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THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919

The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit, be with you all.—II. Cor. 13:14.

GOOD SUGGESTION

D R. C. E. L. KEEN'S suggestion to the School Board that a school house site be procured in the vicinity of Paxtang should have more than passing attention. As he said, it is only a question of a very short time until Paxtang comes into the city. The dividing line between the two already is indistinguishable and development is so rapid there that it will not be long before there will be no space left sufficient for a school house without the tearing away of houses that are badly needed as dwellings. It is also true that valuations will be much higher when the time comes for a city school house there than they are now. The same applies to the new Fourteenth ward.

Had the directors of years past shown as much forethought as the present board is displaying in its consideration of outlying tracts for school purposes we should not now be facing grave difficulties in finding locations for buildings.

A CELESTIAL EXAMPLE

LET those who object to the stringent provisions of the Pennsylvania anti-sedition law get down their dusty copy of Milton and read those sections of "Paradise Lost," having to do with the revolt in Heaven. "Order is Heaven's first law," we are told, and when Lucifer started to overturn the government and place disorder over order he was thrown out of the place bodily and assigned to a region where his ideas would not conflict with the happiness and harmony of those who desired to live in peace. Lucifer was the original Bolshevik, and while Pennsylvania is not quite Heaven, still what is good enough for Heaven ought to be good enough for us.

THE CHAMBER'S WORK

W HAT is the Chamber of Commerce doing for Harrisburg? It might better be asked, what is not this big and useful organization doing for the city?

Only those who are in direct touch with the central organization can have any proper understanding of the many important things which the Chamber has done and is doing for Harrisburg. Many of its achievements are of a character which do not attract general attention, but are nevertheless important in their relation to the progress of the community.

Recently the publicity committee of the Chamber arranged for the placing of Harrisburg sign-boards along all the important highways leading to this city. These not only advertise Harrisburg, but prove a matter of great convenience for the motoring public. It is a fact that the city has not been properly looked after in this respect heretofore and to the Chamber of Commerce must be given credit for supplying the need.

the Chamber of Commerce. In these occasional get-together meetings the live wires of the community learn to know each other and through the touching of elbows become better acquainted, and as a result contribute their efforts to the advancement of many public movements designed to help the city and make it a better place in which to dwell and do business.

Far from being a selfish and self-centered organization, the Chamber of Commerce is primarily an association for service and it should have within its membership every man who loves his city and wants to help in its material and esthetic development.

"HIS EXCELLENCE"

T HE New York World takes exception to the title, "His Excellency," which the French applied to President Wilson. It's not democratic, says the World. "The head of the United States," continues that newspaper, "has no title but the 'President' and is never even addressed but as 'Mr. President.' All very true, but the French have the best of the argument at that. "His Excellency" is a mild enough title for an official who has assumed, so many autocratic powers as has Mr. Wilson. Indeed, it is amazing that the discerning French people, quick to sense the fitness of things and to apply them in terms of speech, did not pay their compliments to the President in some such title as "Your August Highness," or "Your Imperial Majesty."

The French have seen the President hobnobbing with royalty, receiving like a king and issuing mandates and ukases with all the air of an imperial potentate of the old school. How amazed they would be if they should read some of his writings as a private citizen and then compare them with his actions as a public official. Take for example what he himself, as a college professor at Princeton, wrote concerning the assumption of despotic powers by a President of the United States, years before he began to entertain the presidential bee. In one of his lectures, deprecating what he described as unwarranted substitution of individual will for that of people, he wrote:

Such things are not only deeply immoral, they are destructive of the understandings of constitutional government, and therefore of constitutional government. They are sure, moreover, in country of free public opinion, to bring their own punishment, to the man who has the power of them. Nothing in a system like ours can be constitutional which is immoral, or which touches the great faith of those who have sworn to obey the fundamental law. The reprobation of all good men will always serve to check influences with shame and failure.

What a difference of viewpoint a few years and changed conditions have made. Here we have this most democratic of authors becoming the most autocratic of Presidents, and forecasting in advance his own fate. Wonder is not that the French gave him the title of "Excellency," but that they stopped there.

A PUBLIC MEMORIAL

P HILLIP S. MOYER, County Solicitor, speaking at Shell's welcome home celebration the other evening, advanced the idea that the proposed joint court house and city hall be dedicated to the memory of Dauphin county soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the war with Germany. It is a fine idea. We have passed the place where great deeds and noble sacrifices are memorialized in granite shafts or bronze statuary. Utility, as well as beauty and dignity, is demanded of any public memorial.

As Mr. Moyer said in his address, the State has decided to build a great viaduct to the memory of Pennsylvania soldiers, and such a building as the county proposes to erect might well be made a memorial to the Dauphin county boys who gave such good account of themselves in the service. As the State will do in the pylons of the bridge, the county might copy in the tower or halls of the court house, placing therein the name of every Dauphin county man who wore his country's uniform during the great struggle. It is to be hoped the authorities will think well of this suggestion.

LET'S CELEBRATE

L ET'S celebrate like real, honest-to-goodness Americans this Fourth of July.

Let's have a "real, old-fashioned Fourth."

Surely the eagle is entitled to scream. Surely we are justified in our pride of nationality. Surely we may be excused if we grow a bit boastful. Our fathers were not so wrong when they used to declare that "America can lick all creation."

To be an American is greater than to be a king. To be an American is to be the most favored individual in the world.

We are the richest, most prosperous and most peaceful nation on earth. Yet we throw all our wealth, our love of quiet home-life and our desire for peace to the winds when the flag calls, and in a few months, comparatively, we come marching victoriously home from a field upon which a powerful foe has bowed his knee to our prowess.

The war is won, Germany is beaten, humanity is saved, and America was the deciding factor.

Surely we are entitled to a celebration. Let's make it a day of rejoicing and jollification.

It must not be forgotten that another asset developed by this important organization is the public spirit of the people through the good fellowship functions that are an essential part of the activities of

Politics in Pennsylvania
By the Ex-Committeeman

It is becoming very evident that the preliminaries to the quadrennial struggle for control of the Democratic machine in Pennsylvania are not only going to be fought out this year at the primary election for nomination of Democratic candidates for county and municipal officers throughout the State, but they are going to be waged with a vigor that should make them vastly entertaining. Already some signs have been seen which indicate that the Palmer-McCormick-Guffey machine is to be bucked in a score of counties, some of them counties where it was thought that the reorganization element had entrenched itself by judicious selection of federal appointees, while in others it looks as though the reorganization element is to lay down as it did here a few days ago when the Old Guard elected the city and county Democratic chairman.

The scouts sent out through the State to inspect the wrecks of the machines in various counties have not found much encouragement and the division of the Democrats over the liquor question which cropped out so strongly last year has been more or less intensified by the wanderings of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in his official course at Washington. In several counties only postmasters and a few of the Democrats who stand by the State organization no matter who he may be have been found left of the machine run by A. Mitchell Palmer, Vance C. McCormick, John F. Guffey and other bosses until the call of Federal jobs fell upon the others. Attempts to rehabilitate the organizations have not been successful in several counties and in others, Berks and Northampton, for instance, the visits of the machine scouts have operated to bring out declarations of war.

A good many rivalries will be fought out at the primary polls this year and the uncertainty that exists is one of the reasons why the presidential boom of A. Mitchell Palmer is not being so conspicuously displayed now as it was a short time ago.

Another interesting Democratic development is that W. W. Roper, the old Princeton football star, who has some experience with the Democratic machine during his brief tenure of the place of appraiser at Philadelphia, is out as a candidate for council in Philadelphia under the new charter. He has not announced whether he will run as a Democratic candidate or as an independent Republican. However, he makes the illuminating statement that he thinks it is time for the citizens to step in and make the politicians go out. Until he got tangled up with Palmer-McCormick-Morris politics, Roper was a very ardent Democrat reorganizer.

Congressman Arthur G. DeWalt, of Allentown, who trimmed the Democratic machine so thoroughly at the last congressional primary, is said to be seriously considering being a candidate for the new Lehigh legislation on a nonpartisan ticket. Democratic State Chairman L. H. Rupp, who also lives in Allentown where DeWalt's faction has beaten him regularly, is also said to have a judicial bee. Senator H. W. Schantz and ex-Representative Claude T. Renfrew have been spoken of from time to time.

In Luzerne county they are looking for Major George S. McLean, the Democratic State chairman, until a short time after the war got under way, to become a candidate for judge against Judge John M. Garman. That would make a straight-out Democratic fight and decide how Luzerne would line up when the fight comes for control of the State machine next fall.

—Another thing which is going to militate against the continuance of the control of the Palmer-McCormick group is the sorry showing made in the Legislature which has just adjourned. There were chances for a united Democracy, such as has been frequently proclaimed in this city, to have made at least a bid for public notice, but a number of the Democrats voted against suffrage when Palmer sent letters here urging its support.

—Naming of a judge to fill the vacancy on the Orphans' Court bench of Allegheny county will take place within a short time, it is expected. Allegheny county attorneys have submitted the names of several men, some of them among the eminent members of the county's bar.

The Philadelphia Bulletin expresses the opinion that the proposed legislation of the Eastern Pennsylvania will not do. Warden Bob" McKenney any harm, but will likely do Cherry Hill some good. The Bulletin also remarks that there have been a number of investigations of one kind or another at the place.

—One of the first of the bond issues to be put out by counties to help give the State a fine system of roads in conjunction with the Highway Department is now being offered in Philadelphia. It is of the McKean county bonds issued at 5 per cent. Others will come along gradually.

—Col. C. M. Berntheimer, district attorney of Lancaster county, will likely be a candidate for election for another term, as he was in France a good part of his term and in Mexican border service much of the rest.

—Judge J. Willis Martin, of Philadelphia, has declined to serve as chairman of the committee to select a candidate for mayor on behalf of the independents in that city. The Judge seems to have known much about it. The committee was announced after dinner of forty and among the committee men to select the man to buck the Vare candidate are Powell Evans, Alexander DeHaven and Thomas Raeburn White, all more or less known here in conjunction with the charter legislation.

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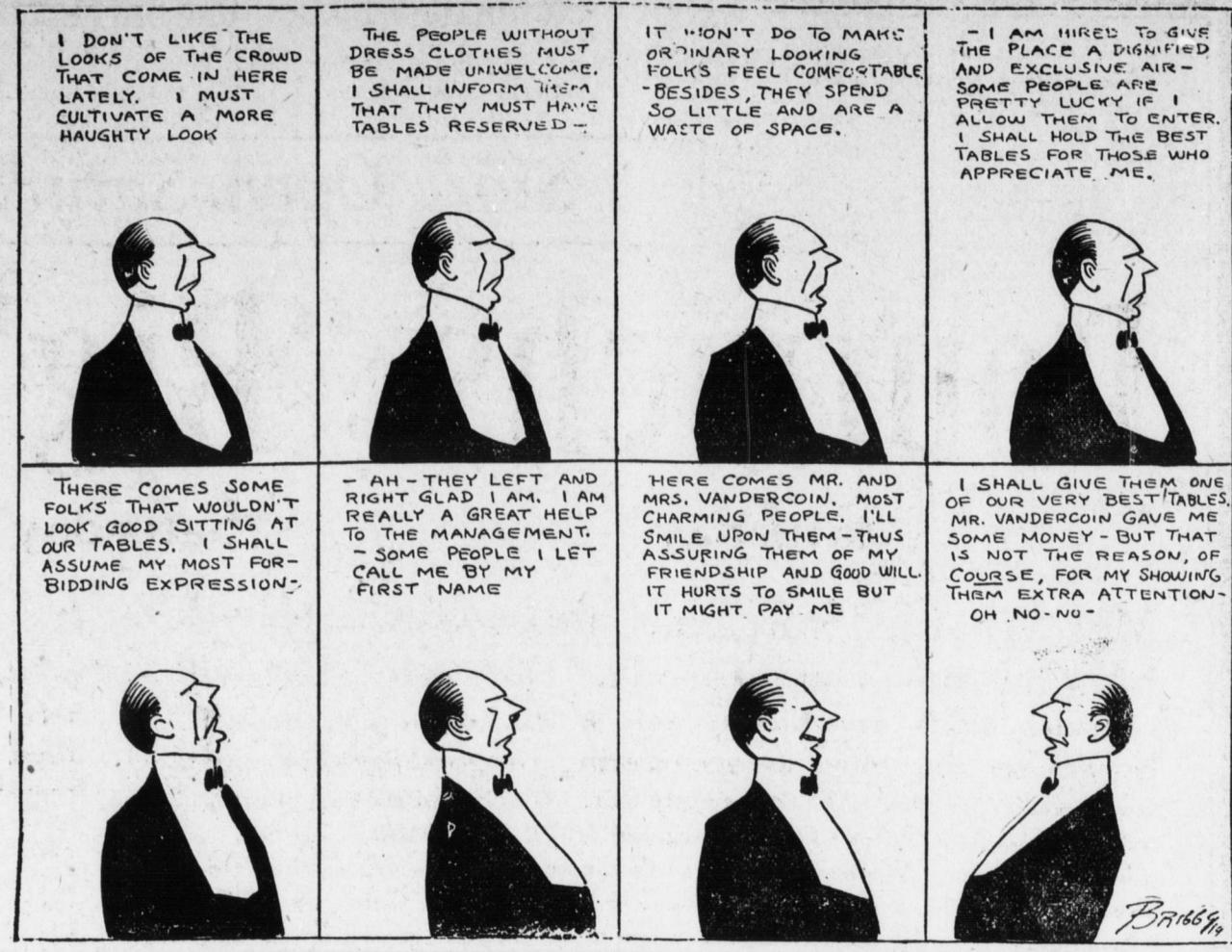
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Haig on the Links

Field Marshal Haig took up golf after he had passed his youth and is no means a Braids or a Quimby at that game. After playing a round at St. Andrews, Scotland, recently, the former commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force told a story about a caddie watching his play for a while, and then remarking to another caddie, "He was a better-general."

WONDER WHAT SOME HEAD WAITERS THINK ABOUT

By BRIGGS



Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

WE hold these truths to be self-evident:—That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a

jury of three thousand six hundred men, or, in other words, to a jury of the whole people of these colonies; and let them say this is a just cause of redress.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused his assent to laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his will.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; and thus the State remains, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and conflagrations within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

Hunting Celebrities

Booth Tarkington is said to tell with gusto this story concerning himself and the author of "In Secret," just published by George H. Aron Company: "I was strolling around an artist's Red Cross fair when two pretty flappers of sixteen or seventeen came up and asked me for my autograph. I said 'Yes,' and they got a fountain pen." I said much later,

"Will pencil do?" said the other flapper, and so I took out my pencil and signed by name in the Morocco-bound book that she had given me. The flapper studied the signature with a frown. Then she looked up and said: "Aren't you

Robert W. Chambers?" "No," said I. "I'm Booth Tarkington." The flapper turned to her friend with a shrug of disgust. "Lend me your rubber, May," she said.

halistones were about the size of a quarter and were piled in ravines two and a half feet.

Republican Efficiency

Representative Madden, Republican, of Illinois, points out with pride the achievement of the House of Representatives in disposing of all the great appropriation bills within the month after Congress convened, and to the further fact that the House, instead of taking a breathing spell after completing this task, is plunging into the