

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

We bear our own burdens more easily when we help others to bear theirs.—MARY A. LIVERMORE.

KEEP THEM STRAIGHT

ATTORNEY GENERAL SCHAFER and State Banking Commissioner Fisher told representatives of the Philadelphia Tenants' Protective Association they mean to see to it that Pennsylvania Building and Loan Associations comply strictly with the provisions of the law under which they operate.

The building and loan association was created for the specific purpose of supplying the man who desires to own his home with the means of purchase. It was not designed to finance large real estate purchases, however desirable that may be at times even with associations doing business on a legitimate basis.

There are difficulties in the way of bringing the offenders to justice, but the very fact that the State authorities have announced their attention of going after the law-breakers or evaders will have a beneficial effect on the situation.

SEE WHO'S HERE

WELL, well, folks, just see who's here! No less a personage than the old friend who advises us to "do your Christmas shopping early." This time it is the New York Telegraph that waves the warning sign and bids us get busy.

GENERAL STRIKES

THE time is inopportune for a general strike," the Central Labor Union of Boston announces in explaining why it is not supporting the strike of the policemen in that city. It might have gone further and said the time is never opportune for a general strike.

AN INALIENABLE RIGHT

THE American colonies declared their independence in order that the inhabitants might be free to enjoy their inalienable rights—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Government was organized in constitutional form in order to protect those rights.

The Boston police put themselves beyond pardon when they left the city at the mercy of the criminal classes. They lost public support

and sympathy, without which no strike can succeed, the moment they left their posts. To have declared a general strike to enforce police demands would have been suicidal to union labor interests in Boston, and the heads of the Central Union were wise enough to see it.

GOOD ADVICE

THE Labor World, of Pittsburgh, a newspaper devoted to the interests of labor in America, is trying to anchor the swaying sentiments of alien workmen and to lead them to understanding that there is no place like America, no place where opportunity is greater or where better chance to make a decent living offers, even under present abnormal conditions.

Europe is bankrupt financially and a wave of Bolshevism has swept into every country there. Food and clothing are so abnormally high in Europe that there is having trouble in sustaining its present population with the bread of life.

Cotton and woolen goods are not to be had, so the people are in a rage. Money is very scarce, and a poor quality costs \$2 a pound. Sugar, tea, coffee and other luxuries are not to be had.

The war taxes are five times higher than they are in America. New farm implements are not to be had at any price.

Industry is at a standstill and wages are so far below the standard of last year that you would not be satisfied. Send for your friends and relatives and stay in America, where peace and plenty reign, with years of prosperity and good times ahead of you!

This, of course, was written for the benefit of the alien who may be tempted to leave these shores to try his fortunes in his old home, and very good advice it is. Wise labor leaders want these men to remain with us, both for their own sakes as well as for ours.

But the messages the Labor World addresses to foreign workmen is excellent reading for disgruntled Americans, as well. We are apt to become discouraged over the difficulties of present day conditions. Prices are high and taxes oppressive. Making ends meet is a daily puzzle.

ARMENIA AGAIN

W. EDWARD RAFFERTY, just returned from Armenia, writes that a quarter-million Christian people are in starving condition there. The need is great and thousands of these must die unless America sends them food.

The cry of two hundred and fifty thousand fatherless, motherless children is the nation's greatest challenge to the youth of America. Probably one hundred thousand of these do not know their names. Even rejected in our schools and homes, living on grass and the girl, every American boy and girl should know the name of the child who has a home and parents should know the name of the child who has no home.

GENERAL STRIKES

THE time is inopportune for a general strike," the Central Labor Union of Boston announces in explaining why it is not supporting the strike of the policemen in that city. It might have gone further and said the time is never opportune for a general strike.

A general strike can not succeed in the United States and no condition can arise that would warrant it. No man who is truly American would for a moment consider such a move, for a general strike is next door to revolution, and a revolutionist is a man to be shot on sight as a traitor to the best government man has ever devised.

The Central Labor Union of Boston simply yielded to the inevitable. There can be no reason for a unionized police force. Civil service takes care of police needs and anything beside can be threshed out between their own representatives and those of the public, whose safety they have taken oath to preserve.

Their duty is to protect the public, regardless of rank or station, and they cannot be subservient to the orders of labor leaders. They cannot serve two masters, and the public comes first.

Politics in Pennsylvania By the Ex-Committeeman

Few questions of the many growing out of the count of the votes cast at the primary have attracted more attention throughout Pennsylvania than the proposition that what is known as a "tick" or "check" mark has the same value in marking of a ballot as the "X" established by usage, custom and statute, which ruling has been made by Philadelphia Judges sitting in the election court in the Quaker City.

For the time being this question has overshadowed in the minds of many who follow politics in this State the intricate situation which has developed through the opening of John R. K. Scott for the opening of numerous ballot boxes, the discovery of blunders and what are classed by some individuals and newspapers as worse in certain wards and the closing of the polls.

The Philadelphia Record says concerning the ruling: "The judges yesterday handed down a decision which is considered revolutionary, as far as the compilation of primary votes is concerned. They ruled that a pencil marking, commonly referred to as a 'tick,' has the same weight and effect as a cross in the marking of a ballot. The question came up when it was found that 23 ballots in the Nineteenth division of the Second ward bore the tick marks instead of the ordinary crosses.

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The Evening Ledger joins the Philadelphia Inquirer and Bulletin in demanding a clean up on election day. The day of the personally conducted election is almost past.

Not only in Scranton, but in various other cities, results have been changed by the official count and there has been much dismay among some candidates. In Uniontown the county director candidates are none those thought nominated.

Cambria county judges have refused to order ballot boxes reopened, although it was held that the county commissioners numbered both ballots and stubs. Johnston papers intimate that there may be formal contests.

The general attitude of judges is that ballot boxes can not be opened on imaginary errors, but that there must be a bona fide error.

By 26 votes Councilman D. J. Campbell has been declared the fourth nominee for council in Scranton. There were 24 candidates in the field and four were nominated. The opening of ballot boxes from borough districts in Mayfield and Olyphant brought a switch in the vote of four candidates for the Republican nomination for school directors. The two men shown to have been nominated by the sealed ballot were lost out on the recount in court.

In Bucks county the official count showed that not enough officers were present in several districts, and upon using their supply borrowed from others. West Bristol township, for instance, exhausted their supply of ballots and borrowed from Bristol borough. Several up-county districts which ran short of official ballots used sample ballots instead. This procedure has raised the question whether other than official ballots cast are legal and can be counted and may be a question for the courts to decide.

The Public Ledger speculates about what the Governor will think about the ruling. Was working for the Philadelphia Judgeship election, the Governor having said that he would regard any organized effort against sitting judges as an affront to the State. The paper now showing that Vare men in certain wards voted heavily for Eugene C. Bonnell, who was most emphatically not nominated by the Governor. The Governor has said nothing, but has been interested in the returns. The Ledger remarks: "Vare knifing of the First, a 'Keynote' directed by Governor Sprout failed to do them any injury in Tuesday's primary. Judge Joseph P. McCullen, in the Court of Pleas; Court; the George H. Brown, in the Orphans' Court, and Judges Thomas F. McNichol and Charles E. Bartlett, in the Municipal court, were nominated and virtually elected despite the opposition of the Organization. Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court candidates for judgeship go on the ticket in general elections unless they receive 51 per cent of the total vote cast in the primaries. All four received the necessary 51 per cent and consequently will go into office without further contest."

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?

AFTER A BUNCH OF TOURIST "FRIENDS" DROP IN UNEXPECTEDLY FOR THE WEEK END - AND FRIEND WIFE INFORMS YOU THERE IS ONLY ONE THING FOR YOU TO DO AND THAT IS TO SLEEP ON THE DAVENPORT FOR THE NEXT THREE NIGHTS - AND YOU NEARLY DISLOCATE YOUR NECK



AND YOU JUST ABOUT FREEZE YOUR FEET



No Wonder Germany Quit By MAJOR FRANK C. MAHIN Of the Army Recruiting Station

"Most people seem to think that the multi-colored devils you see on the left shoulders of our returned overseas men are something new."

As a matter of fact the particular patterns used are new, but the idea is so old that it goes back before the days of history. In the days of the barbarians the men from a certain village, clan, or district would each wear the tail of a raccoon, a boar's tusk, or some similar device that marked them as belonging to a particular group. In the days of the early Egyptians the men of a corps each wore the sign of Isis, Osiris, or some other God. Each Roman legionary wore a geometrical device of the same design as the standard borne by the legion's standard bearer. The standard of the legion corresponded to a present day flag. During the middle ages, as heraldry came into being, family or local crests or coat-of-arms. Before the days of the personally conducted election is almost past.

END TO NOTED OLD SHIP The Richmond, in Farragut's Fleet at New Orleans, to Be Scrapped.

In a few days the U. S. S. Richmond, once a part of Admiral David G. Farragut's fleet, will be consigned to the scrap heap. After long service as a training ship the vessel has been sold by the Government to a Philadelphia firm of metal dealers. The Richmond, once the flower of the American Navy, on her last voyage will depart from Norfolk and sail up the Delaware to Bridesburg, Pa., where she will be scrapped.

No "Innocent Bystanders" Dooley Sees the World

Efforts to represent the State constabulary of Pennsylvania as hirelings, eager and ready to interfere with the liberty of the people, are wholly unwarranted by their present activities and their past history. Nothing is more dastardly than the way in which a certain class of radical labor agitators apply such epithets as "Cossacks" to the troops of the constabulary. These leaders know better; but they assume that they can stampede the more ignorant by the spiteful denunciation of a splendid group of State employees who merely obey the constituted authorities and only act to preserve law and order and the common rights of every citizen.

THE BLUE JAY

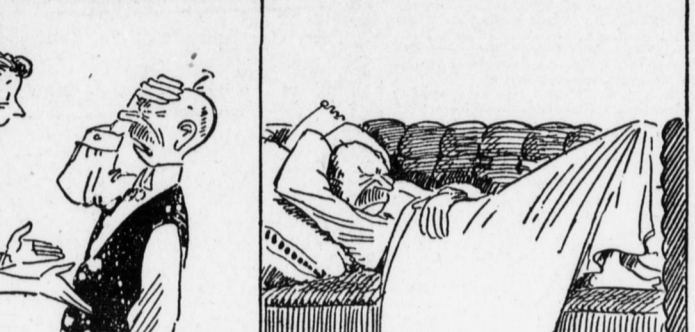
Villon among the birds is he, A bold, bright rover, bad and free; Yet not without some loveliness As makes the curse upon him less. If I lacked blossoms were a-wing, If I was venturing, we should see Heaven's bright-blue chloery Come rifting by, we would forgive Some little sins, and let them live!

A Suggestion to De Valera

According to an American report China raises a tariff on the ticket annually. An expert statistician calculates that, if the whole 100 million were gathered together in a flock and their tails pulled, very little would be heard of the Irish question.

By BRIGGS

AFTER A BUNCH OF TOURIST "FRIENDS" DROP IN UNEXPECTEDLY FOR THE WEEK END - AND FRIEND WIFE INFORMS YOU THERE IS ONLY ONE THING FOR YOU TO DO AND THAT IS TO SLEEP ON THE DAVENPORT FOR THE NEXT THREE NIGHTS - AND YOU NEARLY DISLOCATE YOUR NECK



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The Boston Outbreak

What is happening in Boston can happen in any other large American city in like circumstances. The great majority of the people there as elsewhere are predisposed to law and order and never need the restraints of law translated into terms of physical force. But it is equally true that a nucleus exists in every city in respect for the personal and property rights of others only by compulsion, and when that is withdrawn they revert at once to the control of primitive instincts.

For this situation of general mob rule and riot and looting and murder the Boston police, organized as a labor union and acting as such in affiliation with other labor unions, stand forth as wholly responsible. They knew exactly what would result from their action. They deliberately invited such a result. They made the certain consequences all the more immediate and widespread by the very publicity and concert of their action so carefully and showily calculated. They not only deserted their sworn duties in the face of the enemy, but they did worse than that. They invited the precise time when the city was to be disarmed and delivered over to the mob.

Wages and Production

Wages are not money. Wages are the commodities into which a day's work will exchange. If, to live the American people need 110,000,000 loaves of bread and 110,000,000 pounds of provisions a day, and the production, through whatever cause, fell to 55,000,000 loaves of bread and 55,000,000 pounds of other food you might raise average money wages to \$50 a day, but that would not add a single ounce to the provisions. The American people, on whatever money wage, would have to go hungry. It increases its cost of living—mankind must increase its production. Under the laws of nature there is no escape by a people from that economic compulsion. When labor increases its production it has the right to insist upon getting that increased production as its reward. If labor alone achieved the increase, it ought to exercise that right. In the possession of its faculties it will exercise it. But it will demand full wages for what it has produced, what does not exist, and never get it.

Why the Prices Are Up

With the men wearing kilts and getting tired of working, women forgetting cooking and the family demanding the services of a chauffeur, with everybody studying production as its reward, it is not everybody else—why shouldn't I follow have to have more money to keep up the pace? A young man, the older one, who works four days in the week then on two days, to spend what he has made, will probably complain the longest and the loudest of hard times and the high cost of living. He spent most of his time in spending what he has earned and has received. He puts none of his earnings in the bank. So that his pocket gets rid of it, fearful that it might burn holes in his pockets.

THE BLUE JAY

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The Story of Midas

Midas, favored of his god, Walking on the autumn sod, Touched the field of goldenrod. Bright it gleamed on every side, Glimmered far and shimmered wide Over all the land to bide. Gold he sniffed with every breeze, Midas started in to wheeze, Snuffle, snort and weep and sneeze. Keener still his anguish grew Till he cried in sorrow true: "Gods, take bag your gift! Acheoo!"

Not That One

The Kaiser's late war-kitchen is to be added to the trophies at the Smithsonian Institution. It is a field affair, of course, and not to be confused with the culinary department in which Wilhelm and his generals cooked the goose of Imperial Germany.

Evening Chat

Bernard Brady, who is now a resident of the United States Soldiers' Home at Washington, has sent official papers from the War Department for record in the Pennsylvania State Capitol which officials of the State Government believe make him the youngest soldier, the youngest soldier in the Union armies. The documents, which have been passed upon by the Adjutant General of the United States Army, give the age of Brady when enlisting as a drummer boy in the Fifty-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers as eight years and eleven months. About his enlistment papers gave his age as fifteen. Brady's claim makes him younger than were several other men who became notable as youthful soldiers in the army of the Union, among them the late Captain John C. Delaney, long State factory inspector. General Delaney, a veteran who figured at the fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and Daniel A. Clemmons, a Lancaster farmer who received the Seventy-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers July 13, 1863, after following the regiment for some time because of his family. General Delaney, who was born in New York, Va., October 17, 1812, giving his age as fifteen; but that he was born in New York, Va., October 17, 1812, and baptised the following November 30. After the war Brady went to Wyoming county, but soon entered the regular army, serving in the Fourth and other infantry regiments. While in the army he lost a leg and for years has lived at the Soldiers' Home. Jacob Stauffer, of the Adjutant General's Department, who has looked up many records of soldiers, believes that Brady can safely lay claim to being the youngest soldier in the United States Army. He has studied the papers and Adjutant General Frank D. Beary intends to see the veteran when in Washington.

According to reports coming here from western counties, a law passed to prevent unnatural foreigners from hunting in Pennsylvania, which was passed because of flagrant violations of the laws protecting game, has been found to be in conflict with the foreigners in various industrial districts. In Mercer county the homes of foreigners were searched under a law forbidding aliens to own or possess arms. During the war this law was invoked in this city by the late Dr. Joseph Kalbros, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Commission, on general principles and he took dozens of guns and revolvers from foreigners in Sibletown and other sections of the city. Many were taken in nests of bad foreigners in Bedford and other counties during the war and now it is coming in heavy on the foreign element which has armed itself and is making the trouble in the steel districts.

It is not everyone who can pay out a two and a half-dollar gold piece for a penny in street car fare in Philadelphia, in ten minutes. Here is the story of a man who made a West Shore turn, illustrating how street car conductors can win and how the passengers can lose. One Railway cars were speeding up toward Camp Hill the other evening when the conductor suddenly called out a two and a half-dollar gold piece in mistake for a penny. The conductor was counting up his cash and spotted a two and a half-dollar gold piece in mistake for a penny. The conductor was counting up his cash and spotted a two and a half-dollar gold piece in mistake for a penny. The conductor was counting up his cash and spotted a two and a half-dollar gold piece in mistake for a penny.

Dr. Finegan's Congress

Doctor Finegan, the new State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is reported as expressing the opinion that there should be no adjustment of the work of the schools to meet the new conditions that have arisen as a result of the war. He has called a conference of men and women interested in education to meet in Harrisburg in November and to discuss the question for which he has called the conference. He has called a conference of men and women interested in education to meet in Harrisburg in November and to discuss the question for which he has called the conference.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Senator C. J. Buckman, of Bucks county, a party president in the last Senate, was here on legal business. Mayor A. M. Hoagland, of Williamsport, who is a candidate for re-election in the next Legislature, will all have the same rank as far as that goes. State laws and city ordinances do not seem to have any terror for some automobile drivers and motorcycle operators when it comes down to operating with cutouts open. They do it every day, and night. Present Derry, Cameron and some times on Sixth streets. The way some of the cars are driven is enough to make any nervous driver who has a cutout open it is worse. The motorcycle drivers that dash along the river drive with cutouts open seem to have no fear of anything. They need a few policemen in plain clothes to bring home a lesson.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg's war gardens were among the most productive of any city of its size in the country? Historic Harrisburg—Canal boat service began here just about 90 years ago.

Rewards For Mercy and Truth

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee; bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thine heart; so shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man.—Proverbs iii, 3 and 4.