

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1919. A life on service bent, A life for love laid down, It is the life for others spent, Which God will crown.

ANTI-NOISE CAMPAIGN

ALWAYS on the firing line in everything that has to do with the welfare of Harrisburg the Rotary Club has properly taken under consideration a resolution directed against the thoughtless and illegal noise-makers in Harrisburg.

We have no doubt that every other important civic organization will be glad to join with the Rotary Club in suppressing the nerve-debilitating and uncomfortable disturbances which make some sections of the city almost uninhabitable.

The violation of the anti-riot ordinance is almost universal, and heedless of the police department, these offenders go on their noisy way. Shrieking locomotives, flat trolley wheels and screaming sirens all contribute, with the unmodified cutout, to the discomfort of thousands of people and the unnecessary racket.

If there was any real justification for these noises there would be no protest, but it is assured on all sides that there is no reasonable excuse for the unearthly pandemonium which has grown almost intolerable during the last few weeks.

Of course, it is the duty of the Police Department to suppress these noises through enforcement of the ordinances and other regulations, but since this has not been done it devolves upon the public-spirited civic organizations to assume the burden and end the agony. A few arrests and stiff fines by the police authorities would remedy the trouble in a short time, but lacking a vigorous expression of public sentiment the guardians of peace and order are disposed to keep hands off.

More power to the Rotary Club in this latest move for the welfare of the community. Every other association should immediately align itself with the movement.

Secretary of Labor Wilson's vigorous attack on the Bolshevists is an assurance of the real attitude of American labor toward the anarchistic element of our population. It was a timely and forceful deliverance.

GOVERNOR'S FINE ADVICE

GOVERNOR SPROUL has been making some admirable speeches recently and in these public utterances has given strong expression to the duty of all classes of our citizenry to support American institutions and eliminate the destructive and disturbing elements that have been injected into the body politic through careless immigration regulations. In an address at the University of Pittsburgh, he called upon the students to take an active interest in public affairs in their several communities and to avoid shifting civil responsibility which should rest equally upon all persons and in every community. Fine advice. Also, the Governor believes that those who are not satisfied with our system of Government would do well to seek a place where they may find one that will conform with their peculiar views.

GOD BLESS OUR WOMEN

WITH the gradual resumption of normal peace activities the Red Cross workers of Harrisburg are relieved of much of the strenuous labor which was necessary during the war period. This does not mean that there has been an entire cessation of the unselfish service which has been rendered by the local chapter in its various divisions. Much is still being done for the refugees of Europe and the soldiers at home.

The splendid women of Harrisburg who were banded together in this wonderful organization will never be forgotten by the men who rallied to the colors at home and abroad, and when the final chapter of the war shall have been written the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the fighting forces will have an important place in the brilliant record of the country's part in the world struggle.

THE SPIKED HELMET

A FEW months ago the pro-German attitude now observed in public places here and there would have called down the execration of the average red-blooded American, but responsive to the sort of Prussian propaganda that has encouraged delay and negotiation in the peace settlement the Hun sympathizers on this side of the ocean

are going the limit in breaking down the anti-German barriers. On Capitol Hill the spiked helmet is seen among the legislators, when a perfectly reasonable proposition is submitted for the repeal of the mandatory clauses in acts regulating official advertising and which force the placing of such advertising in German newspapers. All that the bills pickled thus far in a Senate committee provided is the elimination of the German requirement, leaving officials discretionary power to place the advertising in newspapers printed in the English language. Fair-minded legislators have a duty to perform before adjournment.

LABOR OUTLOOK

WHILE employment agencies are still trying to find places for many applicants for jobs business observers continue to predict a labor shortage before the end of the summer. A writer in the American Exchange National Bank's current bulletin expresses the belief that what is really happening is that the soldiers being returned from the other side are coming home in divisions and regiments drawn from the same communities and when they are released from service it frequently throws a large number of them into the labor market. Their absorption into industry leaves the field, or certain parts of it, bare of idlers and the fact is so noted. Before the ink is dry on this announcement, another batch of returned soldiers is released. One has but to contrast the great number of men who have left off khaki since November with the slight amount of unemployment to realize how greatly production and distribution have improved, he observes.

"Were conditions to-day no better than they were in January, we would have probably a million or more unemployed in this country. As it is, estimates within the past fortnight of the unemployed give a total for the entire country less than the number of so-called 'jobless' in New York City in 1914."

Emigration, he thinks, has helped somewhat to provide places for returned soldiers, although the number who have left these shores is far below the number of olive drab wearers who have returned. There is considerable concern expressed, however, over the fact that emigration is increasing and promises to swell. Instead of planning ways and means to provide positions, leaders of industry in this country fear a labor shortage. Never before in the history of the United States has emigration reached the stage where employers have felt concern. Poles, Bohemians, Italians, former inhabitants of the Balkans, Ukrainians and Russians are returning in hordes, many believing that they will now be able to find opportunities in their native lands equal to or the superior of those found in the United States. It may be that they will be disillusioned and ultimately will return to the United States, but in the meantime their absence is going to be felt. A committee of Eastern employers has been formed and an organized effort is planned to stem the exodus. Not only are these foreigners who have been engaged in the basic industries returning to their families, but they are taking with them the savings of the past four years, during which it was impossible for the majority of them—particularly the Slavs—to remit their usual contributions abroad.

Another aspect of it is that if there is a return of 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 persons to the other side just that many more will have to be fed and clothed in Europe, increasing the demands to be made upon the United States, while at the same time reducing the available labor for the supply of those very things called for on the other side.

This is poor consolation for such employers as have been anticipating a lowering of wage scales, but it will be highly gratifying to the great bulk of the population and by no means terrifying to business men who prefer prosperity with high wages to dull times with low wages. Costs are small worries where profits are good.

And we were told that the first draft of the treaty was a perfect instrument which should not be sold by the people. The form clean and popular government and the general education. If they, the enemies of the government, do not care to join in citizenship they should go somewhere else. In these days it is surely easy for restless spirits to find a suitable government somewhere.

LABOR NOTES

Women time workers in England average about \$6.08 a week. The total number of employees of commercial telephone systems in the United States is now nearly 275,000.

Four years ago there were about 150 women employed in banking institutions in England, and now there are nearly 38,000.

Several school teachers in Philadelphia have formed themselves into a union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The British Ministry of Munitions, through its training schools, has shown how successful women may be prepared for shop supervisors and forewomen.

the fraternal and other organizations maintain the best traditions of America in the support of our ideals we need have no fear of the nondescript and dangerous theorists who come to our shores with an inborn distrust of all constituted authority.

Politics in Pennsylvania By the Ex-Committeeman

According to what Senator Edwin H. Vore, a member of the Philadelphia charter bill, says the fight over that much-discussed piece of legislation is over and it will soon be with the Vares already prepared to battle for control of the city government under its provisions. The fight over the registration bill, which is the real point in the prolonged struggle in the Legislature, will be renewed as soon as the conference committee goes together.

It is interesting to note how quickly the men active in politics began to ask questions as to what the prospects were for the bill if the Legislature did not act on the registration bills before it adjourns. The plan is to have meetings of the conference committee as soon as possible to see what Senator Vore will say. The committee is generally regarded as anti-Vare. In this connection it is to be noted that the independent element is strongly demanding to be let in on the proposed new registration board. One Philadelphia newspaper says: "Governor Sprout will be asked to include a member of the Town Meeting party when he names the proposed new Board of Registration Commissioners. A committee will go to Harrisburg to lay this plea before him. Meanwhile a movement has been launched to combine all independent voters into one organization to defeat the Vore forces at the coming municipal election. Announcement of these moves by the reform element is being made by George W. Coles, chairman of the Town Meeting party. Mr. Coles has named a committee, headed by ex-Senator Frank Gable, as chairman."

The events in the House of Representatives when two-thirds of the members were held out of technical content are being still commented upon. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin chides the absentees and says: "The House of Representatives, though fully grown, the majority of the House members at Harrisburg are not above playing the game of the cat and the dog. George W. Coles, chairman of the Town Meeting party, Mr. Coles has named a committee, headed by ex-Senator Frank Gable, as chairman."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says Senator Vore accepted defeat "gracefully." Complete agreement on the measure, which has been vigorously fought by Senator Vore since its introduction in the Senate on March 17, was reached in Philadelphia by both Thomas Raeburn White, counsel for the charter revision committee, and Senator Vore.

The Mayorality situation in Philadelphia, which has been kept in the limbo of the past, is possible during the charter discussion, is the cause of comment by the Philadelphia Bulletin, which says: "The primary election in Philadelphia is only a little more than three months distant, but the first sight of anything like a real 'boom' or 'movement' in the city is being noted before this. The public will be favorably impressed by the fact that the Mayor of Philadelphia, and that he is not afraid to say so."

While Senator Penrose says in an interview at Williamsport that the city is better off than it was, the Philadelphia Inquirer remarks: "Attorney General Palmer, with less neatness than his predecessor, Mr. Wilkes-Barre, seeks the Republican nomination for the county commissioner. He has been active in Republican circles for a number of years. Mr. MacCluskie has served as a deputy sheriff before entering the army."

There is talk of ex-Deputy Attorney General H. K. Daugherty for the Senate in Mercer county. Ex-Representative C. Victor Johnson, of Crawford, is believed to have ambitions for the same office.

Considerable comment has been caused among legislators by Governor Sprout's speech at Pittsburgh in which he urged young men to take a hand in politics. The Governor also said: "The answer to anarchy should be an insistence of the people for more men. The government, do not care to join in citizenship they should go somewhere else. In these days it is surely easy for restless spirits to find a suitable government somewhere."

It is impossible to gauge the highly favorable effect which the growing assurance of big crops is having upon the general situation, and these prospects furnish the backbone of the optimism prevailing in industry and in the stock market. Wealth flowing in to the agricultural districts enriches the whole country through the return flow which always takes place, for the farming community is by necessity a spender. The farmer is constantly renewing his plant, and even advanced industry through the material, automobiles. This year the amount will be very large.

In 1914, the six million odd farms of the United States produced crops of over \$6,000,000,000 value—about \$970 per farm. In 1917, the amount was \$13,600,000,000, or more than \$2,000 per farm. In 1918, the average per farm is estimated at \$2,500, and will probably be \$2,000 this year.

The Bache Review.

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND BY BRIGGS



The Industrial Titan of America A Great Story of Pennsylvania's Wonderful Resources, by John Oliver La Gorce

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The Romance of Silk

It is a long step from cement to silk, and showing the remarkable versatility of the industrial situation in the Keystone State, a step worth the taking here. There are several good reasons why Pennsylvania produces one-third of all the silk made in America. In the first place, silk manufacture is essentially a woman's industry. A woman can attend a loom as well as a man, or look after spindles, or supervise the quilling of thread.

Nowhere else can such an abundance of women workers be found in the coal regions and the heavy manufacturing districts. Such industries are largely closed to women, and hence the wives and daughters of the miners and factory workers find employment in silk mills.

Then, again, the silk that milady wears may seem filmy and its sheen may be charming, but the process of making it is a hard and thankless amount of power. Especially is this true of the spinning, or "throwing," as it is technically known. Raw silk is too thick to be woven directly. The spinner spins it into the warp, or threads that run lengthwise of the goods, is known as an organzine.

The Power Required in Making Silk The power of good quality raw silk will yield enough unspun thread to reach from Philadelphia to New York and return—181 miles; yet in making organzine, or warp thread, every inch of that must be twisted some sixteen turns, after which it is doubled and twisted about four-

The Awakening of Industry

Looking back at the situation which prevailed in industry in the months immediately succeeding the armistice and the uncertainty and pessimism which then was widespread, it would seem that the doubt as to revival then existing was mainly based upon a conviction that there would be a heavy, and perhaps startling, drop in prices. This apprehension paralyzed all forward business and produced a panic in the market. The situation had good cause to get rid of them before the slump came. This conviction has now been completely eliminated and because of belief that prices will rise and demand will be sufficient to awaken industry in practically every line. The threat of unemployment, too, is receding and there is even a belief that shortage of labor in many directions will develop. In fact, the development has already taken place in some industries and occupations. On the farms nearly everywhere there is a demand for more men. The idea of reduction of wage scales has been abandoned, a potent reason being that the price of foodstuffs is higher instead of lower than last year.

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"LEST WE FORGET"

The Manufacturers Record for a long time, and ably, has emphasized the true American point of view regarding the Germans. In an editorial, the editor, Mr. Ebenau, has said: "The punishment imposed upon Germany is not sufficiently drastic, though Germany is making a great many people feel that it is being harshly dealt with. The punishment should be so severe that it will be a permanent deterrent. It should be so severe that it will be a permanent deterrent. It should be so severe that it will be a permanent deterrent."

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The Hun in Belgium

[From Brand Whitlock's New Book, "Belgium."] Herr Von Strum was nervous, agitated and unstrung; I suppose that he, too, had been without sleep for nights on end. Tears were continually welling into his eyes, and suddenly he covered his face with his hands, leaned forward, his elbows on his knees, and burst into despair. Presently he looked up. "Oh, these poor, stupid Belgians!" he said. "Why don't they get out of the way? I know what it will be like laying a baby on the track before a locomotive!"

He bent over, stretching his hands towards the door as though to illustrate the cruel deed. "I know the German army," he repeated. "It will go across Belgium like a steam-roller; like a steam-roller!" He looked at the phrase, which he must have picked up in America—he had an American wife—and kept on repeating it.

Better Make It Golden Lamb

[From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.] The suggestion made by a Broadway business man that a victory obelisk of solid gold, 50 or 100 feet high, be erected on Manhattan Island, is less original than would seem on first thought. It is recorded that in early Biblical times one Aaron caused the thank offerings of the Egyptians to be melted and a statue of a golden calf raised for the worship of the Israelites. Obviously the nature of the New York monument would logically depend upon its location. Should the New York memorial be placed in the street called Wall, the image of a well-shorn lamb of colossal proportions, would be analogous to the more appropriate symbol.

The Lord Will Fight For You

Then I said unto you, Dread not, neither be afraid of them. The Lord your God which goeth before you, he shall fight for you.—Deuteronomy 1, 29 and 30.

No Wonder Germany Quit Evening Chat

NUMBER SIX

"WE HAD the craziest bunch of unlickable fighting men in Uncle Sam's Army," said Major Frank C. Mahin, of the Army recruiting office, 325 Market street. "As a boy I used to pore over the heroic deeds of our forefathers and marvel at the service of John Paul Jones, who, when his ship was sinking under him and his surrender was demanded, answered: 'I have just begun to fight.' Those old boys were good fighting men all right, but whether they would have done what our bunch of wild Indians did in France is another question. They didn't have to contend with gas and high explosive, with machine guns and aerial torpedoes, and furthermore when cold weather set in they quit till spring. When we went into 'rest camp' we worked ten to twelve hours a day, nothing exciting, no danger, just rotten old grind. Then when we got back into action everybody was so glad to get away from a 'rest camp' and they were so anxious to get as far as possible, that they would almost do anything to get out and keep going. Ten men might discover a machine gun nest and start for it; one might get there, but he was alone, only such a clean shot as he had, there two or twenty Boche in it. Furthermore, to stop one of those crazy gals you just about had to kill them. Seems now that I have seen men with wounds that here at home would put them utterly down and out as soon as received, going right ahead as though nothing were happening. I remember one kid, one of my runners, whose jokes, pranks and good humor were absolutely unextinguishable. During the war he was trotting along just behind me when a shell burst very close to us, very, very close. A fragment of the shell struck his arm midway between the wrist and elbow and threw it off twenty-five or thirty feet to one side. When I picked myself up I looked around the yard and saw his arm was gone. When I got up he got up, looked down at where his arm had been and then began to search for it. He saw his arm lying on the ground, trotted over there, picked it up in his right hand and came back to me with a grin on his face. As he approached he held up the severed arm and said: 'Well! what do you know about that? A perfectly good arm on the ground, and I was looking for it. I wasn't hurt, why it wasn't even bleeding much. And that is the sort of thing that made the American doughboy invincible.'"

The Garricks Lived Happily [From the London Times.] A series of apparently unpublished letters from David Garrick to Lord Burlington will come on sale at Messrs. Hodgson's, 5, Cannon Lane. So far as can be ascertained, the existence of these letters has long been a legend. The Garricks was a daughter of Lord Burlington, but the eye-witness of Garrick's life before his marriage, was a protegee of Lord Arden, Burlington's neighbor. The eye-witness of Garrick's life before his marriage, was a protegee of Lord Arden, Burlington's neighbor. The eye-witness of Garrick's life before his marriage, was a protegee of Lord Arden, Burlington's neighbor.

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