

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

Founded 1831

Published evenings except Sunday by THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO.

Executive Board: R. J. STACKPOLE, President and Editor-in-Chief; F. R. OYSTER, Business Manager; G. M. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor; A. R. MICHELER, Circulation Manager.

Members of the Associated Press—The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulation and Pennsylvania Associated Dailies.

Eastern office: 3 Story, Brooks & Co. Building, 117 E. 4th St., New York City; Western office: 1000 Broadway, New York City; Finley, People's Building, Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

By carrier, ten cents a week; by mail, \$1.00 a year in advance.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919

It's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done, to the humblest and the weakest, reach the all-ubiquitous Sun.

—Lowell

A SCHOOL PROGRAM

IT MIGHT be well in the preparation of a school program for Harrisburg under the new conditions to provide for daily instruction in our own municipal affairs.

Girls and boys should learn to know their own home town and to realize what is necessary for the proper development of the community.

Each succeeding generation must realize this responsibility and practical instruction, from the grammar grades up, in all that pertains to the improvement of the city ought to be provided.

Unless the people are in thorough accord with the policies of public expansion and improvement, there must be a breakdown that in the end will destroy what has been so carefully built up over a considerable period of years.

The youth of Harrisburg are the beneficiaries of the municipal activities of the last generation and they should now be given to understand in some intelligent way the part which they are expected to play in the future growth of Harrisburg.

Civic duty ought to be taught at the earliest possible time in the school life of the pupil, to the end that the community may be as one in the development that will come with the years.

Progress depends upon an intelligent conception of the responsibility of the individual and the girls and boys of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow.

Community service is a great thing and it is being promoted constantly and successfully by the various civic organizations of Harrisburg.

We believe that still more may be accomplished by these organizations in the enlistment of the school children through proper training by the teachers.

Much of the malicious mischief which finds an outlet in the destruction of ornamental street lamps and park property, is the direct result of failure to properly instruct the boys in the home and the school as to their personal responsibility to the community.

It is interesting to observe that the Chamber of Commerce of Elizabeth is sending speakers to the various schools to tell the pupils about the relation of the organizations to the community and their relation to the business body and the community.

An Elizabeth contemporary says "the boys and girls should be set to rooting for their community with the same enthusiasm and persistence that they root for their individual schools."

Community spirit is a great thing and it ought to be encouraged and developed among the school children of Harrisburg in some consistent and practical way.

SOLDIERS RELIEVED

THREE days after convening, the House of Representatives passed the deficiency bill carrying appropriations of over \$45,000,000, about \$40,000,000 being for the payment of overdue allowances from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

This is a concrete instance of what the country has been forced to endure because of the perversity of the President in not calling Congress together at an earlier date.

For fear that his precious League of Nations would be criticized in the Senate, with results disastrous to his negotiations at Paris, he has been content to see the families of 700,000 soldiers, sailors and marines suffer for want of the money due them from the Government.

The money appropriated is to cover checks that should have been sent out on May first, and also those that will be mailed on June first, for which no funds have been or will be available until the deficiency bill makes the trip to Paris and receives the signature of our absent Executive.

Included in the bill also is an item of \$3,000,000 for overdue Civil War pensions that have been allowed to lapse because of the President's refusal to put our legislative machinery in operation.

It is safe to say that nearly all of the old soldiers on the Federal pension roll depend on their quarterly pension checks for their very existence, and there is no doubt that much real suffering has been caused by the delay in receiving them when due.

The alacrity with which the matter was taken up by the new Republican Congress, and efforts made to provide funds to meet the situation, is testimony to the efficiency with which the Nation's needs will be met henceforth.

THEY HAVE CHANGED

HOW our Democratic friends have changed since the rampant, rearing, tearing days of dear old "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman. Why in those times for a Republican to have introduced an appropriation bill that smacked of pork or contained a thousand dollars more than Democratic estimators figured it should, would have been to invite upon the head of the guilty Congressman or Senator the awful wrath of southern statesmen who boasted as much of the notches on their guns as they did of their capacity for Kentucky whisky.

That's how indignant Democratic members of Congress used to be when anybody suggested the expenditure of public funds above absolute needs of the country, unless said expenditure happened to relate to some government development below the Mason and Dixon line.

But now, how changed; what a transformation do we witness! Here comes a bill from President Wilson for a million dollars for the remodeling of the Hotel Crillon—the Paris White House. And not a single Democrat so much as peeps.

The Democratic orator appears suddenly to have contracted a bad case of laryngitis and there is rust on the trusty fork, erstwhile the trusty weapon of the late, lamented "Pitchfork Ben."

to the end that damage may not be caused by stoppage of the water flow and inundation of the business district which has been freed of the menace of flood through the building of the channel.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committee

People connected with the State government and many of the newspapers are inclined to take seriously the remarks made in the House of Representatives yesterday in protest against the way the session is dragging along.

Very little disposition to regard it as the biennial ebullience, arising from the compulsion to stay here in hot weather is manifested and some folks hark back to Senator Boies Penrose's remark here weeks ago that people of the State had better become accustomed to long sessions of an extensive variety of legislation that has to be considered.

However, there has been a growing restiveness in the House against the lack of a program and members have freely voiced their dissatisfaction that there was nothing worked out in advance, such as some said they had been led to expect.

On the other hand, men familiar with the legislative said that the attack on the Senate was not justified, as that body was up with its work and had been giving most of its attention to House bills lately.

The primary cause of the outbreak in the House, which is being interpreted by some members as a danger signal, is the delay because of the Philadelphia charter bill, which has not a safe subject for political conversation in the House.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that members are becoming impatient at the disposition to prolong the session and through fear of a recess, which has been rumored, but in which the Inquirer does not take much stock.

The Public Ledger has editorially called for more action and so has the Philadelphia Bulletin. The Philadelphia Press has several times lately said that too much time was being wasted in quibbling.

The Philadelphia Record has been denouncing delays and hints that some members may refuse to come here until a program is outlined.

The Pittsburgh Post said that the legislative leaders are running "round in circles" and the Pittsburgh Gazette Times reviews the conditions in the House and says that they are not a credit, declaring the Legislature "is drifting like a ship without a rudder."

The Philadelphia Press, which yesterday said that the House was breaking up, says that the independent members are inclined to get the session over and that they gave notice that they did not propose to have appropriations used to hold them in line.

The Press also says that the "been chafed" members of Philadelphia, a Vore man, were a surprise.

Another thing commented upon to-day was the activity of Representative E. R. Cox, one of the older members from the South, in point of service, in holding the House down to proper procedure.

Some people connected with the Legislature found it rather difficult to take the remarks of reviewers of the constitution seriously, the fact that it took so much bickering to adopt a constitution for the association aiming to revise the fundamental law of the State being a source of concern.

Washington party men among the active participants, also attracted attention.

A fight is threatened over the action in sending the compensation bills out in the Senate without amendment. This is said to be an administration move and has aroused some protests which will be voiced here next week.

A fight also is certain to be made over any new revenue raising legislation. The disposition is to give Auditor General Snyder the law he asks and look to him to produce some \$2,000,000.

Dr. J. George Becht, secretary of the State Board of Education, is likely to be the man chosen by State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thomas E. Fitegan as his first deputy.

Dr. Becht was the first secretary of the Board and is a personal friend of the new superintendent. The first deputy is to be paid \$7,500 and the second, \$6,000. These are substantial increases over present salaries.

As a result of conferences with the Governor and legislative leaders, Dr. Fitegan has convinced them of the importance of undertaking immediately a revision of the whole school system and a fund which may be \$250,000 will be provided for such investigations as he may deem essential.

Under this he will be able to appoint men to make special inquiries and to work out many of the plans for improvement of rural and other education without having to wait for the next Legislature. He is to be given a free hand and in accord with the Sprout policy, will be asked to make good in return for the support given to him.

Dr. Fitegan plans to spend all of his time working on the school problem and has already arranged a big series of conferences with educators.

But People Have Spoken

[Kansas City Star.] Both branches of Congress by a two-thirds vote submitted a prohibition amendment to the people. The States by a three-fourths vote ratified its amendment.

In the face of this overwhelming expression of opinion why should the President seek to give a few months longer lease on life to beer and wines?

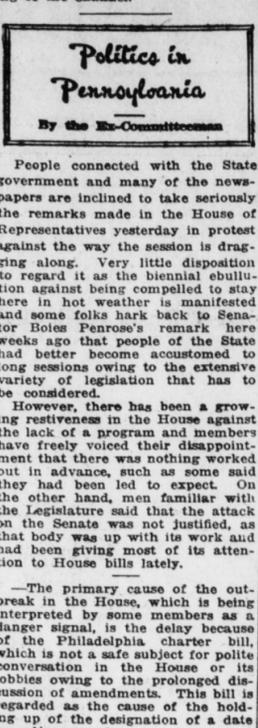
PAXTON CREEK

WHEN the former Board of Public Works completed the Paxton Creek concrete channel it was understood that this outlet of an obnoxious stream should be kept free of debris along the embankments. This has not been done and there is now considerable complaint of the conditions which exist in some sections of the channel.

It would seem that a definite plan might be adopted for the cleaning of the invert at frequent intervals.

DAYS OF REAL SPORT

OH-H-SKINNY! C'MON DOWN-TH' WATER AIN'T COLD 'ER ANYTHING



NAKED MANGLED PEACE

[The following quotation from Shakespeare seems timely, although historically it dates back to the fourteenth century. The play is "Henry V." The kings of France and England are assembled to settle the peace, following a war that has been waged on French soil.

The Duke of Burgundy, who has brought the royal persons together in an apartment of Charles VI's palace, is talking.]

Since then my office hath so far prevailed, That, face to face and royal eye to eye, You have congreed, let it not disgrace me.

If I demand before this royal view, What rub or what impediment there is, Why that the naked, poor and mangled Peace, Dear nurse of arts, plenty, and joyful births, Should not in this best garden of the world, Our fertile France, put up her lovely visage?

Alas! she hath from France too long been banished, And all her husbandry doth lie on heaps, Corrupting in its own fertility. Her vine, the merry cheerer of the heart, Unpruned, dies; her hedges even-pleach'd, Like prisoners wildly overgrown with hair, Put forth disorder'd twigs; her fallow less than her seed-time, and her corn rank with untamed weeds.

Doth root upon, while that the coulter rusts, That should deracinate such savagery? The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth The freckled cowslip, burnet and green clover, Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank, Conceiveth idle weeds and nothing teems.

But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs, Losing both beauty and utility, And as our vineyards, fallows, meads and hedges, Defective in their natures, grow to wildness, Even so our houses and ourselves and children Have lost, do not learn for want of time, The sciences that should become our country; But grow like savages—as soldiers will, That neither do but meditate on blood.

To swearing and stern looks, diffused attire, And every thing that seems unnatural, Which reduce into our former favor, You are assembled; and my speech entreats, That I may know the let why gentle Peace should not expel these inconveniences, And bless us with her former qualities.

Want Beauty, Not Plumbing

[Will Irwin in the Saturday Evening Post.] In our anxiety to get results in France we were often tactless from a French point of view. This cause of irritation was exaggerated by our general ignorance of the language.

I wonder if the American schools, after this, will teach us speaking French instead of the book French they teach in my generation.

And we ran into certain French peculiarities which we found it hard to understand. For example, early in our war a fine old chateau near Bordeaux was leased for headquarters. By the terms of the lease we were to leave everything exactly as we found it. The chateau in its four or five hundred years of existence had never known sanitary plumbing; the owners bathed in wash-basins or rubber tubs. Expecting to stay a long time, we installed, by permission, drains, bathtubs, toilets, a water heating system.

When, last January, we ended the lease and moved out, the officer who conducted the business offered to leave the plumbing where it was, since its removal would cost as much as it was worth. The French owner refused. We had to take out our plumbing. What he wanted from that chateau was not sanitation, but venerable beauty, and the sense that he dwelt in the same identical home as his ancestor of the tenth generation.

The American finds it hard to understand such a point of view; and he is a bit brusque in expressing his opinion thereon.

Harvests Rule the World

THE outlook for the American harvest has held a place of the very highest importance in the financial mind this spring; and for more than one reason. By a very remarkable conjuncture of events, it may be said that the promise of our wheat crop—for which the government's official forecast is unquestionably the most remarkable in our history—is itself an event not only in American finance but in European politics.

This statement calls for explanation. To many readers of a season's news, the story of agricultural vicissitudes, of food production, importation, and exportation, is technical and tedious. It can be so, however, only because of ignorance regarding the frequent and dramatic reaction of the grain trade on the course of history.

The influence of various critical periods of the past, which harvest results have exerted even on the larger movement of political events, has received only grudging recognition from the historians; yet there have been many celebrated episodes whose history could not be written completely without taking account of such influences.

First among these are the agricultural questions of agricultural scarcity and agricultural prices with the English Revolution of 1649, for a situation another defeat, another solemn pledge "never again."

Sixty years before Christ the Germans invaded France. They were beaten. They swore they would never do it again.

Twenty years later in another invasion, another defeat, another solemn pledge "never again."

In 274 A. D. the Rhone basin was invaded by the Germans; in 275 Northeastern France. In 301 Langres was pillaged. The invaders were beaten and they swore "never again."

351 they reconquered the left bank of the Rhine. In 354 they devastated Lyons, in 359 Besaçon. In 364 they invaded and plundered Belgium.

Here is the chronology of the subsequent invasions: 372, 382, 400, 410, 413, 800, 858, 978, 1124, 1214, 1513, 1521, 1523, 1536, 1544, 1552, 1553, 1567, 1569, 1576, 1587, 1636, 1674, 1675, 1707, 1708, 1744, 1792, 1814, 1815, 1870, 1914. Thirty-three invasions in a little over fifteen hundred years, an average of one invasion every fifty years.

When they were successful, the Germans celebrated with unparagonable atrocities. Whenever they were beaten they swore they would never do it again.

"Le Matin," which prints the above statistics, recalls that three days before the outbreak of the world war, Herr Haase, the German Socialist leader, solemnly declared at Brussels that the German proletariat would oppose war to the utmost. Three days later Herr Haase voted for the war budget.

Four and a half years ago, the Germans again invaded France. Again they were beaten. And now they swear they will never do it again.

Referred to Mr. Baker, et al [From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.] "To our general unpreparedness must be attributed the loss of many thousands of brave men."

One Bond of Sympathy

[From the Topeka State Journal.] President Ebert declares that the German people were hypnotized by President Wilson. Well, they have not been hypnotized by American voters who were subjected to a similar influence in 1916.

Thoroughly Prepared

[From Tit-Bits, London.] Mr. Tomkins was obliged to stop overnight at a small country hotel. He was shown to his room by the one boy who had been there.

"I'm glad there's an escape here in case of fire," commented Mr. Tomkins as he surveyed the room, "but what's the idea of putting a prayer book in the room in such a prominent place?"

"That," replied the boy, "is intended for use in case the fire is too far advanced for you to make your escape."

MADDOO'S CHEAP TALK

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Journal.] William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, former director of railroads, and at present reputed to be the occupant of a lucrative position in the movie business, injected cheap and foolish partisan talk into an address which he delivered at a conference of collectors and appraisers of customs in the New York custom house.

After he had devoted some time to defense of his administration of the railroads, he exclaimed: "The United States waged successful warfare, in spite of a Democratic administration which 'kept us out of the war' and left us unprepared during a period in which clear-sighted Americans saw that we must enter the war and therefore ought to be very busy with preparations; an administration whose appointed public informant, George Creel, expressed indignation over our unpreparedness at the time when at last the existence of a state of war was recognized by the Congress."

Continuing in the strain of a soap-bubble stump speaker, Mr. McAdoo asked, propositively: "Did the Republicans want Germany to win because the administration was Democratic?"

Such a question reveals the picaresque mind of Mr. McAdoo. It cannot be a reflection upon the patriotism of the Republicans. Republicans, and doubtless many patriotic Democrats, feared that Germany might win, or at least that the war might be greatly prolonged, because the administration is in such ways Democratic as Mr. Wilson and his associates have been.

And Mr. McAdoo declared that just where the people stand will be seen when 1920 comes around.

It will be seen—again. It was seen last November when the people in response to the demand made by Mr. McAdoo's father-in-law, that only Democrats be elected to the Congress, a Republican Congress was elected to take the place of the Democratic one.

Mr. McAdoo has been suspected of harboring designs upon the Democratic presidential nomination in 1920, by placing on exhibition his unfitness.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart, who participated in the Sprout reception at Philadelphia last night, succeeded the Governor as head of the Union League.

—George F. Holmes, former Philadelphia newspaperman and now county commissioner, was here yesterday.

—Brigadier General J. W. McAndrew, the new head of the War College, is a native of Hawley, Wayne county.

—Dr. William Draper Lewis, who spoke at the convention of people interested in constitutional revision yesterday, is an author of law books and a native of a dignitary.

—Representative J. S. Swartwater, who stirred up people on Capitol Hill by his remarks about the legislative session, is a Lewisburg attorney.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg is a distributing point for automobile tires and that many are shipped from here daily?

—HISTORIC HARRISBURG—Horses used to be raced on the river front below Market street in the old days.

A Muddled Moujik

[Boston Transcript.] Mr. Tuvonin, former American Ambassador to Russia told this story of a typical moujik entering a railroad station and inquiring when a certain train would leave. He received the information and departed.

A little later, however, he was back again, asking the same question. "Why," exclaimed the agent, "I told you that only a minute ago."

"You did not truly," the moujik answered, "but it isn't myself that wants to know this time, it's my mate outside."

By BRIGGS

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE AND REPORT ON WATER CONDITIONS



WADDOO'S CHEAP TALK

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Journal.] William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, former director of railroads, and at present reputed to be the occupant of a lucrative position in the movie business, injected cheap and foolish partisan talk into an address which he delivered at a conference of collectors and appraisers of customs in the New York custom house.

After he had devoted some time to defense of his administration of the railroads, he exclaimed: "The United States waged successful warfare, in spite of a Democratic administration which 'kept us out of the war' and left us unprepared during a period in which clear-sighted Americans saw that we must enter the war and therefore ought to be very busy with preparations; an administration whose appointed public informant, George Creel, expressed indignation over our unpreparedness at the time when at last the existence of a state of war was recognized by the Congress."

Continuing in the strain of a soap-bubble stump speaker, Mr. McAdoo asked, propositively: "Did the Republicans want Germany to win because the administration was Democratic?"

Such a question reveals the picaresque mind of Mr. McAdoo. It cannot be a reflection upon the patriotism of the Republicans. Republicans, and doubtless many patriotic Democrats, feared that Germany might win, or at least that the war might be greatly prolonged, because the administration is in such ways Democratic as Mr. Wilson and his associates have been.

And Mr. McAdoo declared that just where the people stand will be seen when 1920 comes around.

It will be seen—again. It was seen last November when the people in response to the demand made by Mr. McAdoo's father-in-law, that only Democrats be elected to the Congress, a Republican Congress was elected to take the place of the Democratic one.

Mr. McAdoo has been suspected of harboring designs upon the Democratic presidential nomination in 1920, by placing on exhibition his unfitness.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart, who participated in the Sprout reception at Philadelphia last night, succeeded the Governor as head of the Union League.

—George F. Holmes, former Philadelphia newspaperman and now county commissioner, was here yesterday.

—Brigadier General J. W. McAndrew, the new head of the War College, is a native of Hawley, Wayne county.

—Dr. William Draper Lewis, who spoke at the convention of people interested in constitutional revision yesterday, is an author of law books and a native of a dignitary.

—Representative J. S. Swartwater, who stirred up people on Capitol Hill by his remarks about the legislative session, is a Lewisburg attorney.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg is a distributing point for automobile tires and that many are shipped from here daily?

—HISTORIC HARRISBURG—Horses used to be raced on the river front below Market street in the old days.

A Muddled Moujik

[Boston Transcript.] Mr. Tuvonin, former American Ambassador to Russia told this story of a typical moujik entering a railroad station and inquiring when a certain train would leave. He received the information and departed.

A little later, however, he was back again, asking the same question. "Why," exclaimed the agent, "I told you that only a minute ago."

"You did not truly," the moujik answered, "but it isn't myself that wants to know this time, it's my mate outside."

By BRIGGS

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE AND REPORT ON WATER CONDITIONS



WADDOO'S CHEAP TALK

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Journal.] William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, former director of railroads, and at present reputed to be the occupant of a lucrative position in the movie business, injected cheap and foolish partisan talk into an address which he delivered at a conference of collectors and appraisers of customs in the New York custom house.

After he had devoted some time to defense of his administration of the railroads, he exclaimed: "The United States waged successful warfare, in spite of a Democratic administration which 'kept us out of the war' and left us unprepared during a period in which clear-sighted Americans saw that we must enter the war and therefore ought to be very busy with preparations; an administration whose appointed public informant, George Creel, expressed indignation over our unpreparedness at the time when at last the existence of a state of war was recognized by the Congress."

Continuing in the strain of a soap-bubble stump speaker, Mr. McAdoo asked, propositively: "Did the Republicans want Germany to win because the administration was Democratic?"

Such a question reveals the picaresque mind of Mr. McAdoo. It cannot be a reflection upon the patriotism of the Republicans. Republicans, and doubtless many patriotic Democrats, feared that Germany might win, or at least that the war might be greatly prolonged, because the administration is in such ways Democratic as Mr. Wilson and his associates have been.

And Mr. McAdoo declared that just where the people stand will be seen when 1920 comes around.

It will be seen—again. It was seen last November when the people in response to the demand made by Mr. McAdoo's father-in-law, that only Democrats be elected to the Congress, a Republican Congress was elected to take the place of the Democratic one.

Mr. McAdoo has been suspected of harboring designs upon the Democratic presidential nomination in 1920, by placing on exhibition his unfitness.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart, who participated in the Sprout reception at Philadelphia last night, succeeded the Governor as head of the Union League.

—George F. Holmes, former Philadelphia newspaperman and now county commissioner, was here yesterday.

—Brigadier General J. W. McAndrew, the new head of the War College, is a native of Hawley, Wayne county.

—Dr. William Draper Lewis, who spoke at the convention of people interested in constitutional revision yesterday, is an author of law books and a native of a dignitary.

—Representative J. S. Swartwater, who stirred up people on Capitol Hill by his remarks about the legislative session, is a Lewisburg attorney.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg is a distributing point for automobile tires and that many are shipped from here daily?

—HISTORIC HARRISBURG—Horses used to be raced on the river front below Market street in the old days.

A Muddled Moujik