

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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Nothing of worth or weight can be achieved with half a mind, with a faint heart, and with a lame endeavor.—BARROW.

"SETTLED"

THE announcement is made by Premier Lloyd George that the British railway strike has been "settled." That means the men have returned to work, traffic has been resumed, the government feels it has won a victory and the workmen are satisfied.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL

THE Supreme Council at Paris appears to be anything but supreme. Who the representative of the United States in that council may be has not been officially made known, but it is reported to be dear old General Bliss, who apparently submitted to the demand that an American naval contingent should undertake to oppose D'Annunzio's program in Fiume.

Three times has the boundary line between Poland and Lithuania been laid down by the Supreme Council, and three times has the demarcation been violated by Poland, with a fourth violation now in prospect.

The Supreme Council has stood idly by and witnessed the occupation of Bucharest by Rumania, and not a hand appears to have been lifted to prevent it. The Supreme Council must have had ample information, amply in advance, of the plot to seize Fiume.

In consequence of the Fiume seizure it is now quite possible that Germany may seize Danzig and justify such action by the Fiume precedent. The insolent reply of Von der Goltz, commander of the German forces occupying the Baltic provinces in violation of the armistice terms, to the allied military commission to vacate, indicates all too plainly the frame of mind of the

German war lords whose annihilation was prevented by presidential note-writing. Von der Goltz's reply has been followed by a blockade of Germany, according to reports, but there is credible information to the effect that there are 105,000 well-equipped German troops to be found in Lithuania, Letland and along the East Prussian border, a fine nucleus for future trouble.

Several days ago there were enumerated twenty-three small wars raging in Europe, with the Supreme Council a palsied spectator and an armistice supposed to be in force. The Supreme Council, clothed with vast war powers, seems utterly incapable of handling the ferments of Europe.

ARE WE TO FAIL?

FRANKLY, the finance committee in charge of the City Memorial Fund is alarmed. The members are asking themselves: "Is Harrisburg going to fail in the last drive of the war?"

And they have very good grounds, apparently, for their fears. Only a few of the industries, lodges and clubs have sent in their quotas. Only a small number of citizens have come forward with their \$20 bills.

Unless the response is far more generous during the coming week, we shall have to admit that the plan devised does not meet with the approval of the people of Harrisburg; that they are not interested in giving small sums toward Harrisburg's memorial to its sons and daughters who served during the war.

The Telegraph does not believe that Harrisburg people are indifferent or ungrateful. If the appeal has not been met with quick response, it is because of carelessness—postponing until to-morrow what should be done to-day. That is bad, but it is not hopeless.

Every Harrisburger who has pride in his city will see to it that his industry, his lodge and he, himself, is represented in this memorial. The man or woman who cannot contribute \$20 can take out a card and collect the amount from his or her friends—thereby rendering just as worthy a service as though the money were given personally.

But, however we raise the money, it must be raised. Harrisburg simply cannot fail at this time.

THE BRIDGE LOAN

THE Telegraph is in receipt of a letter from a well-known resident of the Allison Hill district, who does not desire to have his name published, which we hope sets forth fairly well the sentiments of a great majority of the people of that locality with regard to the transfer of \$200,000 from the Walnut street to the State street bridge fund. In part he says:

I am pleased to note that the Rotary Club is stirring up interest in the passage of the \$200,000 bridge loan. I was one of those who worked hardest for a bridge at Walnut street, and I am glad to see the bridge there, but as the experts have determined that it must go at State street, I am not so bigoted as to put up my opinion against theirs. Besides, the State will give us a much better bridge than we have, and the sum would build at Walnut, and so I am out working this time for the transfer of the fund. I think that is the way many of my neighbors look at the matter and I hope that they will do the same.

Our Allison Hill friend has summed up the situation most admirably. The Walnut street proposal has been made impossible by the splendid developments which the State authorities have outlined. The Commonwealth is to spend millions of dollars in Harrisburg for park, buildings and a great bridge alone costing more than three millions, and all we as a city are asked to do is to contribute \$200,000 from the fund set aside for the erection of a bridge that never will be built under any circumstances.

It would be most discouraging to the developments in Philadelphia politics: "Interesting in the light of the conferences Mr. Moore is holding with leaders of all elements in the city is this comment of the congressman: 'A new condition of affairs exists in the Republican party in Philadelphia today, although some people do not seem to realize it.'"

GARBLED REPORTS

YESTERDAY the Harrisburg Telegraph published an Associated Press dispatch telling how two workmen had shot two steel strikers who attacked them while on their way to work. Another newspaper in this city printed a story sent out by another press association under the headlines,

"State Police Kill Two Strikers." Now the truth is that the State Police did not arrive on the scene until after the shooting had ended and had nothing to do with it. The Telegraph's account was accurate in every detail; the other was garbled. There are two lessons in this. First, if you read the Associated Press newspapers you get the plain, unvarnished truth. Second, that for the sake of law and order the State Police should not be charged with things they do not do. It is just such falsehoods that arouse labor union members to antagonism against the police, who are really the very good friends of every law-abiding citizen in the land, workmen or others.

Politics in Pennsylvania

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer's activities against the high cost of living are considered politically "significant" by the Philadelphia Public Ledger and much attention is given to the plan for holding a series of conferences in the States on the subject. The Ledger's Washington correspondent professes to see in these meetings, to be composed of mayors and district attorneys and to be called by the governor, a plan of Palmer to "swing around the circle."

It is a matter of fact, men prominent in Pennsylvania Republican party affairs and folks on Capitol Hill do not see anything politically significant in the proposed meetings. The plan for the conferences developed at the meeting of representatives of attorneys general of various states, few of whom they could be considered likely to do much to advance Palmer's chances. Among politicians who come here there is a great interest as to how Palmer will make out as a crusader against the high cost of living. Victor Burschel, former Democratic commissioner, heads the list of pre-emptors. Following his name is that of Thomas F. Harrison, who was defeated for State senator two years ago and who is now in charge of making the 1920 census in this end of the State.

Well known Democrats yesterday pre-empted "The Good Roads Party" for the county on which ticket it is expected will appear the Democratic candidates for county office, says the Scranton Republican. Victor Burschel, former Democratic commissioner, heads the list of pre-emptors. Following his name is that of Thomas F. Harrison, who was defeated for State senator two years ago and who is now in charge of making the 1920 census in this end of the State.

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

By MAJOR FRANK C. MAHIN Of the Army Recruiting Station During our 19 months of war more than 2,000,000 American soldiers were carried to France. Half a million of these went over in the first 13 months and a million and a half in the last six months. The highest troop-carrying records are those of July, 1919, when 320,000 were brought home to America. Most of the troops who sailed for France left from New York. Half of them landed in England and the other half landed in France. Among every 100 Americans who went over 49 went in British ships, 45 in American ships, 3 in Italian, 2 in French, and 1 in Russian shipping under English control. Our cargo ships averaged one complete trip every 70 days and our troop ships one complete trip every 35 days. The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American. It reached the port of 2,600,000 deadweight tons and carried to Europe about 7,500,000 tons of cargo. The greatest troop-carrier among all the ships has been the Leviathan, which landed 12,000 men, or the equivalent of a German division, in France every month. The fastest transports have been the Great Northern and the North Pacific, which have made complete turnarounds, taken on new troops, and started back again in 19 days.

The Army Doctor

[Berton Braley, in Everybody's Magazine] He gives us pills for many ills. An' all the pills the same. No matter what a guy has got. When we get well from calomel He's slipped us by the ton. He thinks for sure he's got a cure Is something he had done. Oh, the Army Doc is a bird that's fine. He hops us over with iodine; But for all we see an' for all we knock. He's a regular fellow, the Army Doc! For when a "show" is planned, we know The Doc is on our track. Where H. E.'s rain, to soothe the pain. Of wounded, crawlin' back. He takes his chance in our advance. With surgeon's knife in hand, Where ens clouds lurk he does his work. —A job I couldn't stand. For though I've kind of a fightin' nerve, It's another sort of thing to serve In a bloody station where wounded flock. An' that is the job of the Army Doc! With probe an' splint he does his stint. Without no pest or sleep. Until he drops or something stops To get his aid. An' when he's made The nap he takes, an' when he wakes He's on the job again. There's many a simple wooden cross That marks the place of a Doctor's loss; But many a soldier's cross ain't there. Because of the Army Doctor's care. He's true blue—color that will not crock. An' I sure salute to the Army Doc!

The Way of Justice

[From the New York Times] Early on Wednesday morning James Whittings, a New Jersey negro accused of attacking a woman, was captured by a detective. He was immediately locked up in the county jail in Camden. Men were put on guard to prevent any attempt at mob violence, should it be made; and in the excited state of public feeling reflected from Omaha such an attempt might have been expected at least in communities where justice is not as new. Jersey it has long notoriously been, swift, sure, impartial. At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the man was brought into court. He waived the right of a jury trial. At 9:30 he was found guilty and sentenced to from twenty to thirty years in the State Penitentiary at Trenton. "There is no difference in the degree of this crime," the judge told the prisoner, "whether you are black or white. The crime is the same." Thus, with no question of color, with no regard almost entirely upon the man's race, and with a punishment of a great crime was made. The whole community takes notice of it; the whole community, the public sense of justice, is satisfied by it.

WELL, IT COULD HAPPEN--



THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FOURSome WERE CURIOUS TO FIND OUT WHY "MAJE" WAS SO FREQUENTLY SNEAKING BACK OF THE BUSHES AND APPARENTLY TRYING TO BALANCE A CLUB ON HIS CHIN. A CLOSER INSPECTION REVEALED THE MAJOR'S INGENUOUS DEVICE OF CARRYING A HOLLOW CLUB IN HIS BAG--THE CONTENTS OF WHICH CONTAINED BETTER THAN 2.75 %

PERHAPS because the rock bottom facts of the British railway strike settlement have not even yet come to us Americans as a complete regarded the outcome as a defeat. Lloyd George tells how the British army to meet this very strike was organized in Germany, while the guns of Europe were still echoing over its battlefields. The nation was organized against special interests--in this case the railway unions--particularly organized and singularly operating to exact tribute from the whole public--"to hold up the community," requesting the frank Lloyd George, "and strangle it into submission."

THE PUBLIC FIGHTING BACK

[From the New York Times] More significant still is the Prime Minister's announcement that this was no mere local brawl bred by chance circumstance or precipitated by sudden temper. It was a pitched battle for which both sides had made long and thorough preparation. Lloyd George tells how the British army to meet this very strike was organized in Germany, while the guns of Europe were still echoing over its battlefields. The nation was organized against special interests--in this case the railway unions--particularly organized and singularly operating to exact tribute from the whole public--"to hold up the community," requesting the frank Lloyd George, "and strangle it into submission."

The Watt Centenary

[From the Philadelphia Record] Birmingham has just finished celebrating the centenary of the death of James Watt, the founder of practical steam engineering, although he was not the first to note the expansive power of water under heat exceeding 212 degrees. That was known to the ancients and even in Watt's time there were other experimenters. All are familiar with the story of Watt's attention being drawn to the subject in his youth by stopping the mouth of his mother's kettle. It was a long time for him to evolve ideas which succeeded in harnessing this power for practical purposes. No invention in history has had such industrial and sociological value. It upset the conditions of centuries, even of millenniums, but started a new industrial era which has not been without its drawbacks. It has been hard almost entirely upon the man who has thought that machinery is a great evil because it chains human beings so long to labor, that in the time of Watt twelve to fourteen hours--and even longer--at the hand-looms were not unusual. Aside from a little energy developed by water power, the human race depended almost entirely upon its own muscles. That railways developed soon and revolutionized transportation is well known. The important fact about steam has been that so little has been developed since the days of Watt. His fundamental principles are still in use although modern engines are monsters of efficiency and power which he never contemplated. Yet the unpleasant fact remains that the waste of coal or any other fuel as applied to steam production is enormous.

Coddling Enemies

[From Kansas City Star.] It appears from the action of the Department of Justice in postponing proceedings against Emma Goldman that the Government fails to recognize any particular necessity for suppressing anarchistic teaching in the country. Together with the attitude of the War Department toward the various kinds of slackers generally grouped as conscientious objectors, dealing with known enemies within our gates is difficult to understand. When the country was at war and millions were being sacrificed every sacrifice asked by the Government to insure the victory all Americans stood together to achieve, Emma Goldman and her ilk were doing all in their power to cause America's effort to fail. By propaganda and violence they sought to make real a threatened danger to our Government and institutions greater and more to be feared than the enemy at the front. While America's young manhood was fighting the enemy who threatened danger to the safety of civilization itself depended, these domestic allies of the enemy were directing a treacherous and treasonable attack in the rear. There is no reason to suppose the ending of the war will end the seditious activities of the coddling enemies. They are still and will always remain America's enemies, dangerous in proportion as they are allowed opportunity to continue their work. The Government recognized this when it rounded them up and confined them during the war. But now they are being released. Severity is relaxed and the cases against them allowed to drift. There seems a tacit understanding that if they do not obstruct themselves too conspicuously upon the Government's notice they will not be molested. This is a dangerous policy. No reason can be found for it that does not reflect upon the courage or statesmanship of the public officials responsible for it. If these domestic enemies were dangerous at large last year they are dangerous now. They have not changed. The penalties against them should be exacted to the last letter of the law. If they are released they will be free to take their choice of believing either that the Government raised a false cry when it roused the patriotic feeling of Americans against them, or now pandering to their kind on motives that will not bear examination. It is needless to say that in neither case an attempt should be made upon the Government's part to administer as a whole derive any credit from the record.

Mark Twain's Imagination

[William W. Ellsworth, "A Golden Age of Authors" Harper's.] Mark Twain had such a vivid imagination, such a rich store of broodery, that it was a difficult task for him to tell a straight story just as it happened--he could make up one that was a myth better. Mark Twain had written. Investigation, talks with men still living who knew the facts, simply proved that the tales were not so. And Mark Twain was no liar. He had a glorious, an almost superhuman, imagination. As he approached three-score and ten he said as noted in the "Life." "When I was younger I could remember anything, whether it happened or not; but I am getting old, and I shall remember only the latter."

By BRIGGS



LITERARY NOTES

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just brought out a new and revised edition, with some important additions, of A. D. McLaren's "Germanism From Within," first published three years ago. The author is an Englishman who had spent eight years before the breaking out of the war in Germany, in intimate study of German life, people, customs and character. Previous to that time he had for 30 years been keenly interested in German history, language, literature and modern progress.

Winifred Stephens' "The France I Know"

Over a million copies of "The Beloved Captain," which the publication committee of the Y. M. C. A. reprinted in pamphlet form by permission of E. P. Dutton Co., from Donald Hankey's "Student in Arms," were distributed free by that organization among soldiers and sailors during the war. Winifred Stephens' "The France I Know," which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish at the end of this month, will be published by a thoroughly well informed and sympathetic Englishwoman of the French war time. It will tell about the spirit of the nation after the first battle of the Marne, of the work of the French Red Cross, of how the provinces organized for victory, about political parties and religious opinions about the position of women and their war work, and there will be especially interesting chapters on the new France and the new French woman that have emerged from the furnace of war. Miss Stephens, who is the author of "The Life of Madame Adam," which E. P. Dutton & Co. published last year, has lived much in France, knows all the country and its people and not merely Paris, and has devoted her life to the study of French history and literature and the interpretation of French character and to writing and lecturing upon them.

Capitol Hill's Orange Crop

Capitol Hill's orange crop is running a race with Jack Frost. There used to be half a dozen orange trees which some one with an idea of ornament rather than anything else provided for Capitol Park. The trees are small and show the effects of northern winters. The State Museum and such fruit as survives the eagerness of the squirrels to get the seeds is about the size of a crab apple at this time in October. The State Museum has a demand made that Bryn Mawr post, one of whose delegates presented the resolution, disavow it. That also met a refusal.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Col. R. M. Brookfield, formerly active in the National Guard, has been selected for military instructor at Girard College. —Luzerne county financier is active in the new business movements in that county. —Col. W. J. Crookston, formerly sanitary officer in the 6888 Central Postal Directory, is now with the State Department of Health, has been given a series of talks on practical health measures. —Dr. A. A. Hammerschlag, Pittsburgh educator, was honored at Lehigh University Founders' Day exercises. —T. A. Daly, the Philadelphia poet, is one of the speakers at many banquets these days. Daly is rapidly getting to the place where he should be. —Dr. John H. Gibbon, Philadelphia surgeon, has gone to attend the international surgeons' meeting in Belgium. —C. S. Wengard, director of Pittsburgh's community sings, says 200,000 attended them. —The Rev. F. Watson, of Johnstown, is presiding at the annual conference of the Pennsylvania district of the Brethren church. —Louis Lutes, a well known in the State some business and now at Lancaster, has been elected president of the State Hotelmen's Association.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg is headquarters for big shipments of apple butter? —HISTORIC HARRISBURG —When the line for the Pennsylvania Railroad to enter Harrisburg was surveyed farmers objected because it would cut up their lands.