

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. MICHENER, Circulation Manager

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THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1919

No human ore that does not hold A precious element of gold; No heart so blackened and blessed But has for him some treasure chaste.

GOOD FOR DUNCANNON

DUNCANNON has gone automobile to-day. The town is shut up tight as a drum. All car owners, and many who went along as guests, are advertising the merits of their home town throughout Central Pennsylvania to-day and are having a pleasurable outing at the same time.

Duncannon shows a fine community spirit. No town with a large "hold-back" element can do such things, and as proof that the residents have their minds on more than mere jollification, it is announced that the borough is about to acquire a very desirable park.

Mere power to the live-wires who are putting Duncannon on the map. Patriotism begins at home. The country is made up of small communities and those who are striving to make their own home towns better places in which to live and who are cultivating community spirit among the people are helping make the whole nation better and stronger.

Burleson says he will not resign. Nobody expected he would, but many have hoped he would be fired.

CUT THE BONDS

WHEN Vance C. McCormick declared in his address before three of the city's leading business organizations at a union noonday luncheon yesterday that the time had come when business men should be freed of the restrictions of government ownership and control, from price-fixing and all the rest, he stated the position of practically every intelligent citizen who is interested in the welfare and prosperity of the United States.

Those who have been making the survey—volunteer Harrisburg women, assisted by experts from the State Health Department—pronounce conditions very bad. They have asked for money with which to give unfortunate children a chance. Of course, we will give the amount necessary. The sum is small and the cause as worthy as any that has come before the people of Harrisburg in many years.

STOP IT

IF REPUBLICAN members of Congress want to make friends for President Wilson in quarters where he does not now have them they will persist in their efforts to overcome his veto of the daylight saving law. Having failed to pass the agricultural bill with the daylight rider over presidential opposition, the agricultural committee is now reported as attempting to get a new bill into Congress for the repeal of the law.

As President Wilson has said, daylight saving is an economical measure of vast importance. It saves millions of dollars that otherwise would be spent by the consumer for oil, gas and electric light, and millions of tons of coal that would go into the making of gas and current. In addition, it affords millions of people opportunity for evening recreation they otherwise would not have, and adds greatly to the productivity of countless home gardens.

President Wilson's veto is popular. He is being praised for his action by newspapers all over the country, regardless of party, and any attempt

who had unusual opportunities for observing the interchanges at Par's, and his address following closely upon the recent interesting narrative of Lewis Heck, another Harrisburger, who gave distinguished service to his country during the war at Constantinople, again emphasized the fact that the civic bodies of Harrisburg never overlook an opportunity to enlighten the business community upon the important questions engaging the thought of the people.

MR. HAYS SUMS UP

WILL H. HAYS, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has a happy faculty of reducing complexities to terms so clear that even the simplest mind may grasp them. Thus with the Republican reservations to the proposed League of Nations plan as it stands. From the realms of discussion, opinion and debate he summarizes the Republican viewpoint in the following brief, but very clear, language:

The situation respecting the League covenant is simply this: There must be effective reservations. These reservations must safeguard the sovereignty of the United States in every particular; must guarantee the Monroe Doctrine beyond the shadow of a doubt; must entirely or so modify it that our own Congress shall be morally, as well as legally, free to alter a specified period to decide when and where and to what extent our soldiers shall be employed; must retain our full control of immigration, tariff and all other purely domestic policies, and must provide full right to withdraw from the League at any time without hindrance or conditions of any kind or giving suitable notice. It is up to the Administration to decide whether it will or cannot retain the essential guarantees of American independence, which would unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations.

Mr. Hays' conclusions and the points he raises are reasonable. Even those who helped frame the League admit that it is far from perfect, that it will not preserve the peace forever, that it has grave faults and that it "will not herald the millennium." But they hold it to be the best they could get and therefore ask us to swallow it, hook, bait and sinker, without so much as pausing to look it over. However, Mr. Hays has presented his case most forcefully and it is difficult to see how Democrats, unless they prefer the President's order to the dictates of their own consciences, can do otherwise than support the Republicans in their effort to safeguard the country by means of reservations and interpretations that would in no wise weaken the League, but would save this Nation from unnecessary meddling and prevent our armies from being called needlessly into foreign disputes.

Mr. Hays cites a platform for Republicans in respect to the party's position on the peace treaty that merits the respectful attention of men of all parties.

HELP THE CHILDREN

HARRISBURG will not withhold the necessary money to establish health stations for the benefit of children in the crowded districts of the city. Every American child is entitled to a fair chance to grow to healthful, wholesome manhood or womanhood. Every boy and girl should have surroundings conducive to health—sunshine, fresh air, clean homes, freedom from contagious disease and good food. Unfortunately, misfortune, carelessness, lack of ambition or unavoidable poverty deprive many little ones of the care and attention they should have and send them forth into the world, if perchance they survive, poorly fitted for success in the battle of life.

It is to remedy these faulty conditions insofar as possible and to give every youngster in Harrisburg a fair start that the child welfare work has been undertaken at the suggestion of Colonel Martin, State Health Commissioner.

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Save the children. They will be the men and women of to-morrow and as they develop so will the country. If they are good, pure, wholesome, healthy and strong, the country will be also. But if they are weaklings, physically, mentally and morally, the future of the Nation will be dark, indeed.

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to override the wishes of a great majority of people by shortening the summer days will have no other effect than to make Democratic votes.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

A question which will probably affect every city in the State at the coming primary and which has an added significance because of the repeal of the nonpartisan act as applied to mayoralty and councilmanic elections in third-class cities has arisen in Philadelphia over what constitutes personal registration. The rare element undertook to get names of thousands of men registered as soon as the newly-appointed board got down to business and the question promptly assumed proportions that became surprising.

Representative Leopold Glass, counsel for the Republican city committee, contended that personal registrations with such legal attestations as are required constituted enough to register a man. The Unionist, on the other hand, contended that the actual personal appearance was needed to get men registered.

There are lively times ahead for the new registration commissioners in Philadelphia, and the contending forces are starting right out to make things interesting. Judicial aspirants in some sections of the State have opened the battles for places on the bench and the nonpartisan act will give some of the candidates a decided advantage. In the Orphan's Court Judge C. D. Copeland, who sought to be named judge of common pleas when Governor Brumbaugh named Judge D. Brumbaugh, filed papers as has Judge Snyder. George Plummer Baker, a former legislator, has filed papers for Orphan's Court Judge.

George J. Brennan, writing in the Philadelphia Inquirer, hints that Mayor E. V. Babcock, of Pittsburgh, has aspirations. He says: "Whether it shall be to succeed in the gubernatorial campaign or to succeed Philip Cameron Chase Knox when his term expires, or the succession to William Cameron Sproul in the Governorship, Mayor Babcock's ambitions are ready to say at this time what his aspirations are likely to be." The Mayor may get involved in the fight which is being organized against Mayor E. V. Babcock in Allegheny. This battle bids fair to be historic and the Mayor has been told by some of the big men of the community that he should have made a choice when the time comes. The Mayor and the Senator have been very close. Another thing that has turned up is the Babcock veto of the ordinance which requires contractors on city work financed by the \$22,000,000 bond issue to pay their employees the same wages that are paid for like work by private employers and to work them the number of hours stipulated by organized labor.

New Castle, the stronghold of the nonpartisan election people, is stirred up. A dispatch from the Lawrence capital says: "With the return of trial-city elections to the hands of politics, the list of candidates for the offices of mayor, county commissioner and city treasurer has begun to assume large proportions. There will be a hot fight in the field representing all parties. Interest is centered on the mayoralty fight, inasmuch as at the last partisan election heeled here, Walter V. Taylor, a Republican, was elected over his Republican and Independent opponents."

—Here is an interesting item from the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times: "Since the war-time prohibition law went into effect the policemen of Rankin, Braddock, North Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Turtle Creek and Wilmerding are having such an easy time that there is talk among the councilmen of the boroughs of reducing the force to the only arrest made for drunkenness in the six boroughs, which have a combined population of about 65,000, was in Braddock on the morning of July 1, and the other five boroughs 'hangover' from the night of June 30."

This is a view of the results of the repeal of the nonpartisan third-class city law from the Bethlehem Globe. "The repeal of the nonpartisan provision for the election of officers in cities of the third class resulted in a quickening of political interest in the election to be held on November 4th next. The Bethlehem electors have revived old party issues and the campaign here promises to be the most interesting and exciting in years." It may be said that Altoona, Wilkes-Barre, Allentown and Easton have never say the same thing in substance.

Proposals for a fusion of parties, in a campaign against the radical element in the city, has been received throughout the city with great interest, says the Evening Dispatch. "The fusionists are party strife and it is difficult to convince leaders that this is a critical time and one in which all true Americans should be on the alert," said a prominent official to the Dispatch.

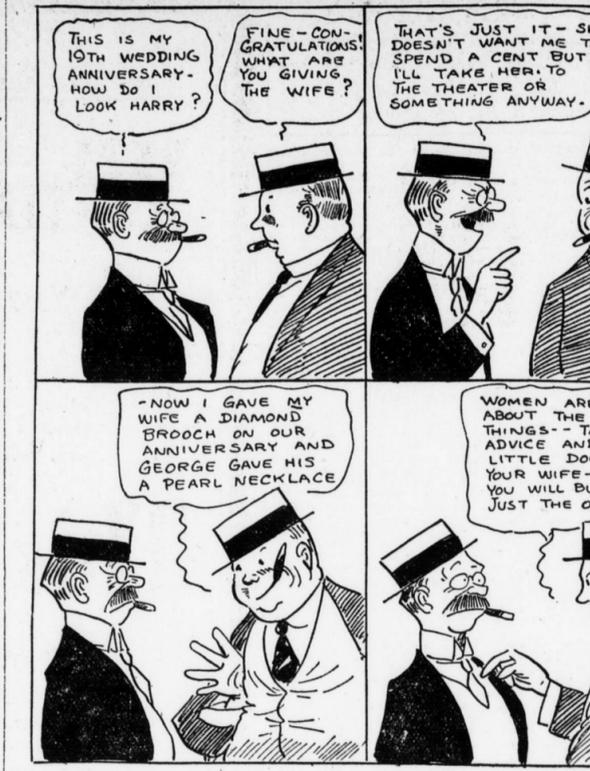
Easton, which has been preparing for partisan elections again was joined by an announcement that the Central Labor Union has decided on a ticket. This ticket is as follows: City Commissioners, J. Russell White, of the Electrical Workers; Ralph E. Burwell, Machine Makers; P. P. Horn, Carpenters' Union; and Willard Strickland, International Association of Fire Fighters. Mr. Soldier became a candidate now, a Republican and may be nominated by Republican also.

Altoona faces a possibility of four tickets at the city election. Advocates of the city manager plan want a popular vote on it and may name their own ticket.

Thomas E. Gronan, of Bethlehem, now has a candidate for Northampton county treasurer. As Chester county's district attorney, Truman D. Wade, who had announced himself as a candidate for renomination, has withdrawn from the race in accord with a statement he made last spring that if any of us, from beginning to end, would not be in the race. Raymond Reid, of Spring City, a member of the Chester county bar, who served several months in prison, has announced his candidacy and comes from the same locality as Mr. Wade.

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE

By Briggs



No Wonder Germany Quit

NUMBER THIRTY-FIVE

"The Boche had an idea when the Americans first got into the trenches that we did not know anything about it," said Major Frank C. Mahin, of the Army Recruiting Station, 325 Market street, Harrisburg. "But they had forgotten the fact that the American Regular Army, small as it was, knew a thing or two about military affairs and had passed out their knowledge under high pressure to all the newly raised troops. The result of the Boche opinion of the Americans was that we had a beautiful chance to put something over on them and we didn't take full advantage of such opportunities. For example, the latter part of July I got word that our own divisional artillery had finished their training and found the exact direction in a few days. That was a chance that couldn't be lost so I began to prepare my little stunt. As soon as our boys came in from the front, I had places in the Boche lines. I figured that within four days of their arrival the Boche would be in and would start looking for them and strating them in the slightest provocation. The fourth night I went out exploring and found the exact direction of the Boche firing and also found that about 600 yards in front of this battery was a meadow which would be just suit my purpose. We got busy in the night and by daylight, ready under where the shells had been flying we had a dummy battery set up. It was in the middle of the meadow— a rotten poor place, but it was the best we could do. We had enormous quantities bought in the United States, but we could not get them in France. We could not get them in England. Apparently we could not get them anywhere, but the men who were running the 'Y' during the combat period and the men who had a socket instead of the usual down trees, from which wood pulp was made."

"Of course, the cost us a little more than it would have cost had we been able to ship directly from the United States."

As for the 50,000,000 packages of biscuits—before these could be turned out the control of French factories was taken over by an expert from an American biscuit company, who cleaned them from top to bottom. In all, the 'Y' secretaries ran forty-two factories—the house factories, with saw-mills and planing mills contributory. The French authorities felt they couldn't spare the cocoa, so the Americans bought shiploads still at sea. Ice-cream machinery was brought from New York and twenty-five automatic ice-cream machines were built in France, equal to an output of half a million cones a day. "That was the American spirit, which never said die and knew not the meaning of fail, and showed itself in little things as well as in played and still are employed in large."

Kansas Whalers

The gull shall whistle in his wake, the blind wave break in fire, He shall fulfill God's utmost will, unknown his desire, And he shall see old planets pass and alien stars arise, And give the gale his reckless sail in shadow of new skies. Strong lust of gear shall drive him out and hunger arm his hand, To bring his food from a desert land, his foothold from the sand. His neighbors' smoke shall vex his eyes, their voices break his rest; He shall go forth till south is north, and when he dies he shall be left; He shall desire loneliness, and his desire shall bring, Hard on his heels a thousand wheels and people and a King. He shall come back on his own track, and by his scarce cool camp There shall he meet the roaring street, the derrick and the stamp. For he must blaze a nation's ways with hatchet and with brand, Till on his last won wilderness an empire's bulwarks stand. —RUDYARD KIPLING.

The Foretopper

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The First Ratification

"If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly." This observation by a man whom the Germans are pleased to consider their own may have been in the mind of the National Assembly as it proceeded on Wednesday to the passage of the act ratifying the treaty of peace—an act which has now received the signature of President Ebert, so that the formalities of German ratification are complete. It was hard, but the Germans apparently concluded that they might as well get it over with.

Keep Presidents at Home

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the Campbell proposal implies criticism of the President of the United States. It should be considered, however, solely as a measure applying to the future—which it is. There can be no question that the principle involved in it is one that has the approval of the great majority of Americans. Whether Mr. Wilson was wise or otherwise in going abroad, it is a question that should stay at home.

Names of Ocean Ships

(A ship launched in America is named Quistconck.)

The sea winds whisper soft and low, names beautiful and sweet, Of white-towered ships whose loveliness the Dawn God rushed to greet— Queen of the Seas, white Wings, Sea Foam, Heartsease, and Halcyon. Their music and their beauty now with Helen's lure are one, And through the old, sweet cadences the roaring hammers sing: "Way there, way there, O futile ghosts, for Quistconck's clattering." The rainbow dreams of old Romance still drift upon the seas, And names of old endeavor float in whirling symphonies: Rose, Pelican and Golden Hind, And flower and Morning Star, Hermione and Waterwitch, Day Dream and Castlebar, Snow-white were Ariadne's wings, a cloud upon the blue, Adventure shone upon the flag the Lady Jocelyn flew. Their names are perfumes in the dusk that lead in memories, Sweet as the glowworm's chime, the charm of all the seas; But through the twilight's magic breaks the racking siren's cry: "Quistconck! Quistconck! Conck-Conck - Conck - Conck!" in Beauty's funeral! —A. B. WOOD, in the New York Times.

The Top Hat Is Back

[From the Manchester Guardian.] The reappearance of the tall hat in London has already been commented upon, but no one was quite prepared for the complete and reconquest of Ascot. It was not only the royal enclosure, where nothing else was seen except the turban of the majahs, but in the grandstand nearly half the men wore tall hats. Just before the war things had become less conventional even at Ascot, and it was the bookmakers rather than the grandstand that wore tall hats. This week the bookmakers nearly all had straw hats—Panama's not ordinary boaters. As well as other reasons led to the interment of the tall hat. However, like many things now, the supply is not equal to the demand, and many stout men were disappointed this week when they saw their old hats or go without a topper. This hatter did not think that tall hats, although they had many obvious advantages, would become generally popular, because they suggested race meetings to most people. The one class who will not go back to the tall hat and rejoice in its emancipation is the city clerk. His employer, however, is beginning to go into the city again in his old glory.

To a Postoffice Inkwell

How many humble hearts have dipped in you, and scrawled their manuscript! Have shared their secrets, told their curious and quaint affairs! Your pool of ink, your scratchy pen, Have roved the lives of unborn men. And watched young people, breathing hard, Put Heaven on a postal card. —CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, "The Rocking Horse" (Doran).

Profiteers Unmolested

[From the New York World.] The universal cry is against peace profiteering, of which there is abundant proof in all these countries, as there is to-day in the United States. Against that abuse it should not be impossible to adopt measures that will check it not stop. Yet traitor profiteers and profiteers were permitted to go unmolested while lawbreakers and official bodies solemnly discuss why nothing can be done.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Colonel Harry C. Trexler has added another farm to his holdings near Allentown. —F. Lamotte, Bell, assistant to the minister to China, is home in Scranton on a visit. —George S. Oliver, president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, has returned to Canada. —Charles Pritchard, Pittsburgh director of safety, has started a movement to improve safety conditions on the streets which he has asked the public to aid. —Burgess H. H. Yont, of Greensburg, has asked the housewives of his town to join him in a fight on high prices. —That Harrisburg dressed meats were supplied to the Army and some may be sold here again? —HISTORIC HARRISBURG The first general city plan for Harrisburg made after 1785 was not until about 1850.

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Evening Chat

Harrisburg is getting pretty good milk, cream and ice cream these days, as compared with other cities roundabout, despite the occasional discouraging reports received by Dr. J. M. J. Raunick, the City Health Officer, from the chemists who examine the samples the agents take. But not all the dealers like the comparative statements the Health Department publishes.

"Why do you report the number of bacteria they find in milk?" asked one of these men of a Telegraph man the other day. "The presence of bacteria does not always mean the presence of disease germs; some bacteria are actually good for the health."

This question and the appended remarks were repeated to Dr. Raunick. "All very true," said the Health Officer smiling. "Some bacteria are good for the human body, but not many of the kind ordinarily reported in milk by this department. The presence of large numbers of bacteria in fresh milk indicates careless handling, liability to souring in a short time and leads the experienced chemist to look closely for colon bacilli, and where these are found typhoid is seldom far away. So you see, the bacteria report is important."

Milk contamination is largely due to carelessness, according to Dr. Raunick, and not this instance. On a test, milk from topped buckets used in milking showed 497,653 bacteria on the average, while milk from smoothened pails averaged only 129,439 bacteria per cubic centimeter. That means that the bacteria goes into the milk can from the stable and that with proper precautions the bacteria count is lessened. These and other things of the kind the careful dairymen knows and practices.

Speaking of milk, there are those who believe that the milk bottle on the doorstep in the morning will be a rarity in a few years. Among them is Ed. Swartz, who says that the other day: "Powdered milk is a thing of the not distant future in the retail trade. I believe the day is not far away when the powdered milk will have its place with the sugar and the flour can on the kitchen shelf and then the housewife will be able to smile when the salesman fails to turn up and she can keep six months' supply on hand at a time if she so wishes. The trend of the milk trade is in that direction."

Those who have been through Perry county recently report a big upward along dairy lines there. The farmers in that locality have turned toward milk production in an extensive manner and as a result a number of creameries recently have been organized. One of these milk reaches Harrisburg. The dairy interests of Perry are only in their infancy. They are capable of vast development. Dr. C. G. Jordan, representative of Lawrence county in the Legislature, is one of those who believes this and talks his views to the farmers of Central Pennsylvania. "Why," said he the other day, "I took our old homestead as a matter of sentiment, but I put in sense along with my sentiment and now I am getting a good deal of money. I have made that old farm yield thousands of dollars where my father got hundreds. I put on it some of the best land in the county. There are thousands of poor farms in Central Pennsylvania that could be developed in the same way."

The late State Treasurer, Robert K. Young, used to say the same thing of Tioga county. "It required a party of Swiss to teach me that selling our hay crops was poor business," he said shortly before his death. "But now we let our own high bid battle eat our hay, we turn it into straw, and we sell our corn for ensilage and sell our milk the year around. Result—every farmer prosperous and Tioga county redeemed from apparent agricultural ruin."

Many stories of the cruelty with which the German guards treated the prisoners who come through and this one, told by Lieutenant Hutchins of the local recruiting office is about as characteristic as they get. "I was working as a river prisoner when working along a river bank, when he fell in. He couldn't swim and called for help, but his guard, a big Russian stoop, refused to rescue him. He laughed at his helplessness. He even called the poor prisoner's attention to the poor prisoner. Both guards stood and enjoyed the drowning. The predicament—and did nothing to help him. Finally the Frenchman, feeling that he was about gone, raised his voice and shouted 'Give me a rope!' Then, and then only did the guards leap in and rescue him, that they might have a chance to punish him for his audacity and effrontery."

This is the latest from Frank B. McClain. It was written by Girard in the Philadelphia Press: "If you have the good luck to know Mr. McClain you know that he is a bucolic philosopher. The trouble with many farmers," he went on, "is that they spend too much time trying to find out why a black hen lays a white egg. Now our Amish and Mennonite farmers in Lancaster don't care. All they are after is the egg and they get it."

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