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Still stands thine ancient sacrifice, A humble and a contrite heart.

—Kipling.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1919

TWIN BROTHERS

BOLSEVIKISM is "autocracy's twin brother," said Charles Edward Russell warning Americans against the peril in this country. Precisely: Bolshevism is autocracy. Russia has escaped merely from one kind of autocracy. It is firmly in the grip of another. Germany appears on the verge of the same fate.

Mr. Russell says he has no thought that the Bolshevism idea will ever seize upon America to the extent of overthrowing the government. He is right. Whatever professional reformers may say, whatever demagogues may proclaim, the fact is that we in America do have a very responsive form of government. Whatever a majority of the voters determine they want they can get—if they only want it enough. They may not get it over night, but as sure as night follows day they will get what they demand if they insist. We don't need revolutions in this country to get what we desire in the way of government, for the wise politician sails pretty close to public opinion and trims his sails accordingly, and statesmen of quality have never been lacking when we have had especial need for them.

No, Bolshevism will not thrive in America, but it may spring up here to give us as much trouble as a growth of thistles in a farmer's garden, and the way to kill it is to liberalize our institutions to the extent of our ability, to do our best to make the "square deal" the golden text in business, and between man and man. The employer must do his best for the employe, and the employe must have due consideration for the employe. By such means will we increase the general prosperity of the country and the contentment of our people—and Bolshevism has nothing in common with prosperity and contentment.

President Wilson has hit upon the correct solution of the Bolshevism peril in Europe—food. Millions of people are on the point of starvation. They are desperate. They are hungry, their families are hungry, and they are idle with no immediate prospect of employment. And they are ignorant, densely ignorant. "Come over to our side and we will give you all the wealth and land and food there is in the world for your very own," says the Bolshevism, even as Satan promised Christ on the mount, and the poor, soul-sick, suffering souls listen and are lost. Food, they need and food they must have. Bolshevism and a full stomach are sworn enemies.

TREATMENT OF GERMANY

WHEN one reads the graphic and authenticated accounts of the German atrocities in Belgium, one cannot help wondering whether Germany should be shown any consideration whatever in the peace settlement. In dealing with barbarians the ordinary considerations of civilization do not apply. President Wilson would do well to make a careful study of the devastated regions of Belgium and

France before giving further thought to our attitude toward the Hun as a proper member of the future international family. Some one has suggested that the character of the situation is illustrated by a little incident in the life of the late Cardinal Newman. On his return to London after his appointment, Cardinal Manning called upon him and he refused to receive him, sending him a note in which he said: "As I find in my heart, a rooted personal distrust of you, it is useless to keep up the forms of friendship." That is the new order's reply to the old-to-day. So it is with respect to final treatment of Germany. There is no real confidence in the good faith of the Hun and any settlement at the peace table must be on the basis of force rather than of altruistic regard for Germany's feelings.

Day by day the Penn-Harris Hotel is demonstrating its usefulness in this community. It is naturally the point of concentration of every important activity and already many important public and private enterprises have been discussed within its walls.

THEIR NEED IS GREAT

THE Rotary Club has undertaken a big job in deciding to raise \$10,000 to finance the Children's Industrial Home and the Nursery Home for the coming year. But the club has not had one failure in its long history and doubtless it will "put over" this campaign in the two weeks it has set apart for the work. The charity is worthy and the need is great.

Think a moment, you father, you mother! How would it be if one of your own little ones lay at death's door? How readily would you spend your last cent to bring back the glow of health to its cheeks! All the world would center around the cot where your boy or girl tossed in the delirium of fever. All your hopes and fears would hang on the beats of that fluttering pulse.

Multiply that picture one hundred times and you have conditions at the Industrial Home. The management did what you have done. They spent all their money and went into debt. And they can't stop. They must go on. The same is true of the Nursery Home. Both must have money or their doors must be closed and their babies sent to the poorhouse or elsewhere.

Will the people see that happen for a matter of \$10,000? Not if we know Harrisburg. Go to it, Rotarians, the city is back of you.

Governor-elect Sprout is going to come to office with a clear vision of the opportunities which will be his in the most remarkable period in the history of the world—the reconstruction era. His various public utterances indicate an intelligent understanding of the problems which confront all those in public life and because his vision is unobscured by fanciful theories he is likely to find his way much easier than would otherwise be the case.

PEACE LEAGUE

THE League to Enforce Peace, which was the formula devised by Ex-President William H. Taft and others, seems to be taken over bodily and revamped for his purposes by President Wilson. It is far from a new discovery and the wonder is that the discussion of the plan has so largely omitted Mr. Taft from consideration. Cardinal Gibbons, Alton B. Parker, Henry Van Dyke, J. R. Mott, Samuel Gompers, Harry A. Wheeler and many other hardheaded and practical men have given their endorsement to the proposed league, and it is now proposed to have an important conference at New York in the near future which will be one of a series of such conferences to consider the obligations of victory and the best method of bringing about a lasting and satisfactory peace.

It is the deliberate judgment of many thoughtful men that the formation of a League of Nations to Enforce Peace should be secondary to the actual consummation of a peace settlement at Paris; that the primary purpose of the peace conference is to determine the things which must be done to assure permanency of peace among the family of nations, and that the question of the future policies affecting the various nations ought to be left to a later period when the problems that are now confronting the world can be solved with greater assurance of beneficial results.

Street Railway Problems

Since Boston on December 1 increased the fares on its elevated system from 5 to 8 cents, the service has grown worse instead of better. There is more confusion; trains run late; the cars are more overcrowded; the management is poorer and the stations and cars are dirtier than ever. This is the verdict of the travelling public. It is predicted that the fare shortly will be increased to 10 cents. A "zone" plan, now being considered, provides for a 10-cent fare except for short hauls. It appears that the principal factors in the present situation are poor management under the original ownership, and the rapidly changing conditions, excessive costs of maintenance due to the war, the substantial increase in the wages of the men, and lack of "man power."

to spend a few months designing a plan which will prevent another cataclysm of the same character. Under the leadership of ex-President Taft State organizations are being formed for the purpose of discussing the proposition of a League to Enforce Peace, and through this discussion is likely to come a more intelligent understanding of what is meant by a proposition to combine nations against another such outbreak as that for which Germany was responsible. International good will is certain to follow a better appreciation of the obligations of the nations one to the other.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The manner in which Governor-elect William C. Sproul is keeping his own counsel regarding his inaugural address will be well illustrated here just one week from today has heightened interest in his plans and there is considerable speculation as to whether he is going to find out what the Republicans recommend. One of the big features, it is said by close friends of the business of the Governor, is the methods by which the Economic and Efficiency Commission which were "passed up" last session and the season before, will be urged. One of the significant things about the new governor is the attention given to him at Washington. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are naturally interested in what he will recommend returning to it frequently in the national capitol the new governor is the big topic among men who follow political matters. The melancholy news that the party's nominee for the governor, Charles W. Smith, is taken at Washington at the end of the national chairman and his coteries politically and Sproul with his own million majority is regarded as the most interesting news in Pennsylvania. The peculiar position held by the senator who possesses the confidence of men of every group in the Republican and the impressive size of his vote are causing every move he makes to be watched closely.

Pennsylvania Republicans will have a more promising position in national affairs the next few years than in other years. While Governor-elect William C. Sproul plans to spend a great deal of his time here during the winter in furtherance of his idea to change the methods in the state government, he will not reside much in the Executive Mansion. During the inaugural ceremonies he will be the guest of Senator Smith, the new high commissioner, at his residence near Carlisle and probably spend time with other friends in the vicinity of Harrisburg. Notwithstanding the fact that the executive mansion was considerably changed as far as the interior goes and refurbished at an expense of \$1,000,000, the new governor it is said not to appeal to the new governor. The mansion has never been regarded as a "homey" place and it has been the subject of alterations in the last twenty-five years to erect a modern home.

Capitol Hill is looking for legislation which will abolish the State Water Supply Commission, placing much of its work under the Public Service Commission, which must pass upon all new contracts under the present law. The elaborate engineering studies and inventiveness indicated an intelligent understanding of the problems which confront all those in public life and because his vision is unobscured by fanciful theories he is likely to find his way much easier than would otherwise be the case.

Another chapter in the Philadelphia Fifth ward political scandal was written yesterday when Judge House, in the West Chester court, imposed sentence on the seven men who were charged with the conspiracy from six months to two years, were imposed, with fines ranging from \$200 to \$1,000. Those sentences were: Isaac Deutch, South street ward, and leader of the ward, two years in jail and \$1,000 fine; Lieutenant David Bennett, of the Third and DaLauncey Streets police station, eighteen months and \$800 fine; John Wirtzschaffer, Michael Murphy, Emanuel Ott, three years; Feldman, patrolman, one year and \$400 fine each; Clarence Hayden, negro policeman, six months and \$200 fine. As soon as sentence had been imposed, William A. Gray, counsel for the defendants, filed notice of appeal to the Superior court.

Politicians in Philadelphia inclined yesterday to the view that Governor Brumbaugh would make no appointment of a municipal court judge in Philadelphia, but would hand over the matter to his successor, Governor-elect Sprout, because he rumored about that Governor Brumbaugh had decided to take this course and many of the men close to the situation were inclined to believe it. It is thought the contest had been narrowed down to Thomas P. McNichol and John E. Walsh. Deputy Attorney General Joseph L. Kun is regarded only as a possibility in case Governor Brumbaugh declines to choose between the two other candidates and still wants to make the appointment.

LABOR NOTES

Before the war England imported over 80 per cent of the glass used in that country, but since the importations were stopped they have been able to produce enough for their own needs. The United States industries use practically 6,000,000 pounds of bronze powder annually, and 35 per cent of the total consumption was formerly imported from Germany, but is now made in America. Probably the best-known war emergency service is the United States Employment Service, which has 900 offices and over 4,400 employes. Two million and a half workers were directed to war industries in 10 months.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?

AFTER YOU'VE BEEN IN FRANCE FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AND DIDN'T SEE ANY ACTION AT ALL - AND THEN THE OLD ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED AND THE WAR ENDED - AND YOU'RE SENT BACK TO THE U.S.A. REALIZING YOU'VE DONE NOTHING TO BOAST OF - NOT A DEAD GERMAN TO YOUR CREDIT -



Who Was "Mother Goose?"

ALL children love "Mother Goose." The fame of this woman has gone into every home where the English language is spoken and read. Even before an American child is able to read the rhymes, he or she is familiar with the pictures that illustrate them. Nor is "Mother Goose" confined alone to the English-speaking children, but she has her prototype in almost every nationality. Most persons usually imagine that Mother Goose is an imaginary person whose name has been attached to the rhymes for children, but this is not true. The maiden name of the woman who started the "Mother Goose" cult was Elizabeth Foster, a New Englander who was born in 1665. She married Isaac Goose in 1692, and a few years after became a member of the Old South Church in Boston, and died in that city in 1751, at the extreme age of ninety-two years. In the City Registrar's office in Boston, may be found this entry of the marriage of the originator of the American "Mother Goose": Thomas Fleet and Elizabeth Foster. Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather Presby.

The original name of the Goose family into which Elizabeth married the first time was Vertigoose, but she later shortened it to Goose. Thomas Fleet, who became a second husband was a printer, an Englishman, who had emigrated to Boston in 1712, and started a printing house in "Fishing Lane. All this is fact, not legend. In 1719, it is said, there appeared from his printing press a book with the following title: "Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children." The specified price was two coppers. A rude drawing of a goose with a very long neck and wide-open mouth adorned the title page. No copy of this original publication is now known to exist. It is said that about the year 1856, a gentleman of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, while examining a file of old newspapers in the library of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, came across a dilapidated copy of the original edition of "Mother Goose's Melodies." Not more than twelve or fifteen pages were left. As to how the writing of these "Melodies" came about is related as follows: On the birth of Fleet's son and heir, Charles Perrault, came over the event, spent all her spare time in the nursery or in wandering about the house, singing the songs and ditties which she had learned in her younger days. Thomas Fleet, being something of a humorist as well as a shrewd businessman, conceived the idea of publishing her songs in a book. He was not alone in the neighborhood, with such a collection of these songs, with which he could gather from other sources, in the book which bore her name on the title. But the name Mother Goose is known to have been in use in the sense of folk tales at least one hundred years previous to this, when Charles Perrault made his collection of fairy tales, "Contes de ma mere l'Oye." The oldest mythologists trace Mother Goose to Reine Pedaque, the last word translated being "goose-foot." At any rate, Mother Goose is simply a popular reminiscence of the old Norse goddess, Freya or Frigg.

Victor Berger's Error

(From the New York Times.) Victor Berger and the other Socialists who have been found guilty of violating the espionage act were "surprised" when the verdict was announced. They had looked for a hung jury and hoped for acquittal. Apparently Berger and his associates have entirely missed the remarkable change that has been effected in American public opinion since August 1, 1914. They have failed to catch the meaning of the reawakened sentiment of nationalism that is evident to others. They are too stupid still while the country has been going forward. Wrapped in their theories, devoted exclusively to their personal conceptions of political philosophy, they have failed to see the development of a spirit antagonistic to their purposes, and opposed to their practices, which was scarcely discernible four years ago.

Last of a Glorious Fleet

(From the Bath Independent.) The destruction by fire of the battleship ship Aryan, taken the last wooden ship built in America. It has become customary to call most anything that sails the seas a ship. This is true of landmen and the sailors of modern times. To an old sea dog, however, a ship means a craft ship rigged and nothing else. The Aryan was one of this class and had the distinction of being the last wooden ship built in America, also of being built on the bank of the Kennebec within a few miles of the spot where was launched the first vessel fashioned by civilized hands in the New World. The Aryan was built by the late Charles V. Minott of Philadelphia, who in his day was one of the best known shipbuilders in the country. She was launched in 1893 and her loss will be mourned by many who knew her as being the last built of her type.

Not Beaten, but Finished

Hartford Current: The Germans are submitting with more or less to the Allied invader of their country, but they regard their army as still unbeaten and capable of a more successful fight in the next war. Battles and campaigns are not subject to decision by an umpire under a fixed set of rules. Each side may deny defeat, though it may decide to run away in order to fight another day. It is true that the German army was not surrounded and compelled to surrender, nor was it destroyed, but for four months it was in retreat before the allies, suffering terribly in killed and wounded as it hurried back to Germany and shouting for peace and for mercy.

By BRIGGS

AND JUST AS YOU BEGIN TO REALIZE YOU'RE GOING TO BE MIGHTY LONESOME AND WILL HAVE NO CHANCE WITH THE LUCKY BOYS WHO GOT INTO THE FIGHT - YOU GET AN IDEA - !!



IF HE COMES NOT BACK

(Waiting for Final Casualty Reports.) And if he comes not back! Reach up to touch the pitying heart of God! If we must always listen for his feet And hear the top creak, eager hurrying home, Yet always find it is the falling leaves! If we must always hear, with famished hearts, His voice in happy greetings to his child Whom Life brought while he faced Death overseas, Yet always know it is the murmuring pines! If we must watch with straining eyes His face light up with wonder at his son, Yet always know 'tis but the sunlight there! If we must always feel on aching lips Sweet lips that linger, welcoming his smile, Yet yearning, know 'tis but the passing wind! If he must always sleep on that far line While hearts grown desolate un- sleeping lie, And stars through all the night of blackened years! If he comes not— O little children's God, And Father of the Desolate, Bind up With bands of steel my woman's heart! Make strong my soul! Make strong the hand! No easing of the agony I plead, My spirit still can stretch its bleed- ing hands Upon the cross of desert years—and smile To see them crucified. This God who brings me life has had the cold snap of the last few days. The city from the country. Owing to the lateness of the winter and the weather, the blackcoats did not have much of a winter, but the advent of real winter made the garbage piles and stables attractive to them. A couple of big fellows have been holding forth on the river bank and visiting up along the river road.

SPEED

(From the New York Tribune.) While the aircraft manufacturers were at dinner Tuesday evening, to receive, among other things, the congratulations of Secretary Baker for their achievements in the war, the wires were humming with news that what is believed to be a new world record for airplane speed has been made in a trip from Dayton to Cleveland. In a new Glenn Martin bombing plane driven by two Liberty motors, Eric Springer, pilot, and his mechanic covered a distance of 215 miles in one hour and fifteen minutes. That was an average of 32 miles an hour. The total weight of gasoline, tools and baggage carried was 2,600 pounds. It was not intended as a speed test. During the war there have been many sensational announcements of great speed attained. As a rule, they were under conditions that forbade accuracy of reporting and that air conditions, and especially a prevailing gale, can make an enormous difference. There is little doubt that flights have been made at a greater speed than 172 miles per hour, but they were pretty clear-cut combinations of wind power plus machine power. We shall soon now assign have airplane contests under controlled conditions, and we shall then be able to judge how great an advance in speed was made during the war. The present international record was that made in 1913 by Prevost at Rheims in a Deperdussin plane. That was about 200 kilometers, or almost exactly 125 miles, per hour.

Blessing Upon Posterity

For I will pour water upon the thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground; I will pour my spirit upon each and every man, and my blessing shall be upon them.

Evening Chat

When the two large paintings executed by Miss Violet Oakley, the Philadelphia artist, and exhibited that city last week are placed in the Senate chamber at the State Capitol this week, as is the present plan, the mural decorations of the apartment will be finished except for some minor details. The idea, to have the panel in place before the reconvening of the senators on January 20, the day before the inauguration, Miss Oakley will then proceed with the painting of the series for the Supreme Court chamber, on whose preliminary studies she has started. This will be illustrative of the development of the law from tradition precedent to the present code. In all probability commissions will be given Pennsylvania artists for the decoration of the new court room which was to have been handled by the late John W. Alexander. The idea is to have it illustrate the advancement of Pennsylvania. The south corner of the Senate Chamber, the religious elements which entered into its making of the Keystone State. There are also spaces in the hall of the Senate Chamber which will be filled in the next few years, and in which it has been suggested that works illustrative of the history of the Commonwealth and German.

The panel in place represents Stephen drilling Pennsylvania Millmen at Valley Forge. "While some people may be seething in their War Savings stamps at discount when they get 'hard up' looking to make a high roll in Harrisburg are holding on to their bankster yesterday. "I have known of only a few inquiries from people who were in War Savings stamps were good collateral. Stamps were pretty well brought to the attention of the people of the community and it good many folks got into the habit of buying stamps. They seem to be keeping up. The foreign element, I have heard, has realized the advantage of the War Savings stamps as quick as they do anything else that there is money in and they are arm regular buyers."

Cold weather does not appear to diminish the number of people who want to go to the top of the Capitol dome. Scarcely a day goes by without some folks coming to the dome asking how they can get to the top. The best place in town. The Capitol dome is over all that is to the north of the city. The height of the dome is 272 feet. Not many people know that the summit of Oak Nob at the city's reservoir is 327 feet, not of a higher elevation, offering a much better point for viewing the country round about than the dome of the State House.

Prospects that the Legislature will authorize expansion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia to serve as a National Guard, Pennsylvania has brought numerous offers to organize units, including some from men who have been in the United States army for many years. A number have also come from men who have been in home camps in charge of training of men. It is not anticipated that there will be much delay about the formation of these organizations or of additional cavalry, but no plans will be made to engage for the next year. This is such a highly specialized branch that it will depend upon what the Department decide. However, additional units of sanitary detachments will be formed and likely a signal corps will be created, while authority to form a reserve of the Pennsylvania National Guard will be asked. Eventually, the Pennsylvania National Guard will comprise at least a division and to be located in places where they were established before the war and historic towns and villages. This is such a highly specialized branch that it will depend upon what the Department decide. However, additional units of sanitary detachments will be formed and likely a signal corps will be created, while authority to form a reserve of the Pennsylvania National Guard will be asked. Eventually, the Pennsylvania National Guard will comprise at least a division and to be located in places where they were established before the war and historic towns and villages. This is such a highly specialized branch that it will depend upon what the Department decide. However, additional units of sanitary detachments will be formed and likely a signal corps will be created, while authority to form a reserve of the Pennsylvania National Guard will be asked. Eventually, the Pennsylvania National Guard will comprise at least a division and to be located in places where they were established before the war and historic towns and villages.

The cold snap of the last few days has had the effect of bringing in numerous crows into the outskirts of the city from the country. Owing to the lateness of the winter and the weather, the blackcoats did not have much of a winter, but the advent of real winter made the garbage piles and stables attractive to them. A couple of big fellows have been holding forth on the river bank and visiting up along the river road.

The Rotarians of Harrisburg are making big preparations for an eastern district conference which will be held in Harrisburg in April. The Penn-Harris for two whole days will be given over very largely to the Rotarians. The representatives of more than twenty clubs in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia will attend. They will bring their wives. The Rotarians give most of their time to business and various civic enterprises and lines of welfare work in which they are engaged. The Rotarians are preparing for the international convention in Salt Lake City, June, to which District Governor Ford C. Fry will be invited on a special train. One of the most interesting developments of Rotary that it has been taken up by Italy, France and Spain, to the glory of South America and islands of the Pacific. As the headquarters of the organization is Chicago and the body is very distinctly American in its democratic ideas, it is expected to play a large part in developing American sentiment abroad and in bringing the business and professional men to this country to attend to their business and acquainted with our ways and people.

The district conference here was a building trade's affair. The Rotarians and there will be a very notable ride about the city for the visiting women, several luncheons at other forms of entertainment and a big closing dinner in the evening.

"I look for a busy year in building trade's affairs," said a well-known contractor yesterday. For the next sixty days or more people who are sure to build will hold off for high prices. When these do not come, they will build in measure, they will contract and go ahead. Then, when some one of the busiest summers building trades have known.