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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

When the fight begins scintillates itself A man's tooth something.—Brown—ING.

NEWSPAPER ATTITUDE

W. E. PORTER, chief of Pittsburgh's bureau of smoke regulation, in an otherwise excellent address before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, left his audience under a misapprehension, the Telegraph believes. He said that in the early days of his campaign for smoke prevention in Pittsburgh the newspapers of that city declined to give the project their support, for the reason that their advertisers did not wish them to do so, but that now, "because their advertisers want it" they are doing excellent work in the movement to make Pittsburgh a clean city.

WE MUST PRODUCE

EVERYBODY knows that if the farmers of the country produce an abundance of foodstuffs, the people will be well fed the following year, and it is also apparent that if every farmer cut down his labor to four or six hours a day the supply of wheat and corn and other lines of provisions would be so reduced the next year that many of us would be on the verge of starvation.

The world cannot live in idleness. It has been pretty well proved that by giving one-third of our time to labor, eight hours during six days a week, we are able to keep ourselves and the world at large supplied with

those things needful for life and the luxuries which all of us to some extent enjoy. But when we go below that standard we are in danger. And when we produce less than our capacity during an eight-hour day we are not giving a fair return for our wages, and the result in the great world of supply and demand is the same as though we had worked only six or seven hours.

It is not so much the things that we do as the things which we do during our period of leisure. So long as work is healthful, it can be made enjoyable. The man whose mind is on his work is usually a happy man. He is entitled to a living wage and the opportunity of laying something aside for a rainy day, but in return therefor he ought to be willing to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and to work at least as many hours a week as will guarantee his fair production of the things which the world must have if it is to continue to live.

The trouble with the present period is that all of us seem to be trying to get, and are forgetting the other important essential, to give. It is not only more blessed to give than it is to receive, but we must give in full return for everything we get if the world is to continue to stand.

MIS-REPRESENTATION

HERBERT HOOVER, speaking before a gathering of professional men in New York the other day, said, among other things, it is his observation that socialism is on the wane in Europe; that it has failed wherever it has been tried and that gradually the people of European countries are coming to understand that it cannot be made to work for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Hoover has been President Wilson's right hand man in many difficult circumstances. At no time has he failed. He has done more to popularize President Wilson in the war-torn areas of Europe than has Mr. Wilson himself. He is a hard-headed man of affairs and his judgment is generally good. It might have been thought that under the conditions Mr. Wilson would have placed much weight on Mr. Hoover's beliefs, but apparently such is not the case.

Speaking for itself, and judging Mr. Porter's remarks on the Pittsburgh situation from that standpoint, the Telegraph can say that it is constantly endeavoring to protect the legitimate interests of its advertisers, but that primarily its influence is everlastingly thrown on the side of the community, and that, if the interests of any of its advertisers are opposed to those of the community at large, the mere fact that a patron may be offended does not alter the newspaper's attitude toward the duty it manifestly owes the public. The Telegraph does not believe that Mr. Porter thinks the newspapers of his home city are any less devoted to the interests of their community than the Telegraph is to the best interests of Harrisburg.

POOR POLICY

AS ITS only suggestion as to reduction of the high cost of living, the administration asked for appropriations exceeding \$1,500,000 with which to investigate and prosecute.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is out with a demand that election frauds be uncovered and the crooks be jailed. There are similar utterances in other Philadelphia newspapers, and it looks as though a concerted effort to get rid of the crooks would be made this year.

The Post Office Department is living up to its reputation in the delivery of war department food orders.

Politics in Pennsylvania

It seems to be pretty generally agreed throughout the State that the results of the Republican primary on Tuesday evening last night were being latched upon by an annoying fight between the re-election of Senator Boland Penrose next year. If the Philadelphia mayoralty contest had gone the other way there would have been an immediate campaign started and much noisy comment.

The Senator has been following up the campaign developments and Philadelphia fully as closely as he did the progress of the charter legislation in the Legislature and as soon as the bill is passed by Congress, he will start his campaign in Pennsylvania. The primary next year will be in May when in addition to the mayoralty candidates there will be Presidential delegates elected.

No one has been heard of as a possible candidate against the Senator. Girard Pinchot and it is believed that the activity of the former forester in calling his progressive conference here late in August, was a mere device for speaking to Congress and various agricultural meetings is part of his preliminary campaign. Pinchot is better known in Pennsylvania than he was six years ago.

It is very apparent that the Democratic State bosses plan to capture the State system and the next national convention by the use of federal patronage, flattery and fuss. Attorney General A. J. Palmer, is more willing than usual to make speeches in Pennsylvania and there has been a systematic effort to boom him. The small Democratic registration this year will be a big factor in the election.

Governor William C. Sprull will make speeches in two States this fall. He will speak in Pennsylvania and also take part in various political meetings in Pennsylvania. He will also take part in the conference of the Governors in Salt Lake City, would consent to make some speeches for the National Association of Manufacturers, and that he speaks in New Jersey and Massachusetts because of the importance of the gubernatorial battles in those Commonwealths.

Although there have been rumors and reports going around, it looks very much as though the reorganization of a couple of departments of the State government and the organization of some bureaus under the Governor has not shown any inclination to make changes or to upset things.

Dauphin county has two new residents. The first is Governor Sprull Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. George H. Ashley, State Geologist, both of whom have made Harrisburg their home for the winter. The second is an official records as of Harrisburg, Dauphin county.

One of the interesting things in connection with the primary was brought here by men connected with the State government is the failure of the Prohibition party to make county or municipal nominations. A number of rifles and one automatic had completely disappeared, as well as one man. He had been out in front of the group as the winter observation and listening post and where his sand bag reveted hole had been, there was now simply a huge shell crater.

THAT GUILTIEST FEELING



No Wonder Germany Quit

"Night after night during the early part of August patrol came in and reported a hidden Boche machine gun which was raising the devil with them. We finally got the machine gun, but it was too late. We found we could not reach it with the stokes mortars, and it was so hidden behind hills and woods that the little gun never got to be reached. So the only thing we could do was to get the artillery on the job and I requested that they destroy the machine gun. In a couple of hours a young captain of the 155 millimeter howitzers (6-inch) came up to my headquarters and wanted to see the effect of the firing. He had a telephone strung up into a big tree and the captain and I then went up. He called his battery and remarked: 'Y speaking, I had a telephone strung up, said cryptic remarks meaning that Captain Donnelly was speaking; that he was in position watching another mess of flying bombs and minutes passed and a shell went screeching overhead, landing with a cloud of black smoke and a huge pillar of mud about 100 feet high. The machine gun emplacement. The captain spoke into his phone 'over, one hundred, line.' I remarked 'gotcha, Steve! A bomb had just hit the machine gun directly beyond with no correction needed to either side.' 'Right you are!' my friend answered. 'The machine gun emplacement and this time it hit about a hundred meters in front. This time the correction was short, one hundred meters. I waited for the old familiar whoosh, and soon it came. When the third shell hit there was an entirely different mess of debris thrown up. The machine gun was white fragments, evidently concrete. In my ear came a cool voice, 'A hit! Fire for effect!' And then the captain said 'I had a phone strung up and that part of the landscape of northern France contained in a radius of about twenty-five yards from the machine gun emplacement began to rapidly disappear. Believe me! things were happening. At the end of ten minutes no human being would ever have believed that there had been a machine gun emplacement in that churned up, shell shocked piece of ground. When the firing had ceased I was satisfied that there was no further trouble from that particular locality. But the trouble was that evidently our Teutonic friends did not appreciate the little fireworks display the captain and I had viewed from the upper story of a big pine tree, for about an hour later they proceeded to drop about two hundred of their own six inch shells into one of my company groups. Naturally at the conclusion of the battle the machine gun emplacement had completely disappeared, as well as one man. He had been out in front of the group as the winter observation and listening post and where his sand bag reveted hole had been, there was now simply a huge shell crater. Right next to that appearing in my mind I was another shell hole. Three or four of us were looking around for some sign of the missing man and climbed into the adjoining shell hole. We stood there talking about him when suddenly there was a movement under our feet as though a big mole were burrowing around. We all stepped back with amazement and out of a cascade of dirt there arose the missing seventeen-year-old man. He was a pretty pasty green, eyes as big as saucers and he looked nearly scared to death, but not even scratched. It seems a shell had burst, making the shell hole in which we found him, and he had been literally blowing him over into the first hole and then successive explosions had proceeded to completely bury him alive. When he heard us talking English it suddenly occurred to him that possibly he wasn't dead yet, so he stood up to see and found himself not only alive but still whole."

Table with 2 columns: Rank, City, and 1910 and 1919 population figures for various cities.

The Hour of Fate

[Victor Mordock in Association Men] What is the hour of fate in a young man's life? I should say 7 p. m. That hour is the springboard from which most men leap to success or fall off to failure. I am also convinced that 7 p. m. is the fork in the roads, one of which leads to character and the other to the lack of it. There are twenty-three other hours in a day, but there is no hour so potent as this 7 p. m. Why? This is the answer: a man's waking hours are divided between leisure and work. The majority of mankind, 7 in the evening marks the end of work and the beginning of leisure. It is the hour when a man makes a choice of the leisure he will spend. It is a cold blooded proposition, but it is true. Genius is 99 per cent. hard work and the best of leisure is a shift from one kind of work to another kind of work. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men who win in this world use the time, when they are not at work, in activities which look like work to the loser.

As to Article X

[David Jayne Hill in the North American Review] We may rightly refuse to deal with any proposal that would amend the national law until it has made reparation and acknowledges its authority. We should, undoubtedly, bring all our available forces to bear against any nation that criminally breaks its legal engagements; and we may properly lend such aid as we are at the time reasonably able to lend a nation that is the victim of criminal aggression; but to become the guarantor of possessions the acquisition of which was involuntary, or of the consummation of future transactions of which we may not even be aware, is not only wholly outside our national obligations, but it is a violation of the only principles upon which international peace and harmony can ever be permanently organized. Unless our ideals are respected, our voice and our resources might prove more helpful to the true interests of mankind if left entirely under our own control, with no prospect of future satisfaction through exposure to the charge of being faithless to obligations which we ought never to have assumed.

A Long, Long Time (From Kansas City Star). Uncle Johnny Shell of Kentucky is 121 years old. He can remember when Bryan wasn't running for President.

Growth of Our Cities

Estimates taken on the eve of the official ten-year census and based upon reliable reports show a startling increase in the population of American cities. In 1910, the census showed only four cities in the United States with one-half million or more inhabitants. To-day, if the federal census last year verifies estimates, there are thirteen. The New York Herald has published the following table showing the estimated growth of the twenty larger American cities in the last nine years:

Table with 2 columns: Rank, City, and 1910 and 1919 population figures for various cities.

A great part of the growth of New York City is explained by the great increase in the number of residents of foreign birth or of foreign parentage. New York's population, as classified by the Herald as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Population, White, foreign born, and other categories.

Irish Balk on Prince

[From the New York World.] When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visits New York he will be the guest of the city only in a manner of speaking, unless many of the aldermen change their minds, which does not seem probable. There is a firm determination among these aldermen that no city money shall be appropriated for the reception of the royal visitor.

Something resembling an aldermanic strike threatened the other day because Mayor Hylan in his letter explaining the need of funds for entertaining General Pershing spoke of other distinguished visitors who are to come here shortly, including the Prince of Wales and another across the room answered: "That won't get my vote." A little later Alderman Palmer, Republican, asked President Moran if any part of the \$10,000 was to be spent on the reception of the prince. Mr. Moran replied somewhat emphatically in the negative.

Less Efficiency

[From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press] Some Boston authority, eminent no doubt, but lost to memory at the moment, issued a statement which dealing with labor production, took the ground that efficiency, after all, was the only accurate measure and wages were negligible. If wages, for example, increased 30 per cent and efficiency increased 50 per cent, the situation was vastly improved. This is axiomatic, of course. From the authority went on to assert, rather than to prove, that labor efficiency had enormously increased since the beginning of the war and that the same increase in efficiency was to be spread out for our delectation.

Unfortunately the facts are not all in corroboration of the assertion. The steel industry, commonly said to be the barometer of all industry, the reverse has been asserted. Reports by the several steel concerns show that since the beginning of the war steel wages have advanced an average of 170 per cent, and at the same time efficiency has increased an average of 50 per cent. If this is true, the labor cost of the average ton of steel produced has increased approximately 22 per cent. The steel corporation show that in 1902 it paid an average wage of \$717 per man, or \$14.70 per ton of steel produced, while in 1913 this average wage had increased to \$1,685 and to \$32.68 per ton of steel. The figures indicate a distinct lessening of labor efficiency at a time when increased production is acknowledged to be the world's greatest necessity.

When You Travel Through Town in a Street Car on Your Way to the C. C. and Dressed in Your Knicks While Other Men are Normal in Appearance and on Their Way to Work, One Feels Rather Conspicuous Doesn't One?



Dr. Finegan's Going a Loss

[Schenectady Union-Star.] It is not probable that the generalty of citizens of New York state realize that the vast public service that Dr. Thomas E. Finegan has rendered public education and the magnitude of the loss in his departure. He left this week the office of deputy commissioner of education at Albany to become head of the school system of Pennsylvania.

The Keystone state pays a compliment to the Empire state in selecting Dr. Finegan to reorganize the school system in the land of William Penn. Under the present system the Keystone state pays a compliment to the Empire state in selecting Dr. Finegan to reorganize the school system in the land of William Penn. Under the present system the Keystone state pays a compliment to the Empire state in selecting Dr. Finegan to reorganize the school system in the land of William Penn.

The highly complex job that has been assigned to you may understand when you stop from one of those immense public schools in the metropolis, a city in itself, where hundreds of children from the homes of those who have made the city are made into good Americans—step from one of those schools to a little district schoolhouse back on the hills, where in one room four or five generations of native-born Americans have been trained. Dissimilar as they are, both these schools are part of the day's work largely because Dr. Finegan co-ordinated them.

The schools of the Empire state doubtless are a long way from what they ought to be, but they are vastly nearer their ideal than they were when the blacksmith's boy up in Montgomery county got the idea that he'd like to be a school teacher and help along education.

He goes now to one of the highest salaried educational positions in the country, and now New York must look out or better they are vast run away with the scholastic honors.

It's a Long Road

[Forbes Magazine.] American business men should take note of the fact that the British House of Commons has adopted an amendment to its profiteering bill which would increase the penalty when Britain, "a nation of shopkeepers," to quote Napoleon's historic phrase, adopts such drastic regulations. The amendment, which we expect, what may we not expect, here, now that the public have started in earnest to wage war against the business community to establish the capacity ruthlessly practiced during and even more especially since the war? The amendment which the House would sell to consumers surplus war supplies was received, coupled with the extraordinary stamped by the public to purchase the goods, reveals how keenly the people feel about this whole question of living costs and profiteering. The truth is that the Government would very likely lead to something more than corrective measures; vengeance may be demanded. The sins of the profiteers are likely to be visited upon not only the guilty profiteer, but upon business men who have conducted their operations with honesty and self-restraint.

Loss to Profession [From the Kansas City Star] The Washington correspondent occupies a position of very great responsibility in that he must interpret to his readers the developments in national and international affairs. He must be a man of ability and integrity sufficient to establish himself in the confidence of the biggest men in the Nation so they will talk freely to him, knowing that his confidence will not be abused. And he must have such a grasp of affairs that he can point out the significance of matters that might appear trivial to the casual observer. The man of this type was Ben F. Allen, correspondent for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, who was killed in an automobile accident while accompanying the presidential party in Oregon recently. He had been long in Washington, had a wide acquaintance among public men, and had made a strong impression through his intelligence, his high ideals and his integrity. The people of Ohio whom he served and the newspaper profession suffer a severe loss in his death.

Evening Chat

Plans for the formation in Harrisburg of the new post of the American Legion and which it is expected will make it one of the largest and most influential in Central Pennsylvania, call to mind the fact that Pennsylvania's capital was among the earliest to organize a grand army of the Republic. A few weeks after the first post was formed in the middle west a preliminary meeting was held in Harrisburg. This was in the fall of 1866 and the next April the post was formally organized, received the charter and was named. The fact that it was among the early ones of the hundred which were formed in that period is shown by its low number of 58. At first it had 650 of the largest memberships in the central section, but this was a large that a year or so later, was established. Post 520 was formed in the colored men later on. Post 58 and Post 116 have had the same meeting places for many years, in fact Colored Block has been so identified with Post 58 that it was called G. A. R. Block for a time.

Girard in the Philadelphia Press has this interesting paragraph about a man who has been a great walker and on some of his rambles in the woods about Harrisburg has noticed some squirrels on the ground. He brought some of them to the park and the squirrels had an afternoon party. Since then he has made further observations and the denizens of the park are changing a little for another item of their natural food.

Squirrels in Capitol Park are getting a change of diet through the kindness of the Postman, the lawyer, Mr. Eastman is a great walker and on some of his rambles in the woods about Harrisburg has noticed some squirrels on the ground. He brought some of them to the park and the squirrels had an afternoon party. Since then he has made further observations and the denizens of the park are changing a little for another item of their natural food.

For an intense memory there has been little of the former betters reported, at least on the local tickets. There were some bets on the Philadelphia contest and several pretty good steds, but the business ends in the business section. Only one freak bet on the city treasurer's report was reported and that makes a man buy five or two cent cigars every morning for two weeks.

Governor William C. Sprull has received a letter from Colonel John Price Jackson, who is in the Army after from the outbreak of Armenia with the Harbord Mission. Colonel Jackson is in charge of labor and distribution in other countries. He will probably not return to Pennsylvania for months to come.

Judging from the inquiries being made a number of Harrisburg men who are in the Army and have been away from home for some time are back for the official welcome. A number of men heard from and the number of men in the city who will be enlisted to participate in the welcome, there will be one of the most interesting parades ever seen here and every branch of the service will be represented.

The decision of the State Council of the Royal Arcanum to hold the biennial meeting of the Pennsylvania Grand Council in this city hereafter is a fine tribute to Harrisburg hospitality and accommodations. It is the first fraternal organization of importance to determine upon the city as a permanent headquarters, a logical choice in view of the railroads and provisions of good hotel accommodations. There will probably be other organizations to do the same. It is also notable that the meeting at which this action was taken was the first to be held here by the State Council.

Youngsters of Harrisburg do not seem to be able to wait for the opening of the school libraries which the Harrisburg Public Schools will place in 21 school houses next month and they are trooping to the Library to take out books and to look up facts about various things. Some of the boys and girls appear to be greatly interested in the nature study, judging from their inquiries and from indications the city will be able to furnish plenty of aviators before many years go by. About every fifth boy wants a book on airplanes with some interested in submarines.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—John Wanamaker is a member of the Philadelphia committee to meet Cardinal Mercier and escort him to the Quaker City. —Dr. C. J. Marshall, former State veterinarian, will devote himself hereafter to work at the University of Pennsylvania, which he has taken up again after a long absence. —The Rev. Dr. Hugh T. Kerr, honored by election to a national church organization, is a Pittsburgher. —C. L. Huston, the Coatesville manufacturer, is chairman of the commission of the Presbyterian Church on Evangelism. —Charles M. Schwab speaking at the Blair County Fair, recognized many of his boyhood friends. —Judge John M. Patterson, of Philadelphia, has gone to the seashore for a rest.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg had many men in the overseas battleship fleet? HISTORIC HARRISBURG —At this time in 1862 Harrisburg was filled with men summoned here for emergency military service. The Planet Carnegie (From the Westminster-Gazette) Mr. Carnegie shared an almost unique honor with the Empress Eugenie in having a planet named after him during his lifetime. Two of the remarkable family of minor planets situated between the orbit of Jupiter and Mars were named Carnegie and Eugenie.