

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1919

The time is short; then be thy heart a brother's.

To every heart that needs thy love in aught;

Soon thou must need the sympathy of others;

The time, the time is short.—HEBERIAN BUTTERWORTH.

WHAT THE CHURCHES DID

IN THE summing up of the community activities during the war period one naturally thinks of the splendid work of the churches and religious organizations generally. These were back of the Government at every point.

Ministers and people were actively identified with the various agencies and all the welfare work, pulpits and churches were thrown open to those who had charge of the several Liberty Loan and other drives in the interest of the financing of the Government, and in the self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the Nation these religious bodies were found exerting their utmost strength for the furtherance of the Government's plans and purposes.

Not only did pastors labor at home; they went abroad in several instances for welfare work with the fighting forces and many of them spent weeks in the camps of this country doing fine work and earning the good will of all who observed their patriotic activities.

GERMAN TOYS

THEY are all set up over in England because they fear an invasion of Germany toys which will wipe out the new industry started there, and they are planning a boycott of "the little tin soldier" and other kiddie playthings made in Germany.

And over here Senator Hitchcock is ripping the blue empirean with demands that the Peace Treaty be railroaded through so we can hustle German toys to American babies, and German goods to everyone else.

YES, WHY DID HE?

THE six votes of Great Britain in the League assembly really amount to only one, as Mr. Wilson would have his audience believe, why did Lloyd George seek them?

THE SCOUTS

WHAT would Harrisburg do without its Boy Scouts?

They again demonstrated during the welcome home celebration that they are even more efficient in keeping order than the police themselves.

SHADE TREE ORDINANCE

CITY COUNCIL should not hesitate another minute in passing a shade tree ordinance in harmony with the State law.

changed policy of public utility corporations, and whatever opposition formerly came from this source is no longer exerted against the shade tree act.

A Harrisburg firm is to build the great State Memorial Bridge, which is a compliment to the city, for the job is one to make even the biggest contractors pause and consider.

THE LAST WAR DRIVE

THE LAST War Drive will start next Monday.

All of the money we gave during the war, and we may say without boasting that we gave generously, although often not as much as we might have given, went for the support of the men with the colors, and for their safety and comfort.

To buy a Liberty Bond—just one little bond—required an expenditure of \$50. To meet the demands of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and those other war service agencies we gave in fifties and hundreds. And now the Chamber of Commerce Memorial Committee comes with a request for only \$20 for each soldier, sailor or marine who served during the war.

Our men acquitted themselves wonderfully well at the front. All of them were brave, some of them were promoted for courage, others were decorated with war crosses for gallantry on the field of action, many were wounded or killed. We at home went "over the top" in every campaign. We can do no less now. Our patriotism and loyalty are challenged. We owe these men a fitting memorial. The way has been found whereby each of us may have his part without hardship on anybody. Let us go into this last War Drive with all the vim and energy we put into the many that have gone before, and show our boys by our prompt response what we think of them and their effort abroad.

WHY NOT HERE?

WHY should not Harrisburg have the pleasure of entertaining the King and Queen of Belgium?

Here is an opportunity for the Chamber of Commerce, which has done such excellent service in the past year, to increase its popularity. Other cities have extended invitations to King Albert and his consort and Harrisburg, as the capital city of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, should extend the same courtesy.

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Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

With the election of the only State officer to be voted for at the coming election assured through the general endorsement of Superior Court Judge William H. Keller, of Lancaster, men in politics are commencing to turn their attention to the State nominations for 1920.

There will then be elected a United States Senator, for which Senator Boies Penrose does not appear at this time to have any contender and it does not matter much if he had; an auditor general and a state treasurer, one supreme court justice and all of the congressmen, half of the State Senators and 207 members of the House of Representatives.

There is much talk of candidacies for the State offices and Auditor General Charles A. Snyder is widely mentioned for treasurer with the auditor generalship talk divided among half a dozen men, some of them able and well qualified.

Chief Justice J. Hay Brown's term expires in January, 1921, and his successor will be elected next year. A Supreme Court Justice cannot succeed himself. Justice John Stewart, of Franklin, will succeed to the chief justiceship when the Lancaster jurist retires.

The Brown succession is causing much discussion. There will be numerous candidates but public sentiment is going toward the point where scandals of the past are being recalled, such as have occurred in recent years when obscure men attained prominence because of the first letter of their names, are being frowned upon.

Writing in the Philadelphia Inquirer's "Who's Who" column George J. Brennan says: Judge Kunkel, of Dauphin county, stands out conspicuously as one who has been in the minds of many members of the bar for some time as an ideal candidate for the Supreme bench. The people have not forgotten the manner in which he handled himself in the great State capital graft cases and the judicial bearing which he maintained throughout those sensational prosecutions.

When the Justice of the Peace, Frazier, of Allegheny county, was nominated for the Supreme bench, his next competitor was Judge Kunkel, who with the backing of the powerful political organizations of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, polled over 93,000 votes at the popular primaries.

Judge Sadler, along with his local personal strength and the record on the part of the administration, is much talked about as a possible winner for the Supreme Court nomination. Attorney General William I. Schaffer, of Delaware county, without doubt the most talked about man for the Supreme Court of those who are not now wearing the judicial robes, has the experience as an official reporter of the Supreme and Superior Courts, his years of active practice before the courts and his long record in the State of Attorney General specially equip him for a place on the highest tribunal of the State, and unless he shall decide to retire, he is a candidate at this time who will undoubtedly make a formidable contender in the canvass for the Supreme bench.

Bucks county Democrats have re-elected County Chairman A. R. Atkinson and Treasurer Warren S. Long. When the county committee met to select a nominee for clerk of the Orphan's Court, Irvin M. James tendered his formal declaration of the nomination, and the committee, by a unanimous vote substituted the name of Harrisburg B. Thatcher, the Republican nominee, and the only soldier in the world war on the Republican ticket. This was on the Republican ticket. The world war on the Republican ticket. The world war on the Republican ticket.

E. S. Hugenburger's chances for re-election in York county will be considerably brightened as a result of the withdrawal from the Prohibition party ballot of Alderman J. H. Hugenburger, who has been substituted for the same office. Mr. May and Mayor Hugenburger were candidates for the cent primary, and Hugenburger won the primary nomination as the Republican primary and Hugenburger won with a majority of 145. May, however, was nominated by the Prohibitionists and had remained in the field would have made things interesting for Hugenburger.

Regarding the charter party in Philadelphia, the inquirer says: "The plan of McLaughlin and his co-workers it would seem, does not go far beyond an effort to elect the minor members of the Board of Commissioners and the three minor magistrates. To give appearance of a real contest they plan to put up a complete ticket."

Some interesting facts about the life of a State officer considerably against the mounting cost of living are contained in the bulletin of the bureau of foods of the State Department. The secretary of the bureau is a new type on Capitol Hill. He is an educator and not a politician and many of the politicians need to be educated to understand him. The bulletin says:

The present Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Fred Rasmussen, came to America in his young manhood and was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. As a growing boy and youth he had been engaged in the business of farming a whole family on a small farm. His thoughts naturally turned toward the soil and after a year's experience on the railroad he again turned his attention to farming, and for a year was employed on a dairy farm, taking care of twenty cows and directing a milk route or two wintering in a country school. In the winter of 1902 Mr. Rasmussen entered Iowa State College. After completing the four year course in agriculture, he accepted a position at Purdue University, having charge of the university's dairy during the ensuing two months. He likewise acted as instructor in creamery butter making. In the autumn of 1906 he joined the staff of Iowa State College and for the next year was assistant professor of dairying at that institution. In the fall of 1907 he accepted the professorship of dairying at New Hampshire College. He remained for nine years, taking up his work as professor of dairy husbandry at State College in 1916, where he remained until his acceptance of the post of secretary.

MOVIE OF A CINCINNATI FAN



LEAPS FROM BED WITH JOYOUS SHOUT.



CUTS SELF WITH RAZOR BUT STILL JOYOUS.



DAILY REMINDER FROM FRIEND WIFE ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES.



FOR ONCE DOESN'T GRUMBLE OVER BREAKFAST AND COMPLAINS F.W. ON EXCELLENCE OF CHOW.



ASTONISHES F.W. BY A GODBY HUG AND KISS FIRST IN YEARS.



BOLTS FROM HOUSE.



RUN OVER BY AUTO BUT APOLOGIZES.



GIVES MERCHANT HEART DISEASE BY PAYING BILL OF LONG STANDING.



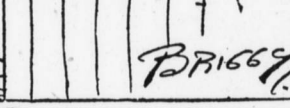
SHAKES HANDS OF STRANGERS.



GOES TO OFFICE LONG ENOUGH TO RESIGN.



TAKES STREET CAR TO B.B. PARK.



THREE HOURS BEFORE GAME.

No Wonder Germany Quit

By MAJOR FRANK C. MAHIN Of the Army Recruiting Station

The other evening I was perfectly delighted to get a copy of the German official reports of the first 24 hours of the St. Mihiel offensive. Since I had commanded an assault battalion that broke through them the first morning I have always wondered what the Boche were doing that morning to stop us and what their estimate of the situation really was. As I have always maintained, the attack came as a surprise to the Boche. The reasons for my belief were based on the statements of prisoner officers with whom I talked, and on the army intelligence report we captured the first morning. The intelligence report dated at Metz, 5 p. m., September 11, stated that we were preparing an attack which would probably develop September 26, but could not come before September 24. We took this report at 7 a. m., September 12, so we were 12 days ahead of their earliest expectations. I don't know what a surprise, I don't know what does. A number of war correspondents have written lengthy articles proving that the St. Mihiel was not a surprise, as the Boche knew it was coming and were preparing to evacuate, in fact were actually evacuating the Salient when we attacked. I now know that they did know the attack was coming, but that they had not started to evacuate. In their report they state that "when the first information of an intended hostile attack on the St. Mihiel Salient reached the army detachment, seven divisions were holding the 84 kilometer front in the Salient. We at once asked for a reinforcement of air forces, four assault divisions, two heavy artillery regiments and 10 battalions of heavy artillery, in order to prevent a deep penetration before the evacuation of the Salient was completed." They also ordered the 107th Division to relieve the 77th Division, as the latter contained about 800 Alsace-Lorraine soldiers who were a serious enemy. That agrees with our previous knowledge, as we hit the 77th Division and truly found hundreds of Alsace-Lorraine soldiers. All of this took place the 27th of August, and yet even the "efficient" German military machine had done nothing to prevent the evacuation of the Salient. The evacuation of the Salient was completed on September 12. Not one thing had been evacuated, although orders had been issued from time to time covering this subject. But on the 12th of August available reserve artillery, consisting of nine battalions of heavy guns and three batteries of field guns were ordered to start for the Salient. The left shoulder of the salient on a line from Pont-a-Mousson to Thiaucourt. As they looked at the map they started to evacuate what we called the right or eastern shoulder. That those guns got into position we well knew. I can assure you from personal observation that they were in position and had an unlimited supply of ammunition. On September 7 a plan was worked out to scatter our offensive preparations by an attack, with limited objectives, upon the southern front of the Salient, but on September 9 this plan was abandoned, as in the meantime had become the plan to go we were going to attack on both sides of the Salient. On September 10 the order was issued to commence the removal and destruction of all material in the Salient. Unfortunately the Boche, they thought they had plenty of time, so on the 11th they started to remove their material as they thought could not be removed, for destruction. Some of the unmounted batteries from near the town of St. Mihiel were started back to their second positions, and other batteries were to start that night, but didn't, as the bombardment was in full swing before they got started. Now it so happened that our attack was only to be a pinners movement at the shoulders of the Salient and not a drive in from the point. As a matter of fact there was no attack at all on the town of St. Mihiel, so the withdrawal of a couple of batteries had no effect on the engagement. To quote again the report of Lieutenant General Fuchs, "this was the situation when the enemy's attack struck the army detachment by surprise on the night of September 12-13. Tomorrow I will tell you what we did to them on the morning of the 12th."

ROADS AS A PUBLIC INVESTMENT

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

In the Telegraph for September 23, was published a news item from Sharon, Pa., telling what the people of Mercer county are doing towards road improvement. They have appropriated \$1,500,000 to be spent on a road system. It is surely gratifying to see a community awake to the serious economic loss of bad roads. Bad roads affect every phase of our national life, city and country both reflecting the affect is more noticeable in the rural districts where the actual conditions exist when the travel is by road entirely. The affect in the cities is just as noticeable if we only knew where to look for it. Bad road conditions affect bank clearances, affect produce costs, affect wholesale and retail business. Good roads bring people to town to purchase goods and deposit savings. They bring crops to railroad shipping points quicker and cheaper. Good roads encourage the use of automobiles, which in turn create accompanied economies, bad roads foster the slow old-fashioned method of hauling heavy loads on horse-drawn teams. This means that the cost of hauling is increased by inherent loss in time and money.

Dauphin county can well pattern after our friends in Mercer county in their method of raising funds for the improvement of their roads. It is a worthy of praise. But should we not give pause when spending vast sums of public money to consider that we do not spend it but invest it? Should we not see that a road financed by bonds should at least have a life equal to the bonds? It does not require a financial genius to see that if we construct roads which must be rebuilt several times before they are paid for once, that such policy will result in a financial embarrassment. Yet Mercer county is putting her money in macadam, cinder and slag roads.

Let us get behind a road campaign that will make Dauphin second to none in the State for good roads! Let us do it by building twenty-five-year concrete roads, not seven-year macadam roads. D. C. M.

McClain Recollections

In the Philadelphia Evening Ledger Col. George Nox McClain is writing an interesting series of reminiscences, some of which cluster about Harrisburg. In a recent issue this appears:

"Robert M. Sturgeon, of York, was in town last week. He was 'Bob' Sturgeon in the old days at Harrisburg. That was thirty-five years ago, when he was legislative reporter for the Harrisburg Call. Bob Sturgeon has been everything from cub reporter to editor-in-chief, and for years past has been identified in an editorial capacity with York newspapers. Mr. Sturgeon is one of the few living survivors of the corps of legislative correspondents of the session of 1855.

"Joseph Gilbert then represented the Associated Press and Thomas M. Coleman, who sometimes tried to mask his identity under the signature of 'Nameless,' which was simply his proper name spelled backward, was the Public Ledger correspondent. "Edward C. Howland was correspondent for the Philadelphia Press. He was one of the brilliant family whose last survivor, a brother, Harry Howland, of New York, died within the last couple of years. Howland was the Philadelphia and most forward political writer on several of the New York newspapers.

"William Rodemarm general correspondent, was known to newspaper people everywhere as 'the man with a hundred newspapers.' He was an indefatigable worker, who grew wealthy supplying newspapers in the State and over the country with Harrisburg news. He was afterward postmaster of Harrisburg under Cleveland.

"A. E. Watrous, of the Philadelphia News and George Welshons, of the Pittsburgh Times, were also in Harrisburg and during that session. They were two of the most forward writers I have ever known. Strangely enough, fate decreed them the same respectable end. Both committed suicide—Watrous in New York and Welshons in Harrisburg.

By BRIGGS

Psychological Tests

Following in the footsteps of Columbia University the University of Pennsylvania is trying the intelligence tests advocated as substitutes for the regular collegiate entrance examinations.

According to Dr. George Gally Chambers, director of admissions at the university, 134 applicants for admission have been subjected to the intelligence tests. All had served in the army and navy for at least a year and many of them had been overseas. Their service interferred with the completion of their usual preparatory work and for that reason the university allowed them to take the intelligence tests in place of the usual examinations.

At least ninety of these men have successfully passed the examinations and will be registered as freshmen as soon as they present certificates of discharge from the army or navy. Ten other cases were held in abeyance, to be decided upon within the next day or two. Dr. Lightner Witmer, professor of psychology, and a corps of assistants have been recording the results of the examinations, and they are to be compared with the regular entrance examinations. Their ultimate success will be determined by the mid-year examinations as compared to those students who have taken the usual tests for admission.

This comparison will be the basis for determining whether the psychological tests will be adopted generally for the entrance of Pennsylvania and several other universities introduced the intelligence tests as part of their entrance requirements last year. This is the first experiment of its kind by the University of Pennsylvania. Later in the year it is planned to give the entire freshmen class the tests and compare the results with the grades in regular monthly quizzes.

I, who laughed my youth away And blew bubbles to the sky, Thin as air and frail as dry, Opals, pearls of such desire As a saint could but admire; Now as azure as a sigh, Thin as air and frail as dry, Golden, crimson, purple, gray Moods and moments of a day— Have been say, Yes. Sailing high, Sinking low; Even so I, Pierrot, Walking Paris in a trance, With my weary feet in France And my heart in Bergamo, Loved—and lost my laughing way.

I, of course, have never had Any great amount of gold For other than my bubble, hold. Love? I have no loving plan, As a guide to best or man, Being neither poet nor mad, Just a sort of sorry lad.—William Griffith in Ainslee's Magazine.

LABOR NOTES

Ordinary factory hands in the paper mills in Sweden receive from 24 to 26 cents an hour, including a war allowance of 4 cents. In addition each married workman receives a wartime allowance of 8 cents for his wife and 4 cents for each of his children each week. These hands, therefore, receive approximately \$75 a month in all for an eight-hour day. They are better paid, and receive \$80 a month. They also enjoy the eight-hour day, and their extra allowances include a wartime bonus of \$2 for themselves, 50 cents for their wives and 67 cents for each child, per week.

Delegates of workmen and employers in the textile industry of the north of France, representing about 500 factories and 100,000 workers, have signed an agreement respecting wages and hours of work. By the terms of this agreement the employees are granted a 48-hour week, with Saturday afternoon off; that is, they will probably work eight hours Monday and nine hours every other working day of a four-hour week which will be a day of four hours' work. A few variations in the application of this agreement with respect to certain dates are provided in order to make up for lost time during holidays and the last of May. For all the establishments where salaries are paid by the day or hour the average salary of 1914 including premium is doubled and further increased 40 centimes per hour for men, 30 centimes for women and boys from 13 to 16 years and girls from 13 to 15 years. Wages for piece-work are increased in the same proportion.

Evening Chat

Harrisburg has gone over the top again. It got the habit during the war when it was having Liberty Loan drives and various other things calling for sacrifice on the part of its people and effort and patriotism, and it has not slowed down a bit now that peace has come and the boys are home and we are trying to readjust things, including our payments on the aforesaid Liberty Loans. The latest success in going beyond obligations is in cake. Harrisburg, to use the slang term, has taken the cake with cake. When the plans for the supper to the soldiers and sailors and marines of Harrisburg were made, the supper that took place along the river front and will be talked about around fire-sides all winter, there were estimates made that 500 cakes were the minimum stodge place did not know that we were going to have 3,500 lusty young fighters to feed and the committee thought that 500 cakes would allow for a fair proportion of cake after the neckless chicken and other things, and Mrs. William Jennings figured out that the slices of cake they had planned that there be enough for second and third and emergency calls. So the word went out for 500 cakes. And the cakes came. They were in cars, automobiles, in wagons, on motorcycles and on foot, in arms and in boxes. The Civic Club looked like to bake honey-cakes. 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