

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
Founded 1831

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

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Member American
Newspaper Pub-
lishers' Associa-
tion, of the Audit
Bureau of Circu-
lation and Penn-
sylvania Associ-
ated Dailies.

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

Entered at the Post Office in Harris-
burg, Pa., as second class matter.

By carrier, ten cents a
week; by mail, \$5.00
a year in advance.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1918

I do not think we have any right
to think of a heaven for others,
much less of a heaven for ourselves,
in the world to come, until we are wholly
determined to make this world a
heaven for our fellowmen, and are
hoping, believing, loving, and working
for that, and for its realization
not in a thousand or million years,
but in a nearer and nearer future.—
Stopford A. Brooke.

THE LOAN SUCCESS

THE Fourth Liberty Loan in the
Harrisburg district was so suc-
cessful that there is "glory
enough for all." There is always
temptation to pick out the generals
and the captains to the exclusion of
the men in the ranks in peace cam-
paigns as well as in war, but in the
present conflict in Europe the private
gets his distinction through the
cruelty of war, and it is the work-
ers in the ranks of the loan forces
here who are to be honored. There
would be many a loan reward there
in Harrisburg and vicinity to-day.

As City Chairman Patterson said
yesterday: "The thanks should go to
the workers as well as to the chair-
men." Never was a more difficult
task imposed upon the citizenship of
Harrisburg. A few years back we
debated for weeks the possibility of
floating a loan of \$1,000,000 for pub-
lic improvements and there were
many who believed it would bank-
rupt the city. By in the last four-
night committees of our citizens
went out and sold to the residents
of Harrisburg more than \$6,000,000
worth of war securities. The job
appeared well nigh impossible at the
outstart, especially in the face of
the worst epidemic the community
has ever known, and that it was ac-
complished is a great credit to every-
body who had a hand in it.

More and more the importance of
prompt organization of those who will
be charged with the duty of prepar-
ing an accurate history of Pennsylva-
nia's part in the great world con-
flict is being emphasized by the in-
creasing activities of the war. After
the Civil War it required two years to
collate the important facts, and with
this experience it is vital to
prepare for the work now. It should
be started in every section of the
State and down to the smallest mun-
icipal unit, so that no feature of the
State's big share may be overlooked.

SMASH THE HUN!

THESE are crucial days for Ger-
many and her allies, but they
are no less crucial for the United
States and those who are fighting
with us for the suppression of the
Beast of Berlin.

The weak and unsatisfactory
reply of Germany to President Wil-
son's note, proposing peace on im-
possible terms, trying to lie out of
German atrocities on land and sea,
forsaking the German submarine
murderers to trial by neutral govern-
ments for carrying out German
government orders, betraying Aus-
tria-Hungary and Turkey by efforts
toward a separate peace to save Ger-
many, illustrates the point. The note
is based on falsehood and consists
largely of subterfuge. It is designed
to prolong discussion with a view
of peace by negotiation. It shows Ger-
many to be in desperate straits try-
ing to save her own skin at the ex-
pense of ours. The note should have
no answer, unless it be summed up in
the two words—"unconditional
surrender."

Germany is not only losing her
men; she is losing millions of dollars
worth of war munitions and sup-
plies and, staggering under the
pounding of Marshal Foch and his
splendid armies, the foe is showing
everywhere signs of physical and
mental distress.

holding out a possibility of peace,
or, failing in that, to arouse them
to new endeavors on the fighting
front. First came the peace propos-
al which was rejected by the
President and we may expect that
the note writing will continue so
long as Berlin has any encourage-
ment to continue that sort of an
offensive.

It is to the interest of Germany
to prolong these discussions in the
hope of being able to withdraw her
armies to a shorter line, with a view
to a determined resistance on the
bank of the Rhine. It is because
of this obvious policy of our enemy
that the writing of notes should
cease and all the force of arms be
used to crush the German armies.

Again comes the appeal of those
who have died that decency and
humanity and civilization may live,
in the wonderful poem of Lieutenant
Colonel John McCrea, who gave his
life in France. Some one has said
out of the thunders of Armageddon
has come this poem of three brief
stanzas, a call to realization and to
duty, clear and compelling:

In Flanders fields the poppies grow,
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our places; while in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Unheard amid the guns.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunsets
Love and were loved. And now we lie
Here.

We must not fall those who are
watching from the bivouac on the
other side—the thousands of brave
men who have made the supreme
sacrifice—nor must we be deceived
by the apparent breaking up of the
Austrian empire. There is the fear
of a mere re-arrangement and any
apparent reform of government should
be regarded with suspicion so long
as it comes from the men and the
groups of individuals responsible for
the war.

All through the invaded countries
which have suffered untold agonies
comes the appeal to give the Ger-
mans no peace that will permit
them to renew their barbaric war-
fare at a later date. During the
last week they have given us the
renewed evidences of their brutality
and also that there has been no
change of heart, as shown in their
destruction of Belgian and French
towns. A correspondent writing
from Ostend says: "If I heard it
once, I heard it a hundred times
that phrase—'You will not give them
peace—tell us you will not give them
peace!'"

President Wilson, if he heads the
unmistakable sentiment of the
country, will promptly cease all nego-
tiations and all correspondence with
Germany in view of the palpable
evasions and trickery of the Berlin
government. Only a complete acceptance
of the decree of unconditional sur-
render will satisfy the American
people. Of course, Germany will at-
tempt to reopen the whole question
of submarine warfare on the score
of war necessity, but the real pur-
pose will be a prolongation of diplo-
matic fencing to gain time and
strengthen the defense on the west-
ern front. It is manifestly the
scheme of Germans to do every-
thing within her power to avert the
military disaster that is imminent.
She knows that victory is impossible
and hopes to obtain some sort of
terms for the bloodthirsty gang that
has precipitated the greatest war of
the ages and now fears just punish-
ment.

What is happening in Belgium
will certainly eliminate for any
future negotiations the independence
of that country. It will be restored
by the victorious armies of the allies,
and seeing this inevitable result
Germany is naturally looking ahead
for some sort of a dicker elsewhere.

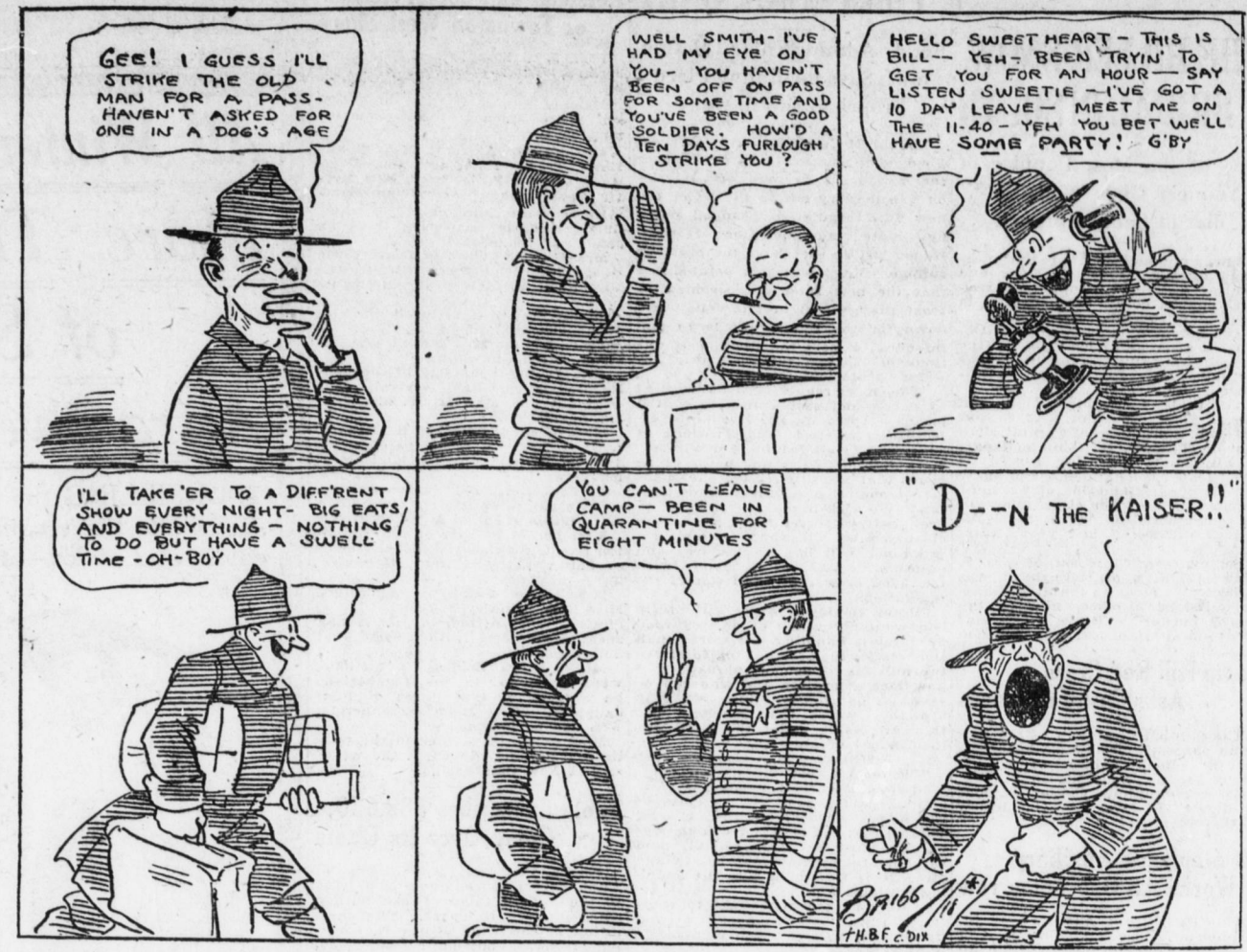
Events are culminating rapidly.
We may expect within the next few
days developments which will indi-
cate the final trend of the military
activities on the western front and
perhaps throughout the whole area
of the war. We must not assume
that the war is over. It is reason-
able to accept as a fact the domi-
nance of the allied forces, but to
jump to the conclusion that the
struggle is over because of recent
victories is to refuse to see the po-
tential strength of the German
forces now being pushed backward
to the Rhine.

The kicking open of the back
door in the Balkans and the rapidly
developing strength of the allied
armies in that field have had much
to do with the appeals of Germany
for peace—on her own terms. It
is by reason of the pressure on every
side that military critics now be-
lieve the utmost force should be used
to the end that unconditional sur-
render may be precipitated before
the winter months slow down mili-
tary movements.

Revolution in Austria is the sig-
nificant phase of the war that is
now attracting most attention. The
underlying of the tie binding Aus-
tria with Germany will be the final
blow to the Kaiser's dream of world
powers. He will then have to fight
it out alone, and there should be no
doubt in any mind as to the final
issue of such a conflict.

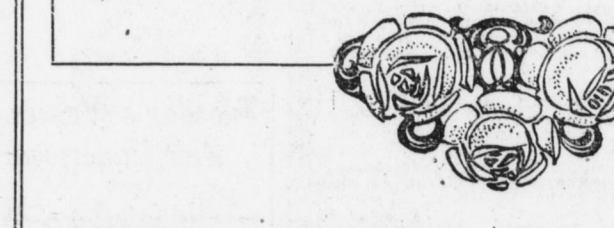
Even should an armistice be ar-
ranged at the present time it would
require months before the actual
peace settlement could be reached.
The history of all wars shows that
the time between the cessation of
hostilities and the signing of the
treaty of peace has run from a few
months into a year or more. In the
Franco-Prussian war it was seven
months between the date of the
armistice and the final declaration.
So also in the Spanish-American
war.

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE



LET HIM LIVE

By F. D. Van Amburgh
In "The Silent Partner"



So long as flowers their perfume give,
So long I'd let the Kaiser live—
Live and live for a million years,
With nothing to drink but Bel-
gian beer.

With nothing to quench his awful thirst
But the salted brine of a Scotchman's curse.

I would let him live on a dinner each day,
Served from silver on a golden tray—
Served with things both dainty and sweet—
Served with everything but things to eat.

And I'd make him a bed of silken sheen,
With costly linens to lie between,
With covers of down and fillets of lace,
And downy pillows piled in place;
Yet when to his comfort he would yield,
It should stink with rot of the battlefield,
And blood and bones and brains of men
Should cover him, smother him—and then
His pillows should cling with the rotten clay—
Clay from the grave of a soldier boy.

And while the waves the white sands sweep,
He should never, never, never sleep.

And through all the days, through all the years,
These should be an anthem in his ears,
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

By Briggs

IN THE ARMY HUTS
[From the Spiker, France]

Six-day bicycle races are usually
considered about the severest thing
in the matter of endurance tests.
But a 6-day bicycle race is an in-
fant's first walking lesson compared
with Army Hut arguments that are
staged by the boys in O. D. when they
warm up to a subject.

Take the recent Tomato-Motor
Tire Argument by way of example.
A brief outline only of that 11-day
controversy is here given, as to tell
it in detail would take a phono-
graph or a recording angel:

"Tomatoes are a vegetable be-
cause the grocer says so.—Tomatoes
are a fruit, because the dictionary
says so.—Well, anyhow eggplants are
plants.—What a fool argument!
Electric light plants are plants too,
when it comes to a question of literal
interpretation.— Interpretation has
nothing to do with electric light;
interpretation is when a man knows
how to talk both French and Eng-
lish.—An interpreter has to have a
knowledge of Egyptian, too, because
they wear a Sphinx on their collar.—
What has a Jinx to do with talking
Egyptian? A jinx is a symbol
meaning that you know how to keep
your mouth shut at the right time.—
It's a cinch you never wore a Jinx
on your collar.— bet on the races
once and lost; there must have been
a Jinx on the horse's collar. He
was a thoroughbred, too—thor-
oughbred? Thoroughbred what?
Laden with water cold and sweet,
Laden with everything good to eat;
Yet scarce does she touch the silvered sands,
Scarce may he reach his eager hands,
Than a hot and a hellish molten shell
Should change his heaven into hell.
And though he'd watch on the wave-swept
shore,
Our Lusitania would rise no more!

In "No Man's Land," where the Irish fell,
I'd start the Kaiser a private hell;
I'd jab him, stab him, give him gas;
In every wound I'd pour ground glass;
I'd march him out where the brave boys died—
Out past the lads they crucified.

In the fearful gloom of his living tomb,
There is one thing I'd do before I was through:
I'd make him sing, in a stirring manner,
The wonderful words of
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

OUR DAILY LAUGH

WATCH OUT!
1st Bug—
That's a re-
lation
of ours.
2nd Bug—
How do you
make that?
1st Bug—Why
it's a tick, isn't
it?

SLANG AT
THE ZOO.
Eagle—How
are things with
you?
Owl—On the
blink.

PROVERBIAL
FACTS.
It's the early
bird that
catches the
worm,
No doubt
you've of-
ten heard;
But don't forget,
It's the early
worm that's
caught by the
early bird.

BEYOND THE
PALE.
He was ex-
empted because
of dependents.
Yes?
Yes, he had
four automo-
biles, a steam
yacht, and a
mother-in-law.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Col. Howard M. Snyder, the new
commandant at Camp Greencastle.
—F. C. Penfield, former ambas-
sador to Vienna, is at the seashore for
a short vacation.
—The Rev. W. G. Murdock, the state
draft officer, is an authority on the
history of Northumberland county.
—The Rev. Dr. Hugh Thompson
Kerr, prominent Presbyterian clergy-
man, has been preparing for his city
during the influenza outbreak when
the churches are closed.
—John W. Carroll, the new captain
of the fire department, is well
known to many men here. He was
lieutenant under the late Chas. Port.
—W. J. Richards, the Pottsville
coal magnate, is giving all of his
time these days to the publicity
and production work of the government.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg fought
three serious fever outbreaks in
the last century and got through
them without much loss?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG
—The first inaugural parade was
held in Harrisburg in 1814.

Germany's New Stand
Germany is becoming extremely
solicitous about this town bombard-
ing business. It is her present desire
that the Allies shall not bomb French
towns the evacuation of which is
contemplated at all events. Ger-
many would be glad to enter into a
friendly and humane agreement
which would permit a portion of the
population of Valenciennes to pass
into the French lines. All this ac-
cording to a Berlin dispatch, by way
of Amsterdam. What does Germany
mean? Nothing in particular.
What troubles her is that this bomb-
arding business may be carried over
beyond the Rhine. And she has
reason to be troubled.—Christian
Science Monitor.

The Better Course
It is better to fight for the good
than to rail at the ill.—Tennyson.

FREE TRADE?

The Democratic Party is com-
mitted to a free trade policy. In
the fourteen terms in President
Wilson's peace program, stated to
congress January 8th, the third
clause reads:
"The removal, as far as possible,
of all economic barriers and the es-
tablishment of an equality of trade
conditions among all nations con-
senting to the peace and associat-
ing themselves for its maintenance."
This is a positive declaration that
the treaty of peace must guarantee
to Germany free trade with the
United States without any tariff
safeguards whatever to protect the
American laborer, manufacturers,
farmer and business man from for-
eign competition in his home mar-
kets.

Under such a policy Germany will
buy raw materials in the United
States, manufacture these materials
in Germany, and sell the manufac-
tured products in American mar-
kets in competition with similar
products "Made in America," by
American manufacturers, without
the slightest tariff restriction for the
protection of American labor, busi-
ness and farming.
No one doubts that in an open
unrestricted American field Germany
with her higher wages will be able
to dominate markets for many man-
ufactured products in the United
States, and will drive similar Amer-
ican products out of those markets,
with the ruin of American manu-
facturers and harm to American
labor swiftly following.
American labor will never agree,
and quite properly, to wage scales
on a par with the comparative pit-
tance paid to German labor before
the war, which undoubtedly will be
paid after the war.

The American manufacturer,
with the higher wages that he must
pay, cannot compete with the Ger-
man manufacturer in many lines, if
the United States is on a free trade
basis.
The greatest periods of prosperity
that the United States has ever
known have been Republican ad-

Red Cross Juniors

Besides their special work as
school auxiliaries, the Juniors also
devoted part of their vacation to
proving themselves good chapter
members. Under the slogan "Boost
the Red Cross at all Times," the
children of Lynchburg, Va., collect-
ed current newspapers and period-
icals for the campaign, shared at pa-
triotic meetings. In many places
where municipal spring house-cleas-
ing had been postponed, the school
children ran a clean-up campaign
in their spare moments.—From the
November Red Cross Magazine.

Standing in Line

I stood in line to join, and now
I stand in line for mess,
I stand in line for everything
I get, almost, I guess.

And when I do go back again,
When old Bill's dream has burst,
I'll stand in line to kiss my girl,
Perhaps—and that's the worst,
Spiker, France.

Extending Good, Where Due

Withhold not good from them to
whom it is due, when it is in the
power of thine hand to do it.—
Proverbs III, 27.