

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919

Profits are legitimate only when they come from service.—WOODROW WILSON.

RIGHT, MR. FRAYNE

HUGH FRAYNE, New York labor leader, hit the nail squarely on the head when he told the State Education Conference, Thursday night, that much of the discontent of the masses can be dispelled by proper education in the public schools.

Mr. Frayne's remarks were by far the most important of the whole conference. What he said goes to the root of the whole matter. We have neglected—shamefully neglected—every-day business economics in our public schools.

So, to the man ignorant of the methods of business, the flannel-mouthed agitators have come with their half-truths and have set class against class in a manner that never would have been possible if the man on the job had understood all the facts in the case.

Now if Mr. Lodge can be content with his victory, and Mr. Wilson with his, we may be able to get some reasonable action soon on the Peace Treaty.

AGENTS OF THE DEVIL

THE "reds" of the United States are planning to send infernal machines through the mails disguised as Christmas packages.

These are the men who want to "reform" the country and give us a "model" government, and they choose the season of "peace on earth and good will toward men," when the whole world pauses to do honor to the Babe in the Manger, for their nefarious schemes.

They would do murder in the name of Jesus Christ. Beside such beasts Judas Iscariot stands out as a saint.

WHY IT COSTS MORE

PERRY county people—at least those outside the larger towns—are enjoying forty-five-cent butter and sixty-five-cent eggs, with other country produce prices equally reasonable.

But that does not mean we in the city can hope to enjoy such advantages. It would cost us time and money to go out into the country to take advantage of these bargains. Indeed, the cost would be so excessive it would not pay us to make the trip. So it is only reasonable that when others go out and bring the stuff to town for us and sell it to a grocer who sells it to us, the price of the trip, plus a profit each for the buyer and the grocer, must be added and thus we get high prices.

That is our one great trouble today—distribution. Get that down to the least number of transactions and the smallest amount of handling between producer and consumer and prices would fall at once. Very often the cost of transportation and selling are by far the largest ele-

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Not only will Dauphin county elect a Senator next year, but most of the districts adjacent to this county will have the same election, and most of the Senators, it may be said, are candidates for re-nomination. The year 1920 will have elections for Senator in odd-numbered districts, and over half of the Senate will be elected, as one or two vacancies will have to be filled.

In this county Senator Frank A. Smith is expected to be a candidate again on the Republican ticket and will be re-elected. He was chosen last winter to fill the unexpired term of Lieutenant Governor Edward E. Beideman.

In the Cumberland-Perry-Juniata-Mitchell district, December 15-16 representatives Thomas J. Ferguson, James H. Millhouse and Caleb B. Brinton, of Cumberland; Harry E. Ritter and John H. Eby, of Perry, and Representative C. G. Corbin, of Millifin, are mentioned for Republican Senatorial honors, with chances that it will be a competitive race.

In the lower Lancaster district, Senator John G. Homsher will run again and it is probable that the young girls of the city took the better thing in life—took a firm grip on her. But she had to find a place to hang her hat.

With her youthful vigor she threw herself into the work and soon became one of the principal figures of the town. A mission school supported by the Congregational Church in America was immediately founded.

Then came the war. Armenia's trouble commenced. Leaders in the sturdy little country were the first to be attacked by the persecuting Turks. Educated people held priority on the death list. Seven of the eight men on Miss Grafham's teaching staff were murdered in cold blood by the Turks.

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The caretaker had his day. Miss Grafham's day started November 11. The hate he had for Miss Grafham changed to fear. He sought safety. Without a single qualifying clause he offered to turn over the entire estate, which conservatively was estimated at \$150,000. He convinced her he had the power to turn the estate over to her.

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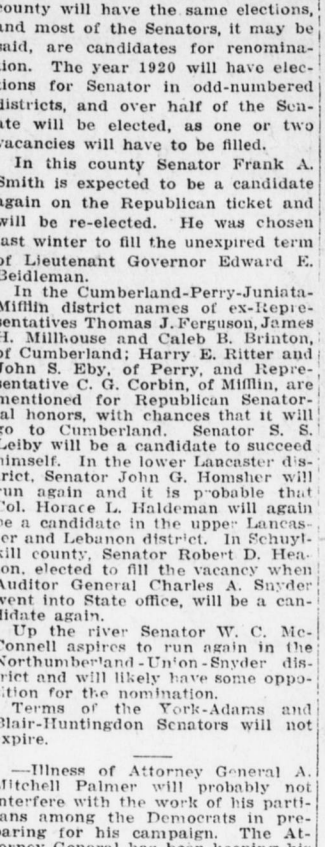
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THAT GUILTIEST FEELING

By BRIGGS



Too Dangerous

[From Kansas City Times.] "Why not try the league?" is an argument sometimes heard. "It may not do much, but at least it is a beginning."

Trying the league did not involve dangers. But the dangers outweigh any advantages that are reasonably to be expected.

The chief advantage claimed for the league is that it will prevent war by inducing nations to submit their differences to arbitration through fear of attacking the entire world.

There is no reason to suppose that the league of nations would have any more practical effect on peace than the good resolutions adopted at a mass meeting have on attacking vice.

The advantage of a league is illusory. Its dangers are real. For it would involve this country inevitably in the intrigues of European states.

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Kaiser's Estate Won

By an American Girl

Seeing Her Name on the Death List of the Turks Inspired Miss Grafham to Greater Service for Armenia—Her Fearlessness Put Fear in Heart of Wilhelm's Caretaker.

BRIGGS, vivacious American girl, with heart bubbling over with fun and the joy of living, and a soul that is crying to serve, followed a little trail through a de- serted region 150 miles into the mountainous interior of Armenia.

At the charming little city of Sivas, which has never heard the shriek of a train whistle or even a motor klaxon, Miss Mary L. Grafham wanted to hang up her hat. The balmy sunshine, the glorious sports of win- ters, the opportunity to bring to the girls of the city the better thing in life—took a firm grip on her. But she had to find a place to hang her hat.

With her youthful vigor she threw herself into the work and soon became one of the principal figures of the town. A mission school supported by the Congregational Church in America was immediately founded.

Then came the war. Armenia's trouble commenced. Leaders in the sturdy little country were the first to be attacked by the persecuting Turks. Educated people held priority on the death list. Seven of the eight men on Miss Grafham's teaching staff were murdered in cold blood by the Turks.

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Peace Often Long Delayed

When the armistice was signed more than a year ago, there was a few joy killers who tried to take the edge off the celebration by saying: "Ah! but do not celebrate too soon. This is only the armistice, peace itself will not come until the treaty is signed, which may not be until next April."

April, indeed! We laughed as we have laughed at those who, in August, 1914, had prophesied that the war would last three years. And we think to-day our patience has been tried beyond all limits and we have been kept waiting beyond all precedent for real peace. But we haven't.

The treaty of Utrecht, for instance, which ended the long series of Queen Anne's wars, was signed in April, 1713, at the conclusion of sessions of a congress which convened in January, 1712. In the Napoleonic wars a preliminary treaty was signed in May, 1814, and a congress to rearrange the map of Europe and make a final settlement was mobilized in October, 1814.

In the American Revolution almost two years elapsed between the surrender of Cornwallis, which virtually ended the fighting, and the signing of the peace treaty in Paris. Cornwallis surrendered October 19, 1781. The army was finally disbanded in October, 1782.

But the treaty negotiations that hold the record for wearisome dawdling and red tape were those between Louis XIV of France and the Grand Alliance in 1697 at Ryswick, Holland. So tiresome did the proceedings become, indeed, that King Louis and King William III of England, the chief parties to the conference, took matters into their own hands, cast to the winds all established notions of diplomatic etiquette and made a conclusion.

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Who Slay and Run Away

[From the Philadelphia Record.] In all the laws on the statute books there isn't one sufficiently drastic to measure out full punishment to the motorist who figures out the way just in time, tried to distinguish the license number on the flying car, but it was going too fast. Besides, the lights of the machine were worn and suddenly turned off, and the car was soon out of sight.

When stripping a patient for examination I noticed that he removed from his neck what appeared to be a very large scapular. I asked him what it could be. It was a haddock's fin bone—a charm against rheumatism.

Nevertheless, to-day, as a medical man, one is startled to see a fox's or a wolf's head suspended by a cord from the ceiling and quite certain that it will always twist the way from which the wind is going to blow. One man had a barometer of this kind hanging from his roof and explained that the peculiar fact was due to the nature of the animals, which in life always went to the windward of others; but if you had a cord from the ceiling and a barometer in jeopardy. It cannot be organized next year unless the present councilmen busy themselves at once with providing money for its creation, he said. At the same time, Mr. Moore took a fling at the system of book-keeping which had seemed to permeate the new 1920 budget, and said that he would not name the administrator to be held responsible for any of the shortcomings of the Smith regime. As a sample of the manner in which he said the budget for next year had been prepared, he pointed to the fact that the appropriation asked by the Department of Public Works for street repairs and resurfacing was only \$100,000. Mr. Moore intimated that a man with only half an eye could see that at least ten times that sum was imperatively needed, and that at least \$1,000,000 should be expended for such purposes. He said that an immediate increase in the tax rate and an increase in the budget appropriations were urgent, and should not be passed along to his administration.

It cannot be doubted that the whole soft coal disagreement could have been adjusted had not radical leaders insisted upon demands of an impossible character. The people as a whole are opposed to six-hour days and five-day weeks. More and more it is being generally recognized that work and work alone, which means increased production, will bring down the high cost of living, and with living costs down and wages continuing high, there will be small reason for wage disputes. The American people are slow to anger, but mighty when aroused, and just now they have their eyes on the soft coal fields, fully determined that the miners shall receive every consideration to which they are entitled, but not one penny more. They sympathize with the workmen in their efforts to benefit themselves and improve their condition, but they have absolutely no time for radicalism of leadership on one side or pig-headed stand-patism on the other.

The fellow who advised us to do our Christmas shopping early ought to have invented a way of getting the money at the same time.