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MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3

EFFECTS OF THE WAR HERE

HERE can be no great war anywhere in the civilized world without baneful consequences to all nations.

Already the export trade has been stopped by the embargo on ships, and cargoes are piling up at every American port.

Orders for goods from the factories and workshops of the United States have already been canceled owing to the European war.

In the six months of low tariff foreign manufacturers in only seventeen lines were enabled to increase their business in the United States by \$64,000,000.

The statement was made in answer to a recent speech by Senator Simmons, who defended the Underwood tariff law.

Chairman Brown's committee makes a comparison of the imports of seventeen products for the six months from December 1, 1913, to May 31, 1914, in contrast with the corresponding period of the previous year.

It was bad enough that the Democratic tariff has thrown thousands of workmen in this country into idleness, but it is infinitely worse that on top of this comes the necessity for special taxation to meet the needs of the government.

President Wilson is hopeful that the demand for American wheat, oats and corn and other products will make up the losses caused by the failure of the tariff law to produce sufficient revenue.

Predictions are being made in Administration circles that if there is a general European war that every factory in this country would be busy within a month turning out clothing and other supplies for Europe.

"Sustenance for the enemy is contraband of war," says the Philadelphia Ledger. "A blockade of European ports, paralleling in effectiveness that maintained in the Napoleonic era by the British fleet and the French Orders in Council, would practically close the European market to all our products."

Cotton, on which we depend for hundreds of millions of dollars annually from abroad, owing to the closing of foreign factories as well as ports, would have to be consumed mainly at home, which would mean a low market and tremendous losses.

"Our foreign commerce, amounting to about \$4,000,000,000 annually, is mainly with Europe. To counteract the enormous losses, we should be compelled to reach into markets which we have heretofore only partly developed."

The withdrawal of our chief competitors from the trade, in the event of a moderately long war, should enable us to offset by heavy gains in Latin-America and the Orient the

losses incurred by the loss of trade with Europe.

"It would be idle to deny the far-reaching effects the prodigious grapple would have on the United States. It would set our trade topsy-turvy for a time. But our railroads would still do business, our factories run, our mines be worked, our farms be tilled. This nation, in fact, would be the only great left productive, the only great civilized entity which could continue to produce the things that mankind must have."

The quasi-monopoly which this would give us would become apparent gradually during the war, and the full fruits of it would be gathered directly after the war, when most of the civilized world would be clamoring for the things which we and we only would possess."

No war was ever a benefit to the nations involved or their neighbors. Whatever of temporary advantage appeared in the beginning was overcome by the woeful waste from which it requires years to recover.

Our country's isolation at this time is a reason for grateful thanks. "In these dark days of Europe the geographical, historical and political good fortune of the United States is worth being thankful for," says the New York Sun.

"To begin with, in the dark backward and abysm of time the 'tetrahedral formation,' whatever the geologists mean by that, of the earth's crust laid out the continents and oceans very thoughtfully for the American convenience. On each hand the dissociable ocean keeps invasion far off and invites to that merchant marine, once an American pride, and now perhaps to be resuscitated by the calamities across the Atlantic."

"The United States will suffer inevitably to some extent from the waste and destruction abroad, but it has permanent cause of gratitude in its insulation from the worst."

Mr. Warburg has insisted that he is innocent. Very likely he is. But if so, why is it necessary for the Senate committee to receive his testimony as to personal conduct in secret session? If Mr. Warburg has nothing to conceal, and certainly as a man aspiring to such a high and responsible post he should have nothing to conceal, he ought to be perfectly willing to take the public into his full confidence.

The Senate committee's action in this matter will not tend to convince the popular mind that Mr. Warburg is all that the President claims for him. The public has grown very suspicious of "star chamber" hearings, particularly when its interests are so vitally at stake as in the present instance.

Mr. Warburg could do nothing more convincing nor anything that would tend to insure for him the approval of the Senate as a whole than to insist that the hearings he is now attending before the Senate committee be open to the newspapers and the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has given some railroads an increase of rates and others considerable advice.

Capitol Hill officials get some oddly addressed envelopes. Many of them come from people who know better, but in the excitement of writing or stress of circumstances do not think. Not long ago the Governor's office received a letter addressed: "Governor Tenor of Harrisburg State," and on another occasion he was addressed in a flowing hand as "Mr. Governor Tenth, Penn."

Nothing else was on either envelope. Auditor General Powell got a letter once addressed "Hon. Powell, Capitol Hill," and the Attorney General is frequently addressed as "Chief Law Officer." People in the Highway Department are uncertain whether the man who addressed the Commissioner as "E. M. Bigelow, Chief Highway Commissioner" was the Chief of Police, Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust was addressed recently as "Pure Food Foust."

State Treasurer R. K. Young tells a good fishing story. The state fish guard is somewhat of a fisherman himself, and he likes to tell stories anyway. Once there was a judge on the bench at Harrisburg, and the actual state who had angling for hobby and writing verses, limericks, sonnets and other things anonymously about the gentle sport. These used to get into the papers and his pet phrases, incidents and incidents of his career along the streams were recognized. One day ex-Governor William A. Stone wanted to know if he had a case listed on trial and it had been twice postponed. When he moved another postponement the attorney on the other side set up a terrific roar, calling attention to the failure to try on previous occasions.

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Out in Derry street they are encountering a few things not expected as the paving progresses. For instance, no one expected the intersections at Ninth-street, Derry street and the actual intersection is so large that it would take a special ordinance. Around Twentieth street it has been found that a street runs right into a man's lawn and the actual intersection is not where the paving must be laid. Then there is a pole right smack in the center of another side street where it intersects.

Fishermen say that the German carp which were so numerous about the water front of the city a few years ago have almost disappeared and that persons who have tried to catch the much talked of food fish have gotten everything from old boots to eels, but nary a carp. There was a time when the carp were plentiful in front of the city, and men sitting along sewer pipes with big lines were by no means uncommon. Some of the carp taken were huge ones and furnished food for many people. Now the fishermen go after bass and if they see a carp they think it is some strange fish.

"The automobiles have put the old-time brushes between fast horses clean out of business," remarked a man who is still a lover of good horses, although he has been doing most of his riding in an automobile lately. "It's only a few years back since we used to have fancy races along the river above the old driving park. Long about 1890 there were some fine horses owned in this city, and between and around their owners used to exercise 'em. All that was needed was for some fellow to come along fast. He'd have half a dozen trailing him in no time. There was no chance for any of the pedestrians in those days. The pedestrians walked along the bank and bicyclists kept close. As for farm wagons, their drivers used to pull up and yell for the racers."

THE WAR AND AMERICA PERHAPS the most singular thing in connection with the war that has broken out in Europe is the coolness and lack of feeling expressed generally throughout the United States. While there is naturally a very strong interest in happenings in the war zone, and while various scattered communities made up largely of this or that particular nation show their sentiments by cheering for Germany or Austria or Russia, as the case may be, the average American cares little on those banners victory finally perches.

This is an extraordinary condition. When Japan fought China, when the Russians and Japanese came into conflict and when England and the Boers were at swords' points in South Africa popular sentiment in America was strongly arrayed. The people had their preferences and were not slow in expressing them. Even the newspapers took on considerable color and their headlines and editorials showed very plainly the feeling throughout the country. Now, however, the attitude of the average American is that of the man on the fence watching a fight between men he has never seen before. He is interested in the row and ready to applaud a good blow

struck, but he cares little who may be the final victor. This may be because we are so far removed from the scene of conflict.

No better illustration of the ingenuity of America as a nation could be presented than this. Made up as we are of Germans, Austrians, English, French, Italians, Russians, Serbs and what not, our people do not look upon the nations from which they or their ancestors came as the fatherland. Doubtless their sympathy trends in the particular direction from which their forebears came to the United States, but America is their home and America is their nation. The Starry Banner is their flag and the ambitions and tribulations of foreign rulers, while interesting enough as matters of discussion around the family dinner table, give them no more cause for thought than if they and theirs had always lived within the boundaries of this country. It is only the floating population, the million or two who have come to America for the purpose of accumulating enough money to let them live at ease in Europe, who are seriously disturbed by what is now occurring in the lands from which they came.

McCormick Tour in Up State Counties Hardly Likely to Harmonize the Factions

McCormick's inauguration of his campaign tour before the end of July and the announcement that during August numerous speaking dates are to be filled by the nominee for Governor and such of his colleagues on the Democratic ticket as he can drag around with him, is considered as the most tell-tale sign of weakness yet given by the Pennsylvania Democracy. Men conversant with political conditions in the State fail to see where McCormick can be the gainer by swinging around the circle when the plans of the machine are to have him go around again in the Fall. Some say he is going because McCormick likes the limelight or because he fancies he can cure the party distemper caused by the primary and intensified by the distribution of patronage.

It is regarded as significant that he visited Clearfield county first. This county will be against him in the Fall, as it was in the primary, and no man of the temperament of McCormick can reconcile the generation-old animosities that have prevailed in the Democracy of this county. In Clinton county the campaign methods of McCormick and the post office appointments have put him out of the running, and in the main he is going to Brumbaugh. Palmer's "indigestion," which prevented him from touring with McCormick, saved him a lot of useless traveling.

The Lancaster county Democracy, which is demanding the revenue collector to be named when Fritz Kirckendall gets the new Lancaster revenue district running, has declined to accept subordinate places and a noisy effort to lane the plum is being made in spite of the tip that McCormick plans to hand it to some one in the Cumberland Valley. The Lancaster fellows figure out that it is going to be a long time before Democrats get into power again, and they want to enjoy the prizes. The Davis and Auman factions of the party are nominally at the helm, but the man in which the Davis men are getting the subordinate places is not conducive to large Democratic votes. Three more men were put into places of Republican revenue men who had "resigned" on Saturday.

In many respects the campaign for election of the first officers of the baby borough of Paxtang, which will take place to-morrow, is one of the most remarkable in the history of the county. Party lines have been wiped out and there are no nominations. The 137 voters of the new borough will write the names of the candidates for office and the candidates are all running on a nonpartisan basis, party lines being forgotten. Some of the best-known men in the borough are candidates for council and there is a lively contest on for the seven places. Thomas W. Smallwood, who is running for Burgess, is the only man who has no opposition. The polls will be opened in the schoolhouse to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock and will be open all day.

The Union county Republican committee got started on its work for a victorious campaign on Saturday at a meeting in the town of Revdan, in Lewisburg. The committee is one of the strongest in the county in a long time and the outlook is excellent, especially as the Democrats in the county are all stirred up over the manner in which R. Thornton was elected chairman and S. B. Wolfe secretary. B. K. Focht, candidate for Congress, and other candidates made their headquarters at the meeting, and the campaign was marked out.

Republican leaders are in conference to-day in Philadelphia on the platform and campaign details. Democratic City Chairman Bromley has lately answered the charges against Philadelphia's city committee by saying that the people did not trust the reorganizers enough to elect them. The Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth district is Richard W. H. Williams, who has been named as stated in the mourning machine organ to-day.

Congressman Palmer will be able to resume his duties in Washington to-day. The barnstorming tour is over for a few days. Sugar Valley had a treat on Saturday when McCormick and Creamy addressed the picnic. The Democrats will get a treat of sugar later on.

Rather unkind of M. T. Stokes, Washingtonian candidate, to butt into the Sugar Valley picnic the day McCormick was there. Would not be a bad plan to spread some sugar over the warring Democrats in this county? Now Danville, Lancaster county, has been given a postmaster, according to the Patriot to-day. More Democrats will see to it.

The Democratic windmill from beligerent counties have the European scrap beaten all hollow. Danville is going to make speeches on his own hook in Philadelphia this week. According to the Patriot, McNair was not in Sugar Valley.

THE RECKONING What do they reckon who sit aloof on thrones. Or in the chambered chancelleries. Playing the game of state with subtle art. If so be they may win, what wretched groans. Rise from red fields, what unrecorded blood. Bleach within shallow graves, what bitter smart. Pierces the widowed or the orphaned heart. The unhooded horror for which naught atones! A word, a pen stroke, and this might But vengeance, power lust, feasting jealousy. Triumph and grim carnage stalks abroad. Hark! Hear that ominous bugle on the And they who might have stayed it, shall they find No reckoning within the courts of God? —Clinton Scollard.

EARLY CAMPAIGN SHOWS WEAKNESS

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Paxtang Will Hold Its First Election Officers Tomorrow

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OUR DAILY LAUGH

Deep Sea Talk Judge Shark - What became of the English prisoner officer? Officer Lobster - I overheard a pair of duck pants, but these look just like a man's.

In the Poultry Mrs. Duck - What have you been buying now? Mr. Duck - I overheard a pair of duck pants, but these look just like a man's.

Long Enough Now Terrier - If you take more exercise you'd live longer. Dachshund - I don't want to live any longer!

Of Course "Pa, what's political knavery?" "What the other side's doing, my son."

'Twas Ever Thus That old straw hat of mine with dust looked pretty bad, I swear. So Saturday I went down town A new to buy and wear.

I blew my coin and started out Upon the street once more, But ere I got three blocks away It started in to pour.

I had no parachute with me - There was no place at hand Where shelter could be sought - the hat Got soaked, crown, brim and band.

And yesterday it looked far worse Than that old hat I wore, But that one hadn't been sent home - It still was at the store.

My coin was spent, the rain had spoiled For good my new straw dome, The old one was locked up, and so I spent the day at home.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE GAME LAWS To the Editor of The Telegraph: I read in the Telegraph of Thursday, July 31, an interesting article by Augustus Wildman, candidate for the Legislature, in which he resents a resolution passed by the local branch of the Hunters' and Anglers' Association. I was present at the meeting when this resolution was passed and read by members who have not been taking an active part in the Hunters' and Anglers' meetings.

The meeting was a regular meeting of the Hunters' and Anglers' and not a special one. The resolution was substantiated by those who presented it, as it seems to have plenty of evidence in support of it. The resolution is so convincing, that our representative cast his vote in favor of this bill, that of his constituents, who have signed the resolutions against it, is an old worn-out statement based on theory. Coming from the hunters' and anglers' committee of the Legislature that "the average man did not know what was good for him," therefore the Legislature should tell him.

This man copied this argument and used it as an opportunity he could. The figures given that only 3 per cent. of our population hunt, or are interested in hunting, is a misleading statement. At Mr. Wildman using them, or admitting he was misled by them. The number of hunters' licenses taken out in 1914, shows that 300,000 men and boys are paying this tax, and the privilege to hunt legally. The statement has been credited to the game department, and the number of hunters without a license would bring these figures up to 400,000. We do not intend to do anything to help the hunters rather allow their guns to stand idle, would it not be better to have 500,000 sportsmen who are directly interested in gunning. Of this number at least 100,000 are heads of families, and members of these families are all indirectly interested in this sport. Their number would be five times a total of 150,000; thus we have a grand total of 1,500,000, or about 23 per cent. of our population. The Legislature should be interested in the question of whether it should be just take the speaker's word for it?

For the day, the speaker Mr. Wildman refers to, used another argument, that properly analyzed by our legislators, probably would have saved him from an embarrassing situation, as it directly refutes the point that was so convincing to the Legislature. The argument was that a residence hunter's license would create a fund to protect and care for our birds. Without this fund the birds would be exterminated and should that occur the earth would be uninhabitable within ten years on account of the accumulation of insects.

Dr. Kalbfus uses the same argument in this letter of transmittal in the Digest of the Game, Fish and Forestry laws, contending that the birds in the destruction of insects, life, saved to our agricultural districts an annual sum equal to the cost of the birds.

If this statement is correct, surely more than 3 per cent. or 23 per cent. of our people are interested in the work of supporting the game department.

In view of the above, we would ask Mr. Wildman, was it fair to the sportsmen to tax them to create a revenue, the purpose of which was to support a measure that meant the preserving of the human race? We have heard a number of arguments advanced in this reason for supporting this game tax law, but none so lame as the one advanced by a HUNTER AND ANGLER.

CRIMINAL LUNACY [From the Philadelphia Press.] The unspeakable crime of the ages is about to be committed. It is clearly understood by the directors of public affairs and leaders of public opinion in Western Europe that the war into which the foremost civilized nations of the world are drifting would be a crime without extension. It cannot even be asserted that the atrocious act in contemplation would be an unpremeditated crime of passion. The calm seriousness of the English nation is commented on in the cable dispatches. Never has the prospect of war been regarded with more enthusiasm, we are told and yet "it is doubtful if England ever approached a war with a sterner resolve."

Such deliberateness implies the existence of compelling reasons for the impending action—reasons that would appeal to the highest order of intelligence or would come home to the minds of men with the force of destiny. One listens in vain, however, for an authoritative utterance from anywhere which would carry conviction. On the contrary, when the wherefore of the impending war is referred to by English observers of even ordinary mentality, they regard the participation of England in a conflict between Slav and Teuton for the sake of semi-barbarous Balkan State under Russian influence as "unmitigated folly."

IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

[From the Telegraph of Aug. 3, 1864.] "Fast Day" To-morrow being a national fast day, the Post Office will be open only from 10:30 to 8 a. m. and from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.

Verbeke Guards to Meet The members mustered into the Verbeke and are ordered to meet at the rendezvous, Exchange Building, Walnut street, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for roll call.

WAR'S COST IN HUMAN LIFE [From the New York Herald.] Of particular interest at this time are the records of killed and wounded in the last European war—"little squabbles in the Balkans—they are sometimes described as 'little wars'—Laurent has summed up these losses of human life in the account of his eleven months' experience as a doctor in the Bulgarian troops, which has just been published in Paris. He writes for his surgical colleagues, not to produce a sensation.

Bulgaria, with 4,300,000 inhabitants, put 500,000 soldiers in the field. Of these 53,000 were wounded and 39,000 killed in the first war and 18,000 killed and 62,000 wounded in the second. Altogether 150,000 killed and wounded—one-third of the effective force of the army, and 3 per cent. of the population. There was one death out of every four injuries, a very high figure.

In the first Balkan war 150,000 men on both sides were killed or wounded on the field in a single month. Eighty thousand of these fell on the banks of the Bregalnitsa in the six days from the 30th of June to the 5th of July, 1877. Professor Laurent quotes an authoritative prophecy to the effect that a zero added to these figures would give the losses in an European war which would line up two armies of the Great Powers. There would be not less than 15,000,000 wounded and killed in a month once the forces were fully in the field. The figures may be an exaggeration, but they come approved by a professional expert who has just had the latest possible experience.

THE RAILROAD RATE DECISION [From the Philadelphia Record.] After its prolonged delay in reaching a conclusion the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the Eastern railroad rate case is likely to fall rather flat. On account of the vast questions which have been reduced to a matter of financial and business communities in the last few days the rate cases have been reduced to a matter of much immediate consequence to values and to the influences which make for business activity or depression. The decision, nevertheless, has an importance for the future which is bound to be recognized in time, and the ordinary methods of reflecting it hastily are precluded by the suspension of the stock market. The bearing will be better analyzed and appreciated.

To the extent also that the judgment of the commission contains disappointments for railroad investors and for all thoughtful citizens, who realize how much prosperous activity depends on the encouragement of capital, it may be pointed out that the disappointment has been more than discounted lately in the tremendous shock caused by Europe's war. In comparison with the vast disturbance which Europe has promoted all the other affairs which might trouble investors recently are now of trivial significance.

WAR MEANS LOSS [From the Springfield Union.] Viewed from any angle a general European war means stupendous loss, and every country of the globe is bound to experience it in time or in degree. War is not a real prosperity maker, more than fire. It wastes, blights and demoralizes. It is a tragedy, and it means a wanton and wicked sacrifice of lives and the fruits of human endeavor without any compensation, and without any opportunity for peoples now oppressed.

REAL ARMAGEDDON [From the Boston Transcript.] Such a struggle would be the real Armageddon, no one should laugh at, but one to weep for. Fortunately there is nothing to menace our own strict neutrality, which is the only way to keep the conflict may take, but if we suppose that in the long run it will be productive of anything but a total annihilation, we shall awaken later to find ourselves terribly mistaken. The nations of the earth have become too near neighbors to make the distress of one contribute to the benefit of others.

BUSINESS LOCALS PUT YOUR FOOT DOWN into a pair of Jerrold shoes while the semiannual sale is on. You will find an assortment of shoes that is unequalled for style and dependable material at prices that are unmatchable when quality and reliability of makers are taken into consideration. The best and largest assortment, always. Jerrold Shoe Co., 310 Market street.

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NEWS DISPATCHES OF THE CIVIL WAR

[From the Telegraph of Aug. 3, 1864.] Prisoners Revolt New York, Aug. 2. — A report from Elmira says that a revolt has broken out among the prisoners in that city. Three regiments have been sent to quell the rebellious prisoners.

Attack Kelley Frederick, Md., Aug. 2. — General Kelley was attacked at Cumberland yesterday, at 4 o'clock p. m., by a large force under Bradley, Johnson and Causland.

PREPAREDNESS [From the Philadelphia Record.] The story has long been current about Napoleon III that, on the eve of the Franco-Prussian War, he asked his Minister of War if everything in the army was ready. "Yes, sire," was the reply, "down to the very last button on the soldiers' coats." The test was shown that there were a whole lot of things more important than buttons missing from the French equipment, and it was largely because of this, and not because of the lack of military preparation that the Germans achieved a rapid victory. The test was experience in the Spanish-American War was not unlike that of France, which of the European armies now mobilizing is to repeat this tale of unreadiness?

THE DIES CAST [From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.] The suspense is ended. It is to be war. It means chaos in Europe, the massacre of the strong men, weakenings of the nations, the annihilation of vitality and energy of the nations turned to destruction. The suffering and poverty resulting will reach down from this generation to the next and to the next. Out of it may emerge new dynasties and new nations. The dice have been cast in favor of the things against which civilization has been struggling for centuries. No good armies now. There is but one promise, and that is a result so terrible that never again will men resort to brutal settlement of their difficulties. And it is just possible that a new balance of power will be evolved, stable to be upset. The awfulness of the catastrophe is too great for men yet to comprehend it, the human mind does not yet grasp the full tragedy of the Napoleonic wars. If modern engines of destruction render the conflict short because terrible it will be fortunate for the world.

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