

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it to anyone else.—Charles Dickens.

THAT MOTORCYCLE FUND

MAYOR KEISTER has given permission by City Council to transfer from the motorcycle fund \$100, which was appropriated for the purchase of additional machines, to the Bertillon system for apprehending criminals.

Many progressive and practical measures have been recently taken by the City Council for the placing of Harrisburg in its proper position as a leader of the State's municipalities, including the installation of scavengers at street intersections, and it is creditable to the commissioners that they have been responsive to public sentiment in these matters.

It is regrettable that race prejudice has resulted in violence and bloodshed at Washington, but it must not be forgotten that much of the trouble comes from intolerant whites who seem to think that the black man is naturally a criminal and not accordingly. A man may be black and the color of the skin ought to have nothing whatever to do with his case.

AIR FORCE NEGLECT

AN \$100 million expenditure running into millions and billions of dollars the United States was about ready at the date of the armistice to bombard the German hordes from the sky. An American aviation legion had been developed of an efficient type and the chapter of the war dealing with the Americans in the air will not be the least brilliant page of that history.

But the dropping out of scores and hundreds of trained airmen, the utterly inconceivable indifference of the administration to the important branch of the national defense, has so aroused the country that Secretary Baker seems at last to have come to the conclusion that with serious trouble impending on the Mexican border and with the countries overseas developing their air forces in a large way, it may be well for the United States to continue its air activities along rational and adequate lines.

Just the same, the American people are beginning to understand the folly of continuing in these respon-

sible places little men who bob around on a sea of uncertainty and inefficiency like corks on a troubled stream. Those who were going to keep us out of war and who spurned the suggestion of preparation for the national defense until we were on the threshold of the fighting are hardly the sort of men to safeguard the country against the dangers that are inevitable in the present restless condition of the world.

Next year the people will have an opportunity to again speak in no certain way at the polls as they did when President Wilson appealed to them to give him a Democratic Congress that he might go to Paris as the unembarrassed spokesman of a united people. And we suspect the protest which will be voiced in 1920 will be loud enough to be heard, "over there," and we opine that before that time the leaders and the peoples overseas will have learned that Americans are perfectly competent to make up their own minds and declare their own will without dictation or camouflage.

RACE RIOTS

THE RACE RIOTS at Washington should have the thoughtful consideration of the country. This form of lawlessness—of attempting to substitute the mob for the law—never did and never will correct existing evils. Lynching parties are never justifiable, be the victim ever so guilty. The lyncher is only one step removed from the anarchist.

The New York World publishes a most thorough and thoughtful editorial relative to the Washington riots, in which it observes: "What we see now in Washington is more properly to be thus classified (race riots) than any other disturbance that we have had and there is no instance so worthy of serious consideration."

Deploable as all this lawlessness is, it is not the black man to the white man who was bound to come some time. The negro has moved to the center of the stage and driven either to hiding or to violence. Is there anybody at the South who imagines that the compulsory service of 350,000 negroes in the United States Army, in many instances so creditably as to win high commendation, has had no influence upon the people at home? Who is foolish enough to assume that with 235,000 men in uniform from the southern states alone, as against 370,000 white men, the negro is not a factor in the national life?

We grieve over the hardships of many of our people, a long and on occasion manifest something resembling indignation, but in all the world there is hardly a population so God-forsaken and law-forsaken as our own blacks. Whether it is a warning to all Americans that their race wars are going to be a race war, the negro citizen is going to have his day in court.

Must he ought to have it. He must have it, if our vaunted democracy is to be worth a row of pins. Who are we in America that we should go to war with Germany for inhuman conduct and then condone the lawless attacks of our fellow countrymen upon the representatives of the minority race that shares the country with us?

PUNISHING SOLDIERS

COMPLETE amnesty for all soldier prisoners is proposed in a bill just introduced in Congress, the only exceptions being those whose offenses would be felonies under the Federal statutes. The country has been aroused by the stories of brutality coming out of the prison camps in France and the treatment of these same prisoners sent through on trains on their arrival in this country to Fort Leavenworth and elsewhere.

"We are not criminals," said a good-looking young soldier handcuffed to a colored prisoner on a train recently passing through Harrisburg. These unfortunate fighters for the flag seem to have been the victims of the extreme court martial severities regarding which Colonel Ansell and others have been protesting.

Many of the stories of ill-treatment of men who were absent without leave and offenders against the strictest army discipline are of such character as to make one see red. An amnesty measure ought to free thousands of these young soldiers who have already, perhaps, suffered more than they deserved for infractions of military discipline.

Bully for City Electrician Diehl! He assures a delighted public that some hundreds of poles in the central part of the city, upon which swing thousands of overhead wires of the various utilities, will come down because of the snow flies. Mr. Diehl has earned the approbation of all progressive citizens for his persistent and efficient efforts in ridding the highways of the unsightly pole lines. The going of these poles means another long step forward for this good old town.

Southern Democrats in Congress moved to make Woodrow Wilson the permanent President. How do they get that way?

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

"From all accounts quite a formidable movement is being started by the Bonniwell faction of the Pennsylvania Democracy to take from Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer his peacock feathers of leadership in the party and the preliminary bouts in the big contest will be staged in a number of the counties this fall. Already candidates for county nominations which the machine element thought that they had all arranged have appeared and there will be struggles for control of most of the county committees and the city committee of the Democracy in the State.

Bonniwell's partisans, with whom are allied a number of men who fell out with Palmer, McCormick, Joe Guffey and other leaders of the re-organization faction, disappointed officeholders and the attention of no love for the party who are in power, have the advantage of a good organization built up in the primary campaign last year when Guffey was elected and for the nomination for Governor. The first move, a recall by Bonniwell for all Federal officeholders and Democrats generally, is to be refused to contribute to the Democratic State Committee.

Another situation which bids fair to make trouble in the Democracy is the proposed change in the Lancaster district and the retention of the Scranton district which was put back on earth a few years after having been suspended because it was not a party district. The Lancaster district has resulted in a form of protest from almost every county in the affected district, some of them being sent to Palmer, McCormick and asking them to use their influence to restore the district and in other instances condemning them for letting it be abolished.

Revenue Collector Ben Davis, a faithful but carrier for the Palmer-McCormick element in years gone by, is indignant at the summary abolition of the office and in a statement published in the printer's column some months ago that there was an effort under way to move the headquarters to York. At that time the machine organs and the Lancaster Democracy said that such a thing could not be possible. Davis says that it was attempted, but he blocked it.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is viewing the Democratic row with much amusement. It says editorially: "As there is no State campaign in Pennsylvania this year, it does look as if the organization of the Democratic party is exhibiting much more than an ordinary amount of nerve in passing around the hat, although its most influential managers are usually disposed to insist that assessments are vices of which they mean to rid politics in these days of the uplift and the freedom." But how long that may be it is hard to say.

The editorial from the South shows that the nonpartisanism shown even in the Middle West under the party system, minority remedy for all. Every one of the Indiana seems to have been much the same as in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia mayorality is commanding much attention in the newspapers of that city. The Evening Bulletin says editorially: "No heroes or geniuses are needed—only a bold and clear man of experience and character, who will have a few simple in the ownership of himself." The Ledger and the Press devote space to much of the same kind of thought. The Philadelphia Inquirer and Judge John M. Patterson.

Indiana, Latrobe and Greenville are the candidates for the office. The Scranton Times says: "Two up-the-valley physicians, Dr. William Nealon, of Archbald, and George Edmunds, with offices in Meadville, not far from Scranton, make the run for the Democratic nomination for Coroner. Dr. Nealon, who is blind, took out his petition yesterday. He made a great fight for the nomination, but was defeated by a representative in the Erie district several years ago, losing by but a few votes."

Two contestants with Mayor Kitts were mentioned yesterday. Frank D. Schultz, ex-assemblyman, was reported to have been offered support of an anti-Kitts faction. Edward J. Davy, former resident of Cleveland, obtained petitions which he will file for the Democratic support. Davy, says the Erie Dispatch, is employed in the Erie district. G. Williams, clerk to the county commissioners and former city treasurer and candidate for mayor, was mentioned as a Republican candidate. This suggestion was not taken seriously.

Tarentum council has voted for consideration of Tarentum and Brackenridge. If Brackenridge council assents to the same ordinance a special election on the proposed merger will be held September 16. Kenneth A. Parnassus will vote upon the question of consolidation at an election next Tuesday.

Conscience Need Jolting In the Politico-Economic Review of Chandler Brothers and Company of a recent date occurs the following: "Let us have a little clearer conception of honesty than prevails in many communities about the protection of property that exists in street railway systems in this country. THINK THIS OVER, gentlemen. You who have some predatory selfish instinct towards these great widespread activities—the diffusing conveniences of the daily life of communities that are helping and enriching. GOD HIMSELF CONDEMNNS THE MAN WHO DOES NOT GIVE GOOD MEASURES OR AN HONORABLE RETURN FOR WHAT HE RECEIVES. There are consciences in the community that need a jolting."

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?

WHEN MR. THERMOMETER SAYS 88° WHILE YOU DRESS



- AND ON THE SIX O'CLOCK CAR THE GIRL NEXT TO YOU WEARS FURS



A REFORM FAILURE

[From the South Bend Tribune] Nonpartisan municipal elections have been proposed in the ballotee in Pennsylvania and round wanting Governor Sprout has signed the act repealing the nonpartisan ballot law as it affects third-class cities which include all except Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton—and in many places candidates for the majority, council and other offices will run on party tickets in the old-fashioned way next fall. The majority of citizens probably are sighing with relief at the passing of the "reform."

Nonpartisan elections are all right on paper and in parlor political argument; they promise to bring the best citizens to run for public office and to eliminate some of the evils which attend the party system. But they do nothing of the sort. For the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the scheme it may be said that in nonpartisan elections the party names appear on the ballots. The men who receive the most votes at the primary become the candidates at the election; no party nominations and no party platforms are made. The party names appear on the ballot only to designate two good men for every office and have the best one win regardless of party.

No man, however, could possibly be going through that seething cauldron "over there" without acquiring something. However, to me it seemed that this something was a larger and broader Christianity—a sort of brotherhood whose one and perhaps only law was the golden rule.

Creeds and doctrines were for the most part forgotten on the field. Protestant, Jew and Catholic lived or died side by side with no thought save of serving each as best he might, not only God and country, but also his fellow man. Under fire at the front they were united against one common foe. In the rear when danger was passed this same unity continued, but against those who had been selfish, blasphemous, drunkenness, social evils and the like.

Men learned that to be a soldier in the truest sense of the word it was not necessary to be a lot of swearing, licentious braggart, the embodiment of all unchristian like qualities; and a new standard was borne aloft by the soldiers. "Over There" the man who had seen his companions fall, who had come near to the supreme sacrifice himself, was imbued with a different spirit than that which he had usually and unfortunately been attributed to the soldier.

Orders and regulations for our government were many, strict, and enforcement was necessarily strict, and prompt punishment awaited the delinquent. No less prompt and infinitely more sure was the punishment meted out to those who violated the higher order—the greatest command ever imposed upon man—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye unto them."

The army held men of every nationality—of all races and tongues; many had probably never seen a good fellow in the universal doctrine proclaiming "man's brotherhood to man"; and, being such, were of much greater value to the illiterate and uneducated than any printed or spoken word.

For weeks at a time our only opportunity for open worship was at the burial service of some fallen comrade. The chanting could be heard almost hourly in the open air, and under such conditions, it would seem that when the soldiers were assembled, the response to "church call" would be but meager. This was not the case, however. All who were not actually on guard duty attended the service. Those who had been in the elements, who on a showery Sabbath felt no desire and no sense of duty to attend their church, now stood reverently in the open shell to sing, more often than not in a never ceasing, cold, drizzling rain, and found no discomfort too great, no hardship too difficult, to endure, for they had seen their comrades who had guided them safely through the "valley of the shadow of death."

The public assemblage for worship with its attendant ritual was not so necessary for us; for each man day by day was living a Christian life, and the finest sense of duty, in that he was heedless

AND YOU HAFTA STAND UP ALL THE WAY DOWN TOWN IN A HOT STUFFY CAR



- AND YOU STRUGGLE ON TO YOUR HOME ALL IN



Learns Golden Rule

Men Who Fought in the World War Will Never Accept a Narrow Creed—Little Ostentation, but a Great Deal of Religion on the Battlefield

[A Croix de Guerre Man of the Rainbow Division in the Christian Herald.]

A GREAT many people, correspondents, investigators and others trained in the observation of humanity in bulk, have returned from Europe in the past year with various ideas, many of them strange and curious, as to just what we who served on the battlefields of France got out of the war in the way of religion.

Personally I don't believe that the American soldier, as a unit, got religion as it is generally construed at all—that is, he did not "hit the sawdust trail," nor did he publicly profess his redemption from the paths of sin in the good old camp meeting style.

Somehow the church will reach these men—they have returned as earnest seekers for truth—they have a real need—a real desire to learn to know. But they will not accept a more narrow doctrine—a more conventional dogmatic religion, than they learned "Over There"—whose creed is the Golden Rule.

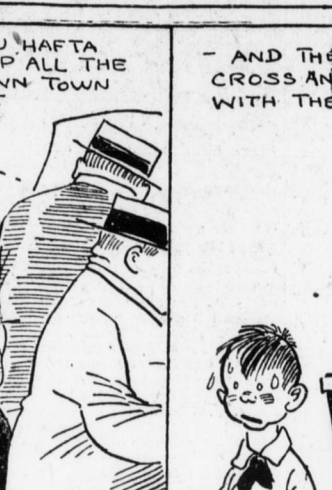
[Odel Frank in Philadelphia Press.] FRANK A. SMITH, R. Dauphin County—First term; organized man; came late into the session to take the seat vacated by Lieutenant Governor Beideman and did not get recorded on prohibition registration, but voted against wet Ramsey bill; for suffrage, owing to the district represented he had prominence in the matter; he was prominent and was made sponsor for some of the important measures of the administration; agreeable personality and active within the bounds of committee work; experience, strict organization type.

Introduced thirty-six bills, of which twenty-one passed Senate and House and eleven did not come out of committee. HORACE L. HALDEMAN, R. Lebanon and part of Lancaster Counties—First term; organization man; brought the Grist-Lancaster county practice law; voted against prohibition ratification and for the wet Ramsey bill; for suffrage; type of the wealthy man; interested in the matters of military legislation; conservative viewpoint and does not step outside the bounds of organization politics; individually respectable and respected among the membership of the Senate.

SCOTT S. LEIBY, D. Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Cumberland Counties—First term; Independent Democrat, the only one in the Senate who sat at the feet of the McCormick-Palmer leadership through thick and thin; the great objector in the Senate, probably voting "no" more than any other member; in general a good voting record on important matters; not free from the lawyer members' tendency to practice law in the General Assembly; effectiveness interfered with by too great a desire to constitute an opposition party in the Senate; introduced twenty-one bills, which ten passed Senate and House and six did not come out of committee.

LABOR NOTES There are now nearly 1,500 leather manufacturing establishments in the United States. Colorado with 36 per cent. working women is receiving 52 per cent. of the State quota for women's work. Belgian miners will have an eight and one-half-hour working day until December, after which they will work only eight hours a day. Sheetmetal workers in Knoxville, Tenn., have been given an increase in pay of \$2 per day.

AND THE BOSS IS CROSS AND "CRAZY WITH THE HEAT"



- AND YOUR MOTHER HAS A PLATE OF ICE CREAM! FOR YOU - OH - BOY! AIN'T IT A GR-R-R-R-IOUS FEELIN'?



No Wonder Germany Quit

NUMBER TWENTY-NINE "Probably the greatest surprise of the whole war was the rapidity with which the United States built up a great army and transported it to France," said Colonel J. K. Kemper, of the Army Recruiting Station, 325 Market Street, Harrisburg. "It certainly amazed Germany and upset all their plans. In the summer of 1917 the Interallied Supreme Council believed that America's greatest part in the war would be the furnishing of supplies but with the collapse of Russia we were called on to participate in four ways: first, to keep the Allies from starvation by shipping food; second, to assist the Allied armies by keeping up the flow of material already in production in the United States; third, to send as many men as could be transported with our shipping facilities then at America's command; fourth, to bend energies to a progressively increased schedule of sailings reaching a maximum in the spring of 1919. But how we all did fall in our calculations. On March 21, 1918, the Boche started in with their tanks and kept them up one night after the other. The British War Cabinet implored us to send all available infantry and machine gunners and loaned us a large number of transport ships. We packed troops tightly in the ships and left guns, horses, transport, labor units, flying service, rolling stock and so forth to later occasions. The French and British furnished us with such equipment as was vitally necessary and the rest we did without, difficult though it was. What was the result of this change in program? The original schedules called for the sailing of about 650,000 men by July 1, 1918. We had actually sent over a million men by that time. On November 11, 1,157,000 men but we actually sent 2,087,000 or 930,000 more men than the program called for. Now when you consider that when we entered the war we had less than 250,000 men in the Regular Army and National Guard combined, that 930,000 extra men looks like some little army, extra men only three cities in the whole country that contains more men, women and children than that army we had sent above the program. And consider that despite the distance and the submarine warfare you realize that it took Great Britain until March 1917 to reach the million mark in France—two years and eight months of war and that they then dropped below two million and stayed there until the armistice. And it is only twenty-one miles across the Straits of Dover. Early in October 1918 the American Expeditionary Force (A. E. F.) exceeded the British (B. E. F.) in size and we had just started our extra million men in training ready to send as fast as ships became available. And furthermore, the great mass of our troops in the A. E. F. were combatants, infantry, machine gunners, artillery, divisional engineers, pioneer infantry, and so forth. In the final great Meuse-Argonne battle over 1,200,000 American troops took part, about twenty times the number in the Union Army at Gettysburg, and this only a year and a half after we got into the war."

Haig Explains His Remarks

Speaking in London on the accomplishments of the British Empire in the war, Field Marshal Haig said: "Nothing could be further from my thoughts and desires than to attempt to minimize the efforts of our army. I have so often expressed admiration for their deeds that I trust I can say a word or two in praise of my own people without giving offense to others. For whose lives have been sacrificed in the field I have nothing but admiration. I admit that I am very jealous of the reputation of our own armies."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

J. L. Replogle, for years big man in Cambria steel, is one of the directors of the new ship corporation. R. T. Corson, of Philadelphia, will represent most of the building and loan associations of that city at the national convention of associations. M. C. Henninger, candidate for Judge in Lehigh, is a former State Senator. H. Warren, former State Zoologist, is taking a prominent part in arrangements for the meeting of State Sportsmen at Scranton. Philadelphia says he thinks that there is something to the claim that handshaking is dangerous.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg is becoming an important center for distribution of building materials? Historic Harrisburg—Right after the Revolution Harrisburg had five militia companies. Heroism—Of all the battles won the greatest is to hold a squalling baby in your arms. And laugh instead of scold. Ruthele Novak in Contemporary Verse

Evening Chat

July rains have cost residents of Harrisburg thousands of dollars, according to an observer of things in the city. This man does not count in the loss in wages due to inability of men to work on outdoor jobs, but what would have been spent by the people generally. There have been hundreds of dollars lost by contractors who had to build their people together on building operations or on construction of various kinds and dwellings that are sorely needed have been held back for days and even weeks. In some instances foundations that were newly laid will have to be gone over, adding still more to the expense. But where the observer says that money was lost by people not riding in cars because they stayed at home. For the same reason the store, the movies, the railroads and various other lines of activity suffered through people who were kept from enjoying themselves. There has unquestionably been food loss through inability to get to markets and stores, being prevented from buying. Even the ice cream buyers. Even the ice cream buyers say that they lost money, and as for the peanut men they are in despair. The people who would naturally be expected to be making money through umbrella and overshoe merchants, say that the rain actually spoiled their business because folks did not come out to buy umbrellas when there is an occasional rain. In fact, they caught without protection against the elements.

Harrisburg mothers would have gotten the shock of their lives if they could have seen their youngsters stowing away a man's sized meal at the "Y" camp the other evening. At least one being prevented from drenching the camp rather than, completely, the boys had managed to acquire a pretty successful appetite and they proved it when the food was sent back with them. Many of them were gathered with mess equipment some time before chow call was sounded and looked with longing eyes and sniffing noses at the mess table. And the next morning almost before daylight had arrived a loud and insistent demand for more food arose from many young throats. The food was forthcoming and the youth once more was satisfied. Mothers who have sons in the "Y" camp need spend no anxious moments over their boys' stomachs getting their tummies full at camp; they're getting them overfull!

Although Steelton is only fifteen minutes from Pottsville, Steelton, Pa., and Governor William C. Sprout has been the State's Chief Executive for almost seven months, not one person in the thriving town is acquainted with the fact that Martin G. Brumbaugh is no longer Governor. A letter reaching the Department of Internal Affairs on July 17, 1919, and containing a complaint from the borough's residents was addressed originally to "Martin G. Brumbaugh, Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Capital, City, State, Pa."

When the plans of the State Highway Department for the improvement of main highways in this section were first announced, it was marked betterment on five of the big arteries of travel into this city. The stretch from the lower end of Dauphin clear into Perry county over Clark's bridge, the new modern road, the Cumberland Valley, Lancaster pike and Reading pike highways will be right up to date and in fact to Pottsville materially improved.

Oliver D. Schock, veteran newspaperman and attaché of the State Government, is a student of nature, especially bird life in this part of the Susquehanna Valley. The other day he referred to the time when many varieties of song birds were regular visitors to Capitol Park, where they built their nests and reared interesting broods; but, with the advent of gray squirrels, is now a rare instance to find a bird's nest on any of the trees in the park, because of the well-known instinct of squirrels to destroy nests, eggs and young birds. It is because of this that there has been such a marked increase in the number of squirrels in the park's precincts. The strong pugnacious, purple grackle, however, reared a few broods this season. The frequent and loud call of a bird's nest on any of the trees adjacent to the park for weeks past, and recently visits to the park were rewarded by seeing the parent birds feeding an increasing number of their young. The grackles also are teaching them how to fly. These flickers are members of the woodpecker family. Although robins visit the park in great numbers, it is a single pair nested there this season; "but, on the other side," remarked Mr. Schock, "the children derive a great pleasure in feeding the squirrels and watching their playful antics."

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