, used to be the leader of the Bull Moose in that section.

Henry C. Niles, York lawyer and publicist, has been in almost every political movement on the sidelines in twenty years.

Charles M. Schwab subscribed for 100,000 of bonds for the shipbuilders.