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Nor love thy life, nor hate; but when thou liv'st

Live well; how long or short permit to heaven.

—Milton.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919

RECORD OF SERVICE

WITH the return of the soldiers to the homeland the recent suggestion of a citizen of Harrisburg that there should be a daily register in some official way of those who are coming back to civil life is worthy of serious attention.

Inasmuch as many of the men are being mustered out at distant points, singly or in groups, and not as military units, it is highly important that some record be made of the terms of their enlistment.

We believe this is a distinct and important service which could be rendered by the Chamber of Commerce or some similar body. It ought to be an easy matter to set up a system through which the returning soldier could report to the headquarters of the local business organization, or other body, and record his military service, which would include the place of enlistment, the unit with which he served, his muster out and the date of his return to civil life. This information would be of great value when the time comes for making up an accurate roll of the soldiers of Dauphin county and this section.

Unless some such plan is adopted it is certain that men who served for a brief time and were then mustered out will cease to have their proper place in the rolls of the country's defenders. After the Civil War there was much difficulty of this sort and while the military enrollment for the present great struggle was more carefully conducted there is still likely to be omissions and errors unless there is some definite plan of recording the return of soldiers to private life.

Blanks could be prepared which could be filled out and thus form the basis of a correct roll of all those who served in any branch of the country's defense during the war. Whether the man served one day or for years would make no difference. There ought to be an accurate record of this service from the start to the finish of the war.

The Turks continue to behave as though the Kaiser were still on hand to approve. The place for the Turks, one and all, is the bottom of the Black Sea, and if the Allies don't drive them into it one of the blessings of the war will have been missed.

BACK TO NORMAL

AS WE settle back to normal conditions the appreciation during hostilities of public willingness to accept unusual war conditions is evident everywhere. So long as the restrictions and limitations were on the people they observed these with a cheerfulness and willingness that could not have been imagined before the war. Now that there is no longer occasion for these drastic regulations the people are beginning to assume their normal activities, but there is still a disposition—a wise disposition—to continue indefinitely those economies and the sanity of living which were made necessary during the struggle.

More and more the practical nature of the self-restraint imposed upon the people is understood now that the direct need for such restraint has passed. There is also a recognition of the finer attitude of the average person toward his neighbor. Less selfishness and more consideration are observable in the daily actions of all classes of our citizenry.

So the war, horrible in all its detail and entailing untold suffering

and loss, has not been without its compensations. We have come to realize the better things of life and entering upon a new year there will be a general proneness to treat with much consideration our fellowmen and to be kinder and more thoughtful of others and less concerned with things purely selfish and individual.

During the reconstruction era upon which we have entered there will be calls for a high order of patience and we must endeavor to do our part to alleviate the suffering and the tribulation which are certain to follow the shock of war and the demoralization necessarily ensuing from the calling of millions of men from their ordinary employment into the national defense. Each can contribute his share to the general welfare. This does not involve money, but does demand personal service and personal consideration with which all are possessed and which has no price, but which has a value higher than any legal-tender.

The Bolsheviks want everything for themselves, even if they have to blow everything up to get what they want. Many other burglars feel the same way.

PRISON, NOT CONGRESS

PRISON at hard labor and not Congress is the place for Representative-elect Berger who, yesterday, admitted in court that he advocated a "bloody revolution" in the United States and justified the sinking of Lusitania with its cargo of women and children. Samuel Gompers is a "poor weakling" in the eyes of Berger.

There is no place in the United States government for the Lenines, the Bergers and their ilk. The people of the United States don't make their governmental changes by "bloody revolutions." They have the ballot and whenever enough of them are sufficiently interested they can get anything they demand.

There is no power on earth great enough to prevent the people of the United States getting precisely what they want in the way of laws if they use their ballots properly. Nor are the people of this country accustomed to taking orders from anarchists and other enemies of the Berger type. They have provided nice, strong prisons and plenty of good hard work for such as he and if he gets his just desserts Berger will go to Atlanta instead of to Washington.

Mayor Keister spoke with pride, the other night, of the achievements of Harrisburg since 1901, and there should never arise an occasion for deploring any reaction which would involve a letting down in our municipal activities as a progressive and up-to-date city.

PUT THEM UNDER GROUND

ONE of the tasks which the Chamber of Commerce might address itself in the new year is the placing under ground of the wires in the center of the city, especially those in the Capitol Park extension area.

President George S. Reineohl, no doubt, will be in sympathy with this movement as he has had a large part as manager of the Bell Telephone Company in placing hundreds of wires in conduits that used to mar the beauty of some of the downtown streets.

The policy of progressive public service corporations is to put their cross-country lines under ground, where they are not subject to rapid deterioration and are safe from storm damage, and there is much more reason why they should get rid of their overhead lines in towns and cities, especially the crowded sections.

We can't help wondering whether docks at the principal Atlantic ports are still crowded with the pathetic figures of those members of Washington commissions and boards, who were told by the President to hold themselves in readiness for a call to Europe during the peace sessions. Each outgoing boat carries a few more of the watchful waiters, but until the transportation facilities shall have been increased we can hardly expect that the last of these extraordinary plenipotentiaries will get to Europe before those who first went across have started home.

City Commissioner Lynch is properly arranging a program of street improvement for next year which contemplates maintaining at its high point the reputation of the city as a well-paved municipality. May we not hope that similar attention will be given the park system, including the appointment of a Shade Tree Commission that will in truth give Harrisburg the shade trees which it must have to prevent a treeless desert.

Governor Brumbaugh will have the satisfaction of having contributed largely during his administration to the furtherance of the Capitol Park improvement project. He has been particularly anxious to have Pennsylvania trees planted in the park zone, and the plan which has been adopted by the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings contemplates an avenue of red oaks.

President Reineohl made a hit with his little speech at the Penn-Harris opening, and his suggestion that Mrs. John Harris, in the pioneer days, insisted that Harrisburg should have as good a tavern as Lebanon and Lancaster, caused a broad smile among those who recall that the new head of the Chamber of Commerce is a native of Lebanon.

"Lewis Charges G. O. P. Leaders Conspire to Discredit President."—Newspaper headline. If we're not careful we may get some of those "Me and Gott" ideas in the United States.

From the silence on the part of Germany's two food commissioners, we judge they understood perfectly what Herbert Hoover meant when he said it

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The Philadelphia delegation to the House of Representatives will hold a caucus at the headquarters of the Republican City Committee late today when a speaker will be selected to address the members of the Congressional districts entitled to representation on this committee, six members will be appointed.

William S. Leib, resident clerk of the House, will attend the meeting and will ask the forty-one Philadelphia members to select their seats. In this connection it was learned that efforts will be made to have Senator William Hartranft seated at the desk occupied by his father, the late Senator James P. McNichol.

Regarding this meeting the Philadelphia "Free Press" says: "The organization has invited the opposition Republicans elected as state representatives into the fold with their own followers for a meeting to be held at the City Committee headquarters. William S. Leib, resident clerk of the House of Representatives, will be on hand with a diagram of the seats in the House chamber at Harrisburg, and the Philadelphia legislators will be given an opportunity to pick the desks they would like to occupy."

The other important business of the evening will be the selection of candidates for the endorsement of the organization as members of the 'state' committee, which decides on the personnel of the House employes. There is one City Committee district, which will mean that the Varem men will pick six of their representatives for endorsement. Although the Philadelphia representatives will be invited to attend, it is not considered likely that they will fill important roles in making the selections.

"The organization this year has violated a precedent of several sessions in not holding a caucus as to whom they will support for Speaker. The attitude of the leaders this year has been that they had no candidate and therefore there was no need of a caucus. It is not generally known that the Philadelphia members of the State Senate already have been assigned. An effort has been made to have the newly-elected Senator William Hartranft occupy the same desk his father, James P. McNichol, held during his last term in the Senate. It is believed this will be done."

It has been customary for the Varem men to get an opportunity of selecting their seats in advance, but it has generally been done in Senator Varem's office informally. Not in recent years have they held a meeting and invited their opponents to take part in the selection. "The seats for Philadelphia members of the State Senate already have been assigned. An effort has been made to have the newly-elected Senator William Hartranft occupy the same desk his father, James P. McNichol, held during his last term in the Senate. It is believed this will be done."

Bitter attack upon the public-spirited citizens named as a committee to draw up a new charter for the city of Philadelphia was made yesterday by Common Councilman Clinton Wilson at the meeting of the ward, who resigned his seat in the body at the session on account of his election to the Legislature.

Municipal Government

(From the Ohio State Journal.) Why is it that all the municipalities have deficits and continue to clamor for a carte blanche system of taxation? The reason is the whole system of city government is wrong. It is a quiet, well-regulated and to turn over to politics the duty to spend the money. The people pay enough taxes to make city government delightful and it turns out so many of these cases where the commission form, with the managerial attachment, has been provided. It is just as sensible to have the conglomeration of population run a city as it would be to let a committee of all the neighbors to take care of the domestic tranquility.

Democracy is not a pell-mell mob with a hurrah and "go-for-em" spirit. It is a quiet, well-regulated will that turns away from the brandish fist and the loud voice and executes its judgment as quietly as the buds burst or the snowflakes fall.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

(From the St. Louis Censor)

There have been leagues of nations before. There was one called the Holy Alliance. There was a league of nations to guarantee the security and independence of Belgium. To say that the nations fought only because they had competition is to deny all the wars which have been fought by democratic nations which had no armies when they began to fight.

A league of nations will operate within its limitations. If the United States does not consider what the limitations are or what they will be found to be, it will find that its whole dependence has been placed upon a thing not wholly dependable. The British, the French and the Japanese will not put their whole dependence upon such international arrangements as may be made. The British are absolutely candid in their reservations. Their big reservation is that their fleet shall be superior to any other fleet—or, in fact, to any probable combination of fleets.

If the United States enters into new international agreements with the consciousness that there are possible issues in the future which the American people will not submit to the decision of any nations—no matter what we at present stipulate that Americans in the future will do—it will guard against trouble.

No More Dominant Powers

(From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Physical boundaries will be necessary element in peace making, but they will be fixed for the good of the inhabitants and not chiefly in the interest of the dominant Powers.

Playing Germany's Game

Insinuations that Great Britain stands in the way of freedom of the seas in playing Germany's game, even though the fighting is over.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT



From War to Peace

(From the New York Times) If the transition from war to peace were a mere matter of beating swords into ploughshares the problem would be a simple one of the smithy. But that phrase, an easy symbolism of our language, denotes in the case of this war a task that is complex, immensely difficult, gigantic. Its difficulties are every day increased by the unconscionable delay in the actual formulation of the terms of peace at Paris. A great part of the world is in a state of disorganization, without responsibility and methods of maintenance. Unrest, and apprehension will grow until the chaos of armistice gives place to the positive determination of the great nations are getting on with the work of reconstruction.

While the war was in progress men's minds were concentrated upon one's purpose, the use of force, always a more force, "force to the utmost." Victory was achieved, and now we are embarked upon the sea of speculation about peace terms. A peace that shall be permanent is the end sought—the nations are agreed upon that. There is only one method of attaining that end by which that end is to be attained; we hope the preliminary conferences will bring complete agreement nearer. The chief men of the great nations are getting acquainted; that counts for much; it is essential to the meeting of their minds. It is most fervently to be hoped that, without much further delay, they will feel that they understand each other well enough to sit down at the table and begin to put their agreements into form. The world must know the conditions of peace before it can intelligently and with confidence undertake the immense tasks of reconstruction. Other nations, had beset and with sufferings incomparably greater than ours, are weary of war. In this country, we are becoming weary of the legal fiction that the war has not yet ended. It is made the pretext of ventures and undertakings which are not in the public registers; its protest has no power to inhibit. The sword won the war, the victory of peace must be won by brains, by the highest wisdom, foresight and progress will be gained. Last year brought victory, this year puts before us the tasks of a magnitude that makes them fit to be compared with the problems of war.

America Today

Now that we're happy in victorious pride We see another war before us A war upon ourselves! Not yet to cry: "On with the dance—make festal joy your bride!" For still our helpless wish must be denied That we send help where they hunger die— Where children with gaunt faces Grow daily weaker by their parents' side. And we, who never yet have gone unaided, Let us give freely and with willing heart. That they, our more than hundred thousand dead, May know we honor them, nor need to slow to start. We need but sacrifice till one year's fed— Then go our way and know we've done our part. —G. M. G., in New York Times.

LABOR NOTES

Washington's army of war workers is being demobilized, and by July 1 next it is expected that 25,000 clerks alone will have been discharged by the War Department.

The iron and steel industry of Switzerland employs thousands of workmen and furnishes the means of a livelihood to a large and influential part of the Swiss population.

During the last six months the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes has paid \$179,590.37 in death benefits and \$1,500 in old-age pensions.

Less than five per cent. of the working force employed at the United States Arsenal in Rock Island, Ill., have left the Government service since the signing of the armistice.

Miss Emily Tarr has been elected chairman of the "chapel" in one of the large printing houses in New York City. She is the first woman ever elected to this important position.

BOMBS, MADNESS AND AMERICAN BOLSHEVIKI

Philadelphia Has an Illustration of the Force That is Blocking Liberal Hopes Everywhere

(From the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.) SOMETHING at least of the reasons why the Allies are determined to send relentless armies into Russia is revealed in the malty-outcast assured always of the pseudo-humanitarianism which is still disposed to look upon Bolsheviki with tolerant pity. Nothing could have better illustrated the causes which make of the anarchist a detested outcast assured always of the pseudo-humanitarianism which is still disposed to look upon Bolsheviki with tolerant pity. Nothing could have better illustrated the causes which make of the anarchist a detested outcast assured always of the pseudo-humanitarianism which is still disposed to look upon Bolsheviki with tolerant pity.

There is nothing in America to justify any shadow of this sort of thing. Life here is not fixed in strata. No one is submerged unless he wishes to be submerged. We are a nation of individuals. We are individualists by preference. There are no old sins to be wiped out—no fixed traditions to be broken down by brute force. It is for the reason that Socialism does not and cannot thrive in the United States. And the effort, therefore, to transplant from the Russian a cult far more radical is not only a futile attempt to ape what which does not exist. It is a revelation of criminal perversity which, when it becomes perilsously active, demands the harshest treatment that the police power can give.

Every flip snob is, in the end, an oracle of the cause which he presumes to represent. Every petty crime done in the name of liberalism is an obstacle to the further progress of liberal ideas. The country is in no mood to tolerate unreason and errand misadventure under any name. If the police can hold of the bomb makers public opinion demands that they be treated in a manner adequate to stun all those who may have similar aberrations. No bomb made by man, however devilishly ingenious, can shake the foundations of law and order in this country.

For a Big Navy

(From the Washington Post.) There is no inconsistency in building up a great navy and at the same time advocating disarmament. The latter represents the ultimate aim of civilization, which may or may not be attained in the present era. Pending its attainment, is it the part of wisdom for America to sit idle and unprepared for a possible attack? President Wilson spoke frankly upon this point in his address to Congress on December 2. Advocating the naval building program, he said: "It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our program to a future world policy as yet undetermined."

War Insurance

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) More than 4,000,000 officers and men in the American Army and Navy held life insurance with the national government on December 1. The total of insurance was more than \$36,000,000,000. In its present form this is annual renewable term insurance issued against death and total permanent disability. Every person holding this insurance may keep it in this form even after he leaves the service for a period of five years. Not later than five years after the official termination of the war, however, this government insurance must be converted, without medical examination, into some other form.

Old Timber For New Ships

According to the rings on the stumps of big oaks cut at Winnegance, Me., this season for shipbuilding, a number of the trees were from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five years old, and some had been growing for one hundred and fifty years. The Morse sawmill, at Winnegance has been operated for more than one hundred years. The original frame of the mill is still there, as sound as ever, some of the heavy sticks of timber being eighty feet in length.—Boston Globe.

Greek Meets Greek

"What's coming off out in front there?" asked the proprietor of the "Tote" cafe store in Tullinville, Ark. "A couple of fellers from Stradale Ridge swapped mules," replied the clerk, "and now each is accusing the other of skinning him." "Well, then, why don't they trade back?" "I reckon they are both afraid of getting skinned again."—From the Antlers Times-Record.

Sartorial Progress in Okla.

Mim Car's orchestra furnished the music. The grand march was led by Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Sumner, and a notable feature of it was the increased number of dress suits.—From the Antlers Times-Record.

Capable of Anything

Almost everything has been laid to diseased teeth, except murder, and one never can tell what might be the outcome of "jumping toothache."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

By BRIGGS

UNDERSTAN THEY HED A SIX FOOT FELL UP LOGANVILLE WAY - ROADS PRETTY HEAVY

QUITE SOME FELL 'O SNOW LAS NIGHT BEEN SPECT' 'IT THE' 'BOUT DUE LOOKS LIVE MORE

THE HEAVY, WET BLANKET OF SNOW

THE SHIP'S RETURN

(John O'Keefe from the New York World.) Light's fingers rip the eastern blur And great, gray shapes reveal, As if the Pole a furnace were, That forged its bergs of steel, And white eagles courier Shrieks "sea room!" to the seel.

STANDING TO HIS GUNS

(N. A. Review's War Weekly.) There is one thing to be said of Secretary Baker: He stands to his guns, whether he has any to stand to or not. He has said as much, he declared, by way of self-education, at Atlantic City last week, "was a great product of genius of the American people." It seemed like old times. Here are a few of the things said officially by Mr. Baker upon previous dates:—Our initial needs have been met. Every man in France has full equipment. Every man who goes will have full equipment.

Millions Lost in War

The total casualties of the Russian army amount to more than 9,000,000 and those of Austria more than 4,000,000. The more results are becoming known the more this war is provoked and the more this is shown as the greatest crime of civilized times. Even now its authors, realizing the condemnation of history, are feverishly doing their responsibility, each trying to shoulder it upon the other.—Baltimore [From New York Evening World]

Coalition vs. Party

"We wonder if President Wilson being right on the spot when the results of the British elections came in, saw anything worth setting down in a book as to the value of the coalition rather than the party idea when appealing to electors for support in an era of transcendent issue.

Evening Chat

Harrisburg fishermen are coming into their own. Only a few days ago George S. Reineohl, an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton, was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Downes, who was a famous voter in Downes, who was recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia, has been very active in the affairs of the association for years. That he is well qualified for the office, the success of which is growing with the membership of the association. But, to get back to fishing, Dr. Downes is one of the most ardent anglers in this section of the state. He knows more about the creeks in Central Pennsylvania than most men and he seldom comes home from his fishing excursions with an empty creel. He disdain the use of bait and takes his fish for the most part on "plugs," those ugly wooden lures which bear no resemblance to anything that ever lived on the earth or on the earth, and therefore escape the biblical injunction against being sworn by. "Swear-by" somebody has called them, but any one who has seen them will know that they are not. They are great dealers in any of the outdoor sports in Harrisburg. "I have been with him under the most trying circumstances," said a companion of some of his ramblings the other day, "and he never fails to be ruffed. He is always able to swim just a bit better, walk a little farther and get out just a little more than the rest of the crew. He is so modestly that his companions have nothing but the most friendly appreciation for his ability. That, by the way, is saying a great deal for a man who has known, for it is on the hike, the fishing or the hunting trip, when weather turns bad, or the fish won't bite, or the wind is too strong, or the true qualities of the man. Many a fair weather sportsman is a poor companion when the rain begins to fall.

Dr. Downes came to Harrisburg from Carlisle, to be principal of the High school and upon the death of the late Superintendent L. O. Foose, has been the head of the school system. He has been in the city almost as many trying situations as such as have confronted him in the woods and along the streams, but has proved as good a sport in any of the conditions as he weathered all of the storms with triumph for himself and with good results for the school system. It is admitted that he has made the best of difficult conditions for many years in the Central High School, and has maintained the efficiency of that institution when the conditions were all against first class results. He has been in the city for many years, believing that the man or woman who is worrying as to where the month's rent or the price of a new suit is to come from is not in a fit frame of mind for effective work in the school room.

Harrisburg has developed recently one of the cleverest after-dinner speakers in the town, ever had the pleasure of hearing. He is Preston Crowell, director of the Harrisburg Rotary Club, and represents one of the big breakfast food and feed companies operating in the United States. His speechmaking abilities were discovered more by accident than design when he was assigned to preside at a meeting of the Rotary Club. His speech was a gem of fun and complete without a few remarks from Preston. He is an ideal toastmaster, quick of wit, brimful of humor and always kindly in the remarks of some pieces of news how to direct. Mr. Crowell is just recovering from a severe attack of influenza but he was able to send his regrets in humorous verse to his fellow Rotarians, who were seated at their luncheon at the Penn-Harris this week.

"Wheat looks better than I have seen it for a good many years," said Collins, a well-known salesman who "makes" the rural districts of Central Pennsylvania once or twice a month. The weather has been particularly favorable, he says, and the yield has not been such in evidence. If it should happen now that the weather would become colder and a heavy fall of snow would cover the wheat, the next year's prospects would be phenomenal. At all events Central Pennsylvania farmers will bring to market more wheat next year than ever before, the prospects now are.

"The coal situation seems very good in Harrisburg just now," said a well-known dealer yesterday, "and, unusually, it is far better than last year at this time, but it is my forecast that a week of severe weather would cause a run on the local yards that would take them down to the bottom of their bins. Some people who have only a ton or so on hand seem to think they are perfectly safe and they are, but if a cold snap descends suddenly on us they will become panic-stricken. There is a shortage of coal dealers in short order."

Fishermen all over Pennsylvania are delighted that Commissioner Buller has continued as an officer. Mr. Buller has done very much for the fisheries of the state and has stood constantly between the fish pirate and the law-abiding angler. He has been particularly active in stocking the streams of this section with young trout and under favorable conditions this sport in Central Pennsylvania waters should be better than a year or two on the backs of our coal dealers in short order.

General Pershing in his official report, dated November 20, "found with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern war. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of 75's 3-inch, 155-millimetre G P F guns from their own factories, for thirty divisions. "The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns, there were no guns of the caliber mentioned, manufactured in America, on our front, at the date the armistice was signed.