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THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 1
The mind that is anxious about the future is miserable.—Seneca.

CONFIDENCE IN HARRISBURG
A GRATIFYING condition in an otherwise somewhat dull business season is the report of the local Building Inspector, which shows that in June new building operations in Harrisburg amounted to nearly a quarter million dollars and that for the first half of the year the figures are near the million-dollar mark. This, of course, takes no account of suburban building, much of which has been done and is now being done on the outskirts of the city. New building for 1915 in Harrisburg will exceed that of last year by several hundred thousands of dollars, the indications are.

As everybody knows, this city has not been blessed with an oversupply of prosperity this year. While some of our industries have been busy as a result of war orders, and while public improvements and railroad construction work have kept labor fairly well employed, business in general has not been what it might have been. It is all the more to the credit of those who have gone forward with their development enterprises that they have not been deterred thereby. The confidence they are displaying in the future of Harrisburg is distinctly encouraging to every line of trade and the optimistic influences thus exerted radiate in all directions.

Harrisburg is not only a delightful place in which to live, but it also has bright possibilities in a business way. With a restoration of prosperity throughout the country, the biggest boom in the history of the city is bound to follow. The new building operations of this year are but as the ripples that precede the flood tide.

American labor should be protected by tariff duties that at least equal the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. Temporary shortage of world supply may maintain prices for a time, as in the case of wool, but placing on the free list commodities produced in competition with cheap labor abroad must ultimately bring hardship to American industry. The American farmer should be aided in borrowing money at rates of interest as low as paid by others who give security equally sound, but it is more important that he be aided in securing a price for his products as will relieve him of the need of borrowing except in case of emergency.

EFFECTS OF COAL SLUMP
THE Pennsylvania Railroad is a great carrier of soft coal and so is the Reading. On both Harrisburg depends for a large share of whatever degree of prosperity it enjoys. There is, therefore, much of interest locally in a digest of the bituminous coal trade issued to-day for the first six months of 1915, as estimated by C. E. Leshar of the United States Geological Survey. He fixes the output as between 150,000,000 and 160,000,000 short tons, the rate of production having been from eighty-five to ninety per cent. of the average for the previous year. Thus the bituminous coal production during this six months' period has been considerably less than for the corresponding period in 1914 and the reflex is felt right here in Harrisburg. The rate of production this year decreased after January, reached low ebb in March and April, and is now happily on the increase.

The States west of the Mississippi River, which in 1914 produced less than 13 per cent. of the total, do not appear to have suffered from this decrease as much as the Eastern States—reports from certain districts in the West showing an increase over 1914. This is attributed to the increase in metal mining and smelting, and to greater railroad activity. In Pennsylvania and West Virginia the loss of bunker trade on the Atlantic seaboard, much of which passes through Harrisburg, and the slowness of the Lake season have been only partly offset by the increasing coal exports. The recent activity in the iron business has been slow to affect the coal trade, although coke has gained considerably during the last few months and for the rest of 1915 the increased output should continue.

put of anthracite has fallen off only from 8 to 5 per cent. below the average for 1914.

Whatever affects the soft coal trade affects Harrisburg. When the mines are busy so is our railroad population, and all of us are benefited. The reverse is also true.
Among the many inconsistencies of the Underwood tariff is the fact that there is a 10 per cent. duty on cattle, while all the imports which constitute parts of the cattle are allowed into the country free. For example, while the cow itself is subject to a 10 per cent. duty, yet the bones, hide, flesh, hoofs, blood, horns, milk and hair of the cow are free. We are forced to conclude with Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, that "the countryman is said to have accepted many a gold brick in his time, but nothing except his sense of humor will keep him from exploding when he hears of that 10 per cent. duty on cattle."

POOR CONSOLATION
EVEN the most resourceful mathematician finds it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to use any comparative statistics in such a way as to bring credit to the present national administration. Some, however, make desperate efforts to put the figures together in such a way as to relieve Democracy of its burden of discredit. An attempt of this kind one Democratic newspaper refers to the fact that railway earnings for April, 1915, were \$33,821,308, as compared with \$32,222,791 for the same month in 1914, an increase of a million and a half.

Even though that is comparing one Democratic month with another, and, therefore, proves nothing, the apparent good showing is entirely reversed when the Democratic editor finds himself forced to admit that the gain in net earnings "is not due to an increase in gross earnings, but to a decrease in operating expenses." That decrease in operating expenses must mean either reduced wages, reduced purchases or reduced employment. In any event, it means less money for the workers on railroads or in railroad shops. Nor is that all, for the same editor goes on to admit that although gross earnings "were down only \$2,000,000 for the month (April), they were down \$79,000,000 during the preceding nine months," or an average of nearly \$9,000,000 a month.

While most people will be glad to know that the railroads as a whole, aided by increased rates and by renewed industrial activity due to the war, are not as badly off as they were, it is difficult to comprehend what satisfaction a Democrat can get out of presentation of statistics showing the depths to which railroad business had sunk within recent months.

The Constitutional Convention in New York has wisely voted down a proposition for a single-chambered Legislature. Ours is a government of checks and balances and it only wishes to know what is possible in legislation under a single-chamber system, when pressed by a dictatorial Executive, one has only to consider the half-baked measures thrust through the last House in Congress by Presidential mandate, only to be amended and put into shape in the Upper Branch.

The Democratic convention of 1916 will have to perform some remarkable rhetorical stunts if it works a "Made-in-America" policy into its free trade platform.

CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION
NO other national legislation within the last quarter of a century has done more to protect and promote the health of the American people and prevent financial loss through fraud and deception than has the national pure food law, which was enacted in 1906 by a Congress that was Republican in both branches, and signed by a Republican President. This law was peculiarly a Republican idea, for it asserted the power of the general government to enact legislation of this kind, a power which was denied by Democrats who were advocates of the doctrine of States rights. President Wilson apparently overlooked this law when he said recently that the Republican party had not had a new idea in thirty years. The only votes cast against the bill were by Democrats, and one of those was by Congressman A. S. Burleson, of Texas, now Postmaster General, the only member of that Congress specially honored by President Wilson.

While commonly referred to as a "pure food law" the act regulates the manufacture and sale of not only food but drugs, confectionary, medicine and liquors; insures purity, prevents misbranding, prohibits adulteration, requires full weight and measure, and forbids use of poisonous and deleterious substances.

The law requires that if certain habit-forming drugs be contained in a medical preparation, that fact shall be plainly stated on the label and that the quantity of alcohol contained in medicine be specified. It prohibits removing part or all of the contents of a receptacle and substitution of another article different from that indicated on the package. In the case of foods put up in packages, it requires that the weight or measure be specified on the label. Sale or packing of partly decomposed meats is forbidden. All these provisions were necessary for the protection of public health and for the prevention of fraud in the manufacture and sale of food and drugs.

The enactment of the pure food law was largely due to the persistent recommendations of a Republican President. The bill which became a law was introduced in the Senate by a Republican Senator, Heyburn of Idaho, and although it had only four negative votes in that branch of Congress, those four votes were recorded by Democrats.

tion of the several States, and not within the jurisdiction of the general government.

Only seventeen members of the House had the temerity to vote against the bill, but every one of these was a Democrat. The Pure Food bill was one new Republican idea that they couldn't approve.

Though heavy receipts from stamp, corporation and income taxes have added to funds in the Federal Treasury, the balance on hand at the close of business Saturday, June 19, was only \$25,519,973.00 as compared with a balance of \$17,312,852.88 on the same date two years ago, when Republican laws were in control of revenues and expenditures. The deficit, as represented by the excess of all disbursements over all revenues, for the fiscal year up to June 19 was \$120,871,159.31.

TELEGRAPH PERISCOPE
—"The Astor baby carriage cost \$600," says an exchange. What does the editor mean, printing things like that? Does he want to discourage the manufacturers who are cutting the prices of automobiles to something like reason?

—"If the President makes as big a hit in New Hampshire as did Thaw he may carry the State next year."

—"Says the Houston Post: 'It is bonehead work that has forced the Jackass on us as a party emblem.' The court will please note that the prisoner pleads guilty."

—"It's a very cold summer that doesn't have a Thaw."

—"One swallow may not make a summer, but it is often sufficient to start a hot old time."

The Philadelphia Inquirer suggests that women are sure to get the vote in Indiana if a recent law out there that "the curtains of booths must be of sufficient height to make the lower limbs of the voter visible" is carried out literally. Also, it might not be so difficult then to get men to serve on the election boards.

OUR RIGHT TO THE SEA
[From the New York World.]
In a plea to the British memorandum in relation to the lawless interference with our ships and cargoes is an implied reference to wrong-doing. Nobody is more conscious of this offense than the members of the British Mission in Washington, who now with sophistry and falsehood they reverse the record of their own Government in like cases for many years.

When the United States under international law has rights clearly established, what can be more intolerable than to have a professed friend say that those rights will be invaded only with the minimum of inconvenience? What can be more intolerable than to have a professed friend say that those rights will be invaded only with the minimum of inconvenience? What can be more intolerable than to have a professed friend say that those rights will be invaded only with the minimum of inconvenience?

EDITORIAL COMMENT
If the Germans would whip the French it would help them out a lot. It doesn't do them any good to whip the Russians.—Florida Times-Union.

ARE YOU?
By Wing Dinger
'Aint been saying much to-day
'Round the office, boy,
But to-morrow afternoon,
I have planned to go
'Cross the bridge to Island Park
And take in the game—
Guess a bunch of other chaps
Plan to do the same.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
CONDEMNING PRINTERS' INK WAR
To the Editor of the Telegraph:
Dear Sir—When will the foreigners of the warring countries ever become true Americans? From the letters of late in the papers and the English used in the proposition of some I would infer some of the writers have been in this country long enough to have better sense than to fight in behalf of the lands from which they came with other would-be Americans. They for the sake of peace should try to forget they ever came from a foreign land, and if they did not mean it from their hearts when they took the oath to become Americans at least should try to be Americans and not show their unfaithfulness to their oath by so much unnecessary printing ink war about the countries they still seem to hold dearest to their hearts. It really is a sad state of affairs for the real American to think that there are so many of landmen here among the would-be Americans. They take the oath to become Americans and really in heart they are not. By this unnecessary printing ink war they give themselves away and show others taken was not from their hearts, but for a purely selfish purpose; maybe that they might not be called back to defend their land, maybe they might protect our fair America from such awful false pretense, and may those would-be Americans get their thinking caps on and not continue this printing ink war on each other any longer. It is sickening. They are here on the free, glorious land of the Stars and Stripes and expect protection and therewith ought to be contented and at least try to be what their oath to this country calls for. I was born in Canada in 1864, came to this country in 1884, took out my citizenship papers in 1889 and have been a real American ever since, in mind, heart, soul and body, because here I have lived, moved and have my being. What more can I ask? Why should I have any more pulling of strings so long as I have taken an oath to become an American citizen?

Stars and Stripes, United States, Oh, glorious land and free. I lift the old Canadian flag and now I'll live for thee. F. G. DARLINGTON, Harrisburg, Pa., June 29, 1915.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman
Pennsylvania's four congressmen-at-large got together yesterday at York for a session of their interests and divided up the appointments which fall to the members representing the whole State. They also planned a number of things in the interest of legislation for the State. Congressmen J. R. K. Scott and M. M. Garland will name the appointees to West Point and Congressman D. F. LaFayette will name the appointees to Annapolis appointments will be made next year. The congressmen were the guests of Congressman LaFayette.

Lawrence county lawyers held a meeting at which the candidacy of ex-Judge W. D. Wallace of New Castle, for the Superior Court, was boomed. A. Mitchell Palmer says that he is going home to Monroe county to take a rest and that he is not bothering about politics. Just the same he was in Washington with State Chairman Morris looking after patronage early this week.

Montgomery county's Democratic committee must have had a joyous meeting yesterday if the reports that come from Norristown are true. According to one story "reorganization Democrats were in control at a session of the Democratic county committee of Montgomery county, and nearly precipitated a row among the few members present after Chairman Christman had made a strong plea for harmony and for the election of a committee in the county in order to capture some of the county offices to be filled in the Fall. New rules formulated by the Rules committee in accordance with the new laws were presented by the "Old Guard" and were turned down temporarily and ordered printed so that all the committeemen might discuss them before the printing bill. Attorney Hartigan of Lower Merion, opposed the adoption of the rules on sight and offered to pay for the printing of the bill. The motion was cut out by a motion to adjourn coming from the Old Guard and carried."

The borough of Farrell has voted \$50,000 for improvements and the borough of Berlin \$5,000 for improvement of highways in conjunction with the State and county.

A Reading dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Great interest is taken here in the decision of the Luzerne county courts in which all of their four judges agree, that Mayor John Kosok of Wilkes-Barre, may run for another term, as it is taken that he is guilty of perjury in the case of Stratton, of Reading. Mayor Kosok was in Reading recently seeking legal advice on the subject, and it is believed that Mayor Stratton gave him some valuable points in reference to the Clark Commission law of 1913, which has been construed in Luzerne as permitting Mayors of third-class cities to succeed themselves, setting aside the old law of 1889 in this respect. Recently Governor Brumbaugh vetoed the Catlin bill, which directly specified that Mayors be permitted to succeed themselves, but the Governor and many with him took the position that the Catlin bill was not needed to make Mayors elected to run again. The decision of the courts is a relief to Mayor Kosok, cleared the Mayorality situation in Reading, and it is believed that Mayor Stratton will now announce himself for a second term, possibly as an independent Republican."

WHERE THE COUNTRY GOES FISHING
[From the Birmingham Age Herald.]
The Mann Presidential boom on the "dry" side of the river, and the Bryan Presidential boom on the "dry" side.

NEITHER WILSON NOR BRYAN
There is a vast body of sentiment that is not represented by either the Wilson or the Bryan candidates. It is neither represented by either the Wilson or the Bryan candidates. It is neither represented by either the Wilson or the Bryan candidates.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY
"HERE HE IS AGAIN"
GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE
From the New York World.

WHAT IS CRUELTY?
I DIDN'T know it was cruel!" said a Harrisburg woman to the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who had remonstrated with her for keeping her dog tied all day in the blazing sun. "This is a common excuse. Many a failure to report improper treatment of animals to the S. P. C. A. arises from uncertainty as to what constitutes cruelty under the law. Frequent inquiry at headquarters of the society brings the following suggestions: The surest preventive of cruelty is to include animals in the working of that golden command on which hang all the law and the prophets, Cullivate thyself. Put yourself in the place of horse, dog or cat. Then act as you would like to be treated. He is cruel to animals who inflicts unnecessary pain. In defining the word "cruelty," the S. P. C. A. defines it as "softness." Stoicism and Spartan training may be good for man, who can answer back—it means, too often, cruelty to the animal. Who overworks, underfeeds or neglects to provide plenty of good fresh water for any animal in his possession.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY



From the New York World.

HOW SLATON FACED THE MOB
I MAY dig my political grave," said ex-Governor Slaton, of Georgia, to a friend, "but in this Frank matter I am not Jack Slaton, but the Governor of this State. People have told me that if I interfere in the Frank case I need never aspire to another political office within the gift of the State in which I and my fathers were born, and that efforts to resume the practice of law within its borders would be futile. What have I to do with either of these? Jack Slaton will take the consequences of acting as Governor of Georgia."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE
Bishop Thomas Garland, of Philadelphia, will spend the month at Atlantic City.
—E. R. Crawford, head of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, announces big additions to his plant.
—The late Mrs. M. J. H. Philadelphia, who took a prominent part in the State Bar association meetings, was one of the members of the Industrial Accidents Commission.
—E. G. Gracem, of Philadelphia, has gone to Rhode Island for the summer months.

DO YOU KNOW
That Harrisburg will be the first stop for the Liberty Bell?
LABOR AND MILITARY RULE
[From the Philadelphia Press.]
[Nothing more drastic has ever been attempted in this country than the labor problems that have been serious since the war, and handling the nation in the war. The men are told by David Lloyd-George, that if they do not go to work voluntarily in the munitions factories they will be conscripted under a law to do so. This ultimatum has had the effect of inducing the labor leaders to ask for a truce of seven days in which to round up the workmen as voluntary laborers.

LACK OF APPRECIATION
After shaking hands at the depot one colored man inquired of another "Didn't you marry de widow Jones de first of January?"
"Dat's me—I did," was the answer, "but I'd done it de first of February."

OUR DAILY LAUGH
SPENT HIS MONEY.
George has offered me his name.
That's all he has left since he's been engaged to you.

SOME COMPETITORS.
Tell me, Bobbie, how I stand with your sister. Oh about the foot of the class, I should say.

Evening Chat

To have Harrisburg in the International League sets a rather unique record in class AA baseball, according to a baseball fan who watches the league closely. Harrisburg has an estimated population of 30,000, according to the 1915 directory. To have this city included in the league would mean that Harrisburg would be the city with the smallest population, as Richmond is next in size with a population of about 150,000. The remaining six towns in the league represent cities of more than 100,000 people.

Notwithstanding the fact that last item of \$22,000 for mural paintings for the State Capitol was vetoed by Governor Brumbaugh, there are numerous applicants for the State's commission to decorate the building. This item was carried over several years in the hope that John W. Alexander, the former Pittsburgh artist, would be able to undertake the work, the idea being to have him paint fourteen lunettes showing the development of the industries of the Keystone State. Upon Mr. Alexander's death the Governor decided to veto the item, feeling that it was not needed in the building for which paintings were planned which has not been decorated or for which commissions have not been given.

Although the new State employment bureau will not be organized for some time, there are already a number of requests being made for what are termed "hands." Most of these requests are coming from the country districts and the Departments of Agriculture and Education. The industry has been getting them, the writers being farmers who want to make sure that they will have men to help with the crop which is now being cut, and with the wheat, which is now being cut next. One farmer wanted to know from a State official if he could not get some "hands" to help potatoes. The prize story was told by one of the Commissioner R. J. Cunningham, who received a letter asking if some of the men working on state roads could not be turned out to help with harvest. Governor Brumbaugh has received some similar letters.

Colonel Lewis E. Beltler, secretary of the committee which made the Gettysburg reunion such a great success, was here the other day looking after the new edition of the Gettysburg book. The 1914 edition, recognizing the great interest in the publication and the demands for it far in excess of the supply, arranged for re-printing. The editing has been in charge of the Colonel, who was in the matter from the very beginning. He has added something like twenty more pictures and some additional matter, which will make the publication eagerly sought.

The fact that calls were issued for statements as of the same day from all banking institutions under the national and state supervision is the first time such has occurred in six years. The last time was in April, 1909, when the same day was chosen for the purpose of getting a line on exact financial conditions. The call made by the State is the third this year. The figures secured from the statements called will be read with interest by many.

The new year book of the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania, which has just been issued, shows that the club has almost 800 members. The list contains not only many men of prominence in their sections, but numbers throughout the State. The year book is a preservative thing about the year book is the number and variety of the society's publications. All of its activities are set forth in the year book, and the list is there in full. The society and its works are doing much for Harrisburg.

Two of the principals who sat on opposite sides of the counsel table in June divorce court had been employed together for years at an upper end shoe factory. "I was there, the attorney explained, that the romance culminated at the altar had begun. The frequency with which the lawyers referred to the earlier work-a-day association of the principals, and the President Judge Kunkel's curiosity.

"Seems to us," finally commented the court, "that the fact that they had worked together for so long in a shoe factory might have had the effect of treading the path of life more easily."

"True, your Honor," quickly retorted one of the lawyers, "but it didn't last!"

John P. Gohl of this city attended the big meeting of the Master House Painters and Decorators at Pittsburgh this week, and was one of the first members of the organization.

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IF the effort of the labor leaders are crowned with success, the next step of the Government will be to organize the labor unions into a military force. These industrial soldiers will enlist for service during the whole period of the war, and will be ordered to go wherever they may be ordered by the Government. Strikes and lockouts will be prohibited, for the manufacture of war material are made illegal and the making of munitions is to be organized on a strictly military basis. Great Britain aims to manufacture more munitions than the countries of Central Europe, which are said to be turning out 350,000 shells daily. These plans should have that result.

CIVIC CLUB
Fly Contest
June 1 to July 31
5 Cents a Pint
Prizes of \$5, \$2.50 and several \$1.00 ones
duplicated by Mr. Ben Strouse