

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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E. J. STACKPOLE President and Editor-in-Chief F. R. OYSTER, Business Manager GUS M. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor A. R. MICHELER, Circulation Manager

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SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919

Where you see no good, silence is best.—Anon.

LABOR PARTY TALK

IT IS doubtful if the talk of a Labor Party for Pennsylvania will ever amount to much. It is just as practical an idea, and no more so, than a capital party, or a church party, and in all likelihood would get just as far. Doubtless those back of the movement are prompted by sincerest motives, but they have not fully sized up the situation.

The interests of the government are no more solely those of labor than they are those of capital. Each has its place in the scheme of things and each should have fair play.

IS KOLSHAK THE MAN?

IS Admiral Kolshak the coming man in Russia; the great figure that is to step forward to stamp out Bolshevism and give the people a decent form of government?

There are indications that perhaps he is. At all events, he is surrounded by strong forces that have shown ability not only to withstand the onslaughts of the troops of Trotsky and Lenin, but to make material headway against them.

Kolshak does not believe the Russian people are ready for a democratic form of government. President Wilson, thousands of miles from the scene and advised as to conditions only by the radical Socialists he sent to investigate conditions in Russia, judges they are. So Kolshak is to be opposed by the United States Government; or at least not given any more recognition than is Lenin, although he is a friend of law and order and is bent upon restoring Russia to the Russian people.

But if children don't play in the streets where are they to play? To be sure, we have public playgrounds open during certain seasons, but these are not available for all at all times.

BILLIE, RECALL 1912?

IN A recent address before the United States Chamber of Commerce, Secretary Redfield said that he has always felt, as a man of business, that there are two common assumptions that are essentially wrong, one of them being that competition is of itself so desirable that it should be restored if need be by force of law.

A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

FRANK J. GREEN, manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Janesville, Wis., writes in an interesting manner for "The American City" magazine how the people of that town are preparing to absorb an increase in population of from 300 to 400 per cent. in a period of only a few years.

PLENTY OF GRAZING

PENNSYLVANIA newspapers are being discussed with interest. Mr. Stefansson's suggestion that meat prices may be reduced and our supply greatly increased by utilizing the vast grazing country of Northern Canada for the pasturing of reindeer. This land, he estimates, could support 7,000,000 reindeer, yielding the equivalent of

1000. The plan was submitted to the president of the General Motors Corporation, W. C. Durant, who agreed to subscribe for \$100,000 worth of the stock. Janesville immediately bestirred itself to raise the balance. Through a committee of the Chamber, a quiet campaign was put on to secure the funds. This was followed by an intensive drive conducted for three days by a committee of forty-six men, who secured subscriptions for the necessary amount. Forthwith came a check from Mr. Durant for \$100,000. The stock of the corporation was taken by 346 of Janesville's citizens, so that the enterprise is a purely local one.

The educational part of the campaign included talks before all the organized bodies of the city, such as the civic, fraternal and church organizations. The reaction from these was very noticeable when the intensive campaign was put on. The facts in the case were frankly stated, and an understanding was had with the owners of the real estate that they would sell their holdings at fair and equitable prices. The folly of profiteering was emphasized. An appraisal or booster committee was formed, with the city assessor as one of the members, whose object was to inspire in the real estate owners a sense of civic duty which would lead them to dispose of their property at reasonable prices. The leaders of the movement did not wish to be obliged to go out of the city for land because it might be cheaper, but preferred to build within the city.

The corporation will build houses only for sale, to be purchased on monthly payments based on one per cent. of the cost of the property. For instance, a house and lot costing \$2,000 may be acquired by paying \$20 a month until the property is paid for. A portion of each payment will be used to defray the cost of carrying the property, and the balance will apply on the second mortgage, which will be held by the corporation. This plan is equivalent to paying rent, but enables the occupant eventually to become the owner of the property, and will result in Janesville's becoming largely a city of home owners. The idea has been generally approved because of the greatly increased rentals of the few dwellings that are now available there for renting purposes.

The corporation expects to be able to pay at least six per cent. dividends. The company is not organized on a limited dividend basis. A further development of the housing movement was the decision that Janesville should have a city plan. This was considered absolutely necessary if the building operations and other city development work contemplated were to be carried out along constructive lines, looking far into the future. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to investigate the matter, later approved its report, and shortly thereafter engaged the services of Dr. John Nolen to prepare a comprehensive city plan and zoning law. The Chamber bore the expense of this work.

Here we have an outline of what a city can do when its people are really determined to meet a great need. Harrisburg may not have such an urgent demand for houses as Janesville, but certainly the need is apparent and it can be met if only we go about the thing in earnest. What other cities can do, Harrisburg can do.

SOME PLACE FOR THEM

THE New York Sun calls attention to signs placed about the city for the guidance of children, reading: "Don't play in the streets." All very well, for the streets are dangerous places in which to play, not only in New York, but in cities like Harrisburg.

But if children don't play in the streets where are they to play? To be sure, we have public playgrounds open during certain seasons, but these are not available for all at all times.

Clearly, if children are not to play in the streets, we must provide some other place where they may play, for play they will.

No Clumsies in the Bunch

IT WAS an orderly, well behaved, bloom dispersing collection of ladies and young men that graced the evening dancing of Kleinfelder's hall last Saturday evening and participated in the first dance staged by the popular "stars" club known as the Big Eleven. It was a beautiful night, the stars in the heavens were twinkling merrily and the air seemed to be charged with the exhilarating reactions of unreserved joy and happiness that seemed to predominate in the hearts of all those present.

In Russia

Russia is slowly but surely emerging from her distress. The Bolsheviks are taking to the woods. It has been found there is nothing in Bolshevism but a lot of trouble and Russia is getting tired of the Lenin and Trotsky are becoming back numbers and are now anxious about saving what they can of their previous reputation from the wreck. It will be a fine promise for the whole world if Russia should stamp Bolshevism out of existence. There are signs that she will. This country might help her in her grand reconduct but it would be better if she conducted it without our aid. There are reports that they are addressing themselves to the task over in Russia.—Ohio State Journal.

Sufferings and Consolations

Our hope of you is steadfast, knowing that as ye are partakers of the sufferings, so shall ye be also of the consolation.—I Corinthians 1, 7.

14,000,000 sheep in hide and meat, beside great quantities of milk and butter; and these in addition to vast numbers of musk oxen, which yield wool, as well as meat and skins. But why go away up to Canada? We have some millions of acres of land right here in Pennsylvania that might be made to fatten great flocks of cattle, sheep and goats. Why not utilize this?

Some day we are going to get awake to the possibilities that lie at our door. Pennsylvania does not produce one-fiftieth part of the stock that is possible and immense tracts are going to waste that might be utilized, especially for sheep and goats.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Of more than 200 bills which have reached the desk of Governor William C. Sproul, 112 have been approved and are now general laws. 51 appropriation bills have been approved and 19 bills have been vetoed. Forty-five bills have been recalled from the Governor by the Legislature for amendment. The bills approved cover a wide range, although there are an unusual number of amendatory acts. The appropriations approved are nearly all for deficiencies, including the act for the general State government. A number of bills are now on the desk of the Governor awaiting action, which will be announced next week when the time expires on some of them.

Both branches of the Legislature will reconvene Monday night with bills regulating liquor special orders for the House. The Philadelphia bills will attract some attention, as a general hearing on the charter revision measures is scheduled for Tuesday before the House municipal corporations committee. The same day the compensation bills are to have a hearing in the Senate committee in charge.

Several administration measures will be up for final passage in both Houses at the next meeting will be held. He succeeds Paul W. Houck. The Board now contains three attorneys. The list for the May meeting of the Board of Commissioners for communication of debt securities is unusually large number. There are about a score of new cases to be heard.

James F. Woodward, the new secretary of internal affairs, will take his seat as a member of the State Board of Pardons on Wednesday. His first meeting will be held. He succeeds Paul W. Houck. The Board now contains three attorneys. The list for the May meeting of the Board of Commissioners for communication of debt securities is unusually large number. There are about a score of new cases to be heard.

People at the State Capitol have started out to make their calling and selection sure now that it has been told about the corridors that no longer will be left behind and departments will be undertaken until after the Legislature adjourns and the terms of the bills, which are expected to pass, will end the jobs of scores of persons, which will be left behind and departments that will be affected by reorganization bills, to have their plans ready when he finishes work on the appropriation and other bills which will be left behind and setting up of fences has started.

The administration is expected to push the bill to amalgamate the Game, Fishery, Forestry and Water Department with the Department of Conservation through the House. It has passed the Senate and much of the opposition to it has abated. It is said that not many changes in personnel will be made and that the schemes to change around the whole plan of forestry management will be studied for two years more.

Overhauling of the Department of Agriculture is to be done with assistance of such experts as may be drafted from the national service. Secretary Rasmussen is now in Washington making a plan for working with the Federal authorities and men from other States in regard to the bureau of markets, which is to be reorganized from the ground up.

It is probable that action will be taken within the next week or ten days on the bill providing that the Supreme and Superior Courts shall meet in Harrisburg. These measures have caused much talk among the lawyer members of the Legislature and are gaining many supporters.

Humanitarian Work

[From the New York Herald.] Henry D. Davidson, whose genius for organization on a large scale contributed so much to the wonderful success of the Red Cross in the war, is at work on a scheme to coordinate world-wide relief work under the League of Red Cross Societies of the world, that all possible materials and agencies may be ready for immediate call in the event of a disaster due to great disasters. This is one humanitarian effort that is developing as a result of the war, and one item on the credit side for those who continue to ask, Did the war pay?

A Good Start

[From the Philadelphia Press.] The American Legion has started out well. It has succeeded in dodging many pitfalls that were in its path at the first meeting. It had focused upon it at St. Louis in the previous meeting and it had to submit all of its action and plans to close and critical scrutiny. There was on every hand the temptation to make mistakes. It emerged from its first test with flying colors. Nothing that it did was in any way irreconcilable with its professions of strong partisanship, although in the list of delegates were many who were looking for a chance to turn the meeting to political advantage on one side or the other.

Records of the Iron Division

[From the Philadelphia Record.] It is a part of the distinguished record of heavier casualties than any other in the American Expeditionary Force except three divisions of regulars. Those got into action earlier and bore the brunt of the fiercest fighting. When that got going the Pennsylvania soldiers were in the thick of the combat from the Marne to the Vesle and again in the Argonne, where they suffered severely,

GOLF-GOING AND COMING



GOING OUT: "WHSE! TATTA TYA" "OH BOY- THIS IS THE LIFE I'LL SAY" "I GUESS THIS AIN'T GOOD FOR WHAT ALLS YUH EH WHAT?"

COMING IN: "WHAT A BUNCH OF ROTTEN PLAYERS" "I WAS TWO UP AT THE SIXTY- HALVED THE NEXT THREE" "ALL RIGHT- ALL RIGHT- JUST TO KEEP YOU QUIET LET ME SAY THAT" "BOYS- I GUESS I'LL HAFTA LEAVE YUH- I'M ALL IN" "WELL DID SO" "I NEVER GOT TO 30"

The Bone of Contention

Before the bar Von Rantzau stands And trembles at Allied demands That he deliver to their hands The skull of the Sultan Okwaka. "You stole the skull! You know you did! You must, you shall do as you're bid! Tell us once where you have hid The skull of the Sultan Okwaka."

Whence come these cries that rend the air? What mean these mutters of despair? 'Tis George the Fifth who won't forswear The skull of the Sultan Okwaka. Is it his drinking cup That he may sit and vengeance sup? Why can't he, won't he give it up, The skull of the Sultan Okwaka? Though Wilson's peace terms were fourteen, Among them this was never seen; Yet now we learn our aim has been The skull of the Sultan Okwaka.

Italians, French, Czecho-Slovaks, Bengalis, Negroes, Yanks, Aztecs, All fought and bled, both white and blacks For the skull of the Sultan Okwaka. —EDWIN E. SLOSSON, New York Sun.

"Most Frightful Bore"

Stanley's laconic remark, "Dr. Livingston, I presume, "made when the two met in the African jungle, has a rival. During the early days of the war, Brand Whitlock was busy catching legations that were being tossed in his direction by the diplomats of various warring nations, as they made their exits. In his book, "Belgium," which has recently been published by D. Appleton & Co., he tells the following anecdote: "Sir Francis Villiers came officially to turn over his legation. He wore the British calm—this distinguished gentleman, whose hair was grown white in his King's service. "A most frightful bore!" was his only comment on the impending demeragement."

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MR. PENROSE

[From the New York Times] IN itself the desire and pursuit of lists would like to say, if divinity is wholly admirable. Moralists were so surely sharp, that the Hon. Boles Penrose is always wrong, a wicked and a hunker personage devoted to ideas rejected of the people, and assuredly, objectionable to the Progressive. As a matter of fact, Mr. Penrose, a gentleman of great ability and experience and a sufficient sense of humor, has accepted all the ulterior signs of progressiveness. He stands for primary reform, for every reform that doesn't change the essential notion that he has of national policy. Abstraction made, as the French would say, of his grandiose, retains a certain sense of actuality. He has not to mention others, two policies that are of cardinal importance. The capital and supreme reform is a budget system. The United States, especially under the new relations and adjustments that it has accepted and that will come to under its new and responsible relations to a world, must know what its money is spent for. The talk about a budget and in his desire to introduce an ordered system of appropriation and expenditures, it is not for the descendants of the Grangers to raise their voices in holy horror. Another thing, Senator Penrose is one with a majority of Americans in objecting to certain "luxury" taxes. For instance, one may happen to be complexly in need of lenses to correct his sight. He pays for the ordinary privilege of seeing a "luxury" tax. Is it necessary for the Government, looking for persons whom it may mule, to be as foolish as that? In his desire for a budget and in his desire to introduce a certain faint intelligence among the Kitchin taxes, the Hon. Boles Penrose, whatever his past wickedness, for the Progressive point of view, will have approval of everybody who has to pay taxes.

TRADE BRIEFS

American plows, states the British and South African Export Gazette, have certain excellent features, but it is beginning to be recognized that they are not usually strong enough for the severe soil conditions met with in South Africa. Katanga (Belgian Congo) copper is henceforth to be shipped direct to Antwerp instead of to England. Goods invoiced at Rottam, Honduras, unless shipped to the United States during 1918 total \$184,005, a decline in value compared with the 1917 exports, \$287,704, owing to the smaller shipment of coconuts, \$27,550 in 1917 and \$169,256 in 1918.

The total value of the articles invoiced at Copenhagen, Denmark, for shipment to the United States in 1918 \$905,251, as compared with \$765,829 in 1917, an increase of \$139,422.

Laying Off Press in Arkansas

Nearly every one in Arkinda is making workers in 1917 getting \$34, and to employ about 8,354 operatives.

LABOR NOTES

The total domestic production of woolen and cotton goods in Argentina, carried on in some 81 factories, is stated to have a value of \$10,722,584, and to employ about 8,354 operatives.

A new law makes the minimum pay of all married men in the employ of the city of Calgary, Can., \$190 a month.

Thirty thousand Belfast (Ireland) shipyard workers threaten to quit unless they are granted the 44-hour week.

In New York city there were more furniture workers in 1917 getting between 30 and 34 cents an hour than any other year.

Motion picture operators have been given a six-hour day and a 40 per cent increase in wages. Stove molders in Indianapolis, Ind., have been granted an eight-hour day and a 22 per cent increase in wages.

The Sioux City (Iowa) Butchers' Union, with 2,000 members, has voted to accept the award of a 19 per cent increase in wages.

Both in the offices and factories in Italy, women have taken the place of men not only in the lighter occupations, but in every branch of the industrial field, and they have found a ready place in certain of the newer industries for which their skill and temperament make them peculiarly fitted.

Practically 23 per cent of the employees in Italian automobile factories are women.

Birmingham, England, is to have an industrial fair in 1920.

Practically 50 per cent of the total number of vessels launched in 1918 were built in the United States.

Of the 226,000 workmen employed in the tobacco industry in 1916 throughout Germany, there are now only 80,000. Over 6,000 cigar factories in that country have been closed owing to the lack of materials.

The biggest undertaking that the British government will try in order to give employment to men liberated from the tunnel from Dover, England, to Calais, France.

Firemen employed on Swedish steamships recently received an increase of 150 per cent in wages.

Unemployment in the British cotton trade is on the increase. At present many thousands of operatives are out of employment. The British government pays unemployed adults with no children, \$7.04; those with three children, \$9.97; and others proportionately, each week, as out-of-work pay.

On local steamers and those in the Malayan Straits and India the stevedoring is done by special gangs of Chinese and Indian coolies, who form part of the steamer's crew.

In Boston the evils of private employment agencies were recounted by trade unionists at a legislative hearing on a bill that would create free employment agencies.

By BRIGGS



Now that the men of the Keystone Division are being demobilized and gradually going back to the old lines of employment and the States are studying means of reforming about the National Guard of Pennsylvania, especially in the war, which was one of the big centers of such affairs, not only because it is the State capital, but owing to the interest of its men in the guard. The National Guard of the State is to be reconstituted. Pennsylvania is one of the few States which arranged for such a thing. While there was some effort put forth at Washington to get rid of the Guard, the act creating the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia, explicitly stated that it should act as a replacement for the National Guard during the war. The Guard was thus kept going as an organization, although, of course, the connection of the personnel with the war was broken. The National Guard will enter the State service. But the State has authority to reconstruct its Guard when it is ready and it is expected that many of the men who saw service in France will be retrained in military or in the Reserve Militia will enter the State service.

Reorganization of the National Guard will probably not be effected until late in the summer or early in the autumn as it will be necessary for congressional action to provide the funds necessary for the present defense act. Meanwhile plans will be worked out for the formation of the division on a peace footing as constituted before the entry into the war in 1917. It is probable that the States will not have much to do with the air service, although in other lines the organized militia will be armed and equipped at the previous rate. The present plans call for the formation of nine regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, one of engineers, three of artillery and the signal and other auxiliary troops as before the war. There will be three brigades of infantry and one of artillery. The old designations will be given to the regiments. In all likelihood the Reserve Militia will constitute the base for many of the new organizations. The Reserve Militia will go through the program of summer camps and other work as planned for the 5,000 Springfield rifles ordered for these troops are on the way and they will take them to camp at Mt. Gretna. Machine gun detachments will be part of the reorganization. The idea of separate battalions is believed. Steps will also be taken after Congress acts to reorganize the naval reserve. In a short time it is expected that the reorganization of the Adjutant General's Department on the bureau system will be worked out, the legislation being about through the General Assembly.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin in the course of an article on the future of the Guard says: "In the past few years the Pennsylvania National Guard has undergone many reorganizations, beginning with the adoption of the comprehensive 'Military Code' in 1911, and supplemented by the reorganization measures adopted by the Legislature in 1915 and 1917, passed for the purpose of carrying into effect the 'National Defense Act,' which Congress had adopted at the session of 1916. The quota of troops in the State was to consist of nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of engineers, one regiment of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, and various special corps and auxiliaries needed to complete the military establishment. But, under the terms of the Federal laws, the president is authorized to call upon the National Guard, and it is left to him to determine the particular quotas, units or branches of the service which each State is to maintain in order that the National Guard of the United States may be effective in time of war, as effective tactical units. According to the Federal regulations, if the Guard should be re-established, the Philadelphia would have sixteen hundred militiamen in place of the ten thousand maintained in the days of the old guard. Eventually, the quotas of both Philadelphia and of the State would be larger than at the beginning of the beginning of 1917. Meanwhile the Militia Bureau complains that lack of funds prevents it from carrying out the provisions of the Hay act, and that until Congress does the future status of the armed forces of the nation, little can be done toward reorganizing the guardsmen."

It is very probable that when the new guard is organized that Harrisburg will be as important a center of military activity as it was when the war began. This city was the headquarters of the Eighth and two letter companies were located here with the machine gun company on the West Shore. It has been determined as yet where the units will be located, but Harrisburg stands a good show of having as many companies as heretofore. Beyond all question the Militia Bureau will be established and may propose the proposition to make it the headquarters troop can be put through.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Col. G. C. Richards, of the 112th, is being talked of as one of the likely brigadiers for the new Guard.

—Col. D. J. Davis, chief of staff of the Keystone Division, will resume his duties as city solicitor of Scranton as soon as mustered out.

—Col. C. N. Bernheisel, judge advocate of the Keystone Division, formerly a member of the Legislature.

—Admiral W. S. Sims is in demand for speeches at many places in Pennsylvania and the State.

—Formerly a member of the Legislature at the Philadelphia Friends meeting on after the war problems.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg steel is being used in some of the new government work?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

Paxton creek was the big source of power for mills in Harrisburg 100 years ago.

A Sunflower Social Note

Here's the fix Bert Varney was in last week. Last Sunday was his wedding day and Bert had the manna.—From the Jewell Republican.