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TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24.

For whoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words in this adulterous and sinful generation, the Son of man also shall be ashamed of him, when he cometh in the glory of his Father with the holy angels.—Mark 8:38.

CROSSINGS MUST GO

THE activities of the borough officials of Hummelstown previous to and following the tragedy of July 5, when a half-dozen lives were snuffed out at a grade crossing in that place, is having widespread effect. In the end their protests, as laid before the Public Service Commission, promise to pave the way for the abolition of grade crossings in all parts of Pennsylvania.

The suggestion of Governor Brumbaugh, promptly endorsed by Chairman Ainey with the statement that the Public Service Commission will at once get under way, that a beginning be made by wiping out the crossings along the Lincoln highway is a good one. The Philadelphia Bulletin asks why only along the Lincoln highway, and others may be prompted to put the same question. The Governor had his reasons and they are sound. The Lincoln highway is the great automobile drive from coast to coast. In the next few years it will be traversed by thousands upon thousands of automobilists from other States. It is destined to become very soon one of the most traveled roads in the country. We owe it to our visitors to provide them with safe conduct through the Commonwealth. Beside, Pennsylvania with a state-wide highway free from grade crossings will provide a fine example of "safety first" for other States to follow. At all events, a beginning had to be made somewhere.

Indications are that the Public Service Commission, aroused to its duty in the matter and heartily supported by the Governor, will not be content to let the matter rest with the Lincoln highway. If recent announcements of the commission are to be taken as a guide, a program for the gradual elimination of all crossings will be mapped out shortly, to be worked out over a period of years. In the meantime, no doubt, the commission will take steps to make the existing crossings as safe to travel as possible.

LET WE FORGET

WE have been shocked by the stories of German outrages in Belgium and Russian atrocities in Galicia, but we should not forget that British history is not blameless in these matters. Just 101 years ago to-day English soldiers ravaged the capitol of the United States at Washington. It was not a proud day for either England or America, when the five thousand British raiders destroyed Washington. For President Madison, with his wife and Cabinet, was forced to flee into the country and go into hiding. Valuable records were hurriedly loaded into wagons and hidden in mills and cellars in Virginia and Maryland.

The War of 1812 had been waged for two years when a fleet of sixty British warships entered Chesapeake Bay. In command were Admiral Cockburn and General Ross. The defense of Washington by the American troops was made at Bladensburg, but through interference with the plans of General Winder and his staff the efficiency of the small force was reduced to woful disorder.

The British troops entered Washington on the afternoon of August 24, 1814, and at once began the pillage. Admiral Cockburn enjoyed the destruction, galloping about on a white horse. The unfinished Capitol, the arsenal, the White House, the barracks, the treasury building and other public structures were burned. General Ross attributed the firing of these buildings to revenge for sniping. The Patent Office was spared.

At the White House the British officers dispersed themselves. They dined about in Mrs. Madison's ball gowns and in wall tapestries and velvet curtains. Then they smashed the furniture and had an all-round good time, their feelings mounting high from the contents of the wine cellar. The torch was set to the executive mansion as the wind-up of this orgy. Before midnight the invaders had

done their work and began to withdraw. As they passed the grave of George Washington at Mount Vernon Admiral Cockburn halted his command and made them stand reverently with uncovered heads while the British standards were dipped in honor of the patriot's memory.

The entire country was aroused over the act of the British commanders in sacking the city of Washington. The war was pushed with unusual bitterness and force to a successful conclusion. It was another instance when America aroused herself to the evils confronting any conquest on her shores.

FRIENDSHIP WORTH WHILE

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH left behind him when he boarded the Pennsylvania special for San Francisco yesterday a statement containing his unqualified support of Judge George B. Orady for re-election to the Superior Court. This, while unusual enough to excite comment, is quite within the rights of the Governor to do. The non-partisan judicial law has taken judgments out of politics and the Governor is entitled to express his preferences.

Governor Brumbaugh is to be admired for coming to the assistance of an old friend. Many a man in his position might have hesitated. Besides, Judge Orady has made an excellent record on the bench, so that there is more than mere personal regard in the Governor's support of the Orady candidacy.

MEN FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD

IT is an indication of wholesome public spirit when men like A. Carson Stamm, Dr. C. E. L. Keene and Robert A. Enders offer themselves as candidates for the School Board. The office of school director is not an easy one to fill and often the best efforts of conscientious directors are misconstrued. The school director receives much blame and little praise. If things go well, the public takes little or no notice. If they go ill, the director is sure to be censured, and in no gentle manner.

That Mr. Stamm, Mr. Enders and Dr. Keene are ready to make their personal sacrifices and give up valuable time—for they are all busy men—to the service of the schools indicates an admirable interest in public education in Harrisburg. Mr. Stamm is the possessor of one of the brightest legal minds in Pennsylvania and he has the confidence of the people, having served with distinction as a member of the Board of Public Works and previous to that in City Council. He is well versed in the school needs of the city and would no doubt make an excellent director.

Mr. Enders and Dr. Keene are also well known and progressive. Dr. Keene has displayed a lively interest in the development of the new Thirteenth ward and Mr. Enders, as president of the Sixth Street Bank and head of the West End Improvement Association, has left his mark on that section of the city. Both are distinctly independent in politics and are good businessmen, and Dr. Keene has had experience in school board work.

There is no more important branch of public service than that of which the School Board is the directing force, but too often small attention is paid to it by the voters and not always the right men are elected. It is a good sign when candidates of the caliber named are willing to get into the race.

TONIC FOR THE CRISIS

CERTAIN localities continue to receive the stimulus of war orders. Pittsburgh's recent share of contracts aggregates \$80,000,000, virtually all for railway equipment. Secretary Nordman of the Pittsburgh Foreign Trade Commission states that he has turned over to firms in other cities several large orders for munitions, such as rifles and cartridges, which are not manufactured in the Pittsburgh district.

A \$25,000,000 contract for rifles, accoutrements and ammunition is to be let among Denver manufacturers provided they can handle such a large order. The Newhouse mills in New York city have received a contract from the Italian government for blankets, the majority of them to be 8 1/2 pounds weight, 500,000 to be delivered in October.

The American Woolen Company has also received a large order for blankets from the same government. Orders such as this account largely for the high prices of wool. Efforts of the Allies to place a \$29,400,000 order for picric acid in St. Louis have failed because of inability of manufacturers there to supply such a demand, but several of the St. Louisians are contemplating the establishment of a picric acid plant in New Jersey. Picric acid sells at \$1.50 a pound, an advance of one dollar since the war.

Some practitioners administer strong stimulants to their patients in the belief that the artificial strength thus derived will enable them to tide over a crisis. It is hoped that war orders will act in like manner on our national industries, that they may pass through the crisis of the present administration.

Politics in Pennsylvania
By the Ex-Committeeman

The period for filing nominating petitions for judicial primaries will expire to-night at sundown and the closing hours are developing some exceedingly interesting contests. In Philadelphia it appears that there are numerous candidates for everything and in some of the central districts interesting battles are developing.

In the Adams county district Judge J. S. Woods is a candidate for renomination and there are also candidates in Bedford and Huntingdon. Little Adams county is furnishing much interest. Ex-Senator D. F. McPherson yesterday filed his papers to be candidate for judge of the Adams-Fulton district and William McCherry and J. L. Butt also filed. There are almost as many candidates for associate judge in Adams, which will elect two, as in Forest and Snyder counties. Yesterday afternoon David H. Guise and E. L. Shiffer filed papers and to-day H. J. Guider, L. H. Rice and E. P. Miller went on record. The filing of papers by D. Edward Long, of Waynesboro, for judge in Franklin, was followed closely yesterday by papers in behalf of Senator John W. Hoke.

Jacob Johnston, associate judge candidate for Perry, filed his papers to-day. Ellwood D. Fulton, Uniontown lawyer who was a candidate for superior court a few years ago, to-day entered the lists for the Washington county judicial nomination, it being permitted under the law for a resident of one county to run for judge of another. He will oppose Judge R. W. Irwin who was appointed judge of Washington county by Governor Tener. The Fayette county judicial battle was intensified to-day by filing of petitions by Frank Lape and Harold T. Robinson. Judge George S. Criswell, of Venango, one of the "dry judges" to-day filed a nominating petition.

Among the petitions filed late yesterday afternoon by judicial candidates were: Henry Nathan Wessels and J. P. Rogers, court No. 2, Philadelphia; and Judge Raymond MacNellie for the Philadelphia municipal court. William C. Wilson, Philadelphia, filed for superior court.

Ex-Representative George A. Baldwin, one of the lexowers in 1913, to-day filed a petition to be a candidate for judge in Beaver county. Former Postmaster Thomas B. Smith was last night endorsed for mayor of Philadelphia and Governor Brumbaugh was petitioned to cooperate in a movement to bring about the nomination of Mr. Smith by the Republican party as successor of Mayor Blankenburg. This action was taken by the Northwest Business Men's Protective Association, an organization composed largely of members of the Northwest Business Men's Association, a nonpolitical body.

Petitions were started in circulation last night for the nomination of Ex-State Treasurer John O. Sheatz for the Republican nomination for mayor. He is said to be willing. Philadelphia independents are up in the air over mayor. Very few want George D. Porter and there is opposition to Col. Sheldon Potter. Mayor Blankenburg will not make any moves.

The Philadelphia Record in sizing up the Philadelphia majority situation says that the Republican ward committees in various parts of the city held meetings last night, but not a word about the majority was permitted in any one of them. This unprecedented condition existing within eight days of the last day for filing nomination papers is due to the deadlock between the camps of the rival leaders, McNichol and the Vares. From each camp went forth orders that the majority and all the city and county officers were to be left out of the discussion. This unprecedented condition did not receive their blanks for Select and Common Councilmen, constables, school visitors and election officers. There was not the slightest sign yesterday that the majority deadlock was to be broken soon. Senator Vares was still silent upon the candidacy of his brother, Congressman Vares. McNichol and McNichol were also mute. Since their followers sprung the names of Thos. B. Smith and Judge J. Willis Martin and found them coldly received, there has not emanated from McNichol stronghold any name likely to be put in opposition to that of Congressman Vares at the primary election next month.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

"It was a sublime day for which I humbly thank God. The booty at Kovno has increased to 600 guns," says the German Emperor. For the victory or the booty?

Whatever goes up is sure to come down; which leads us to the observation that the sun must have been drawing a great deal of water somewhere.

"General Villa has assumed the offensive," says a news dispatch. General Villa is nearly always offensive.

We wonder how Dr. Boho would feel if some thoughtless printer in these days of his prominence in the news forgot and spelled his name with an H.

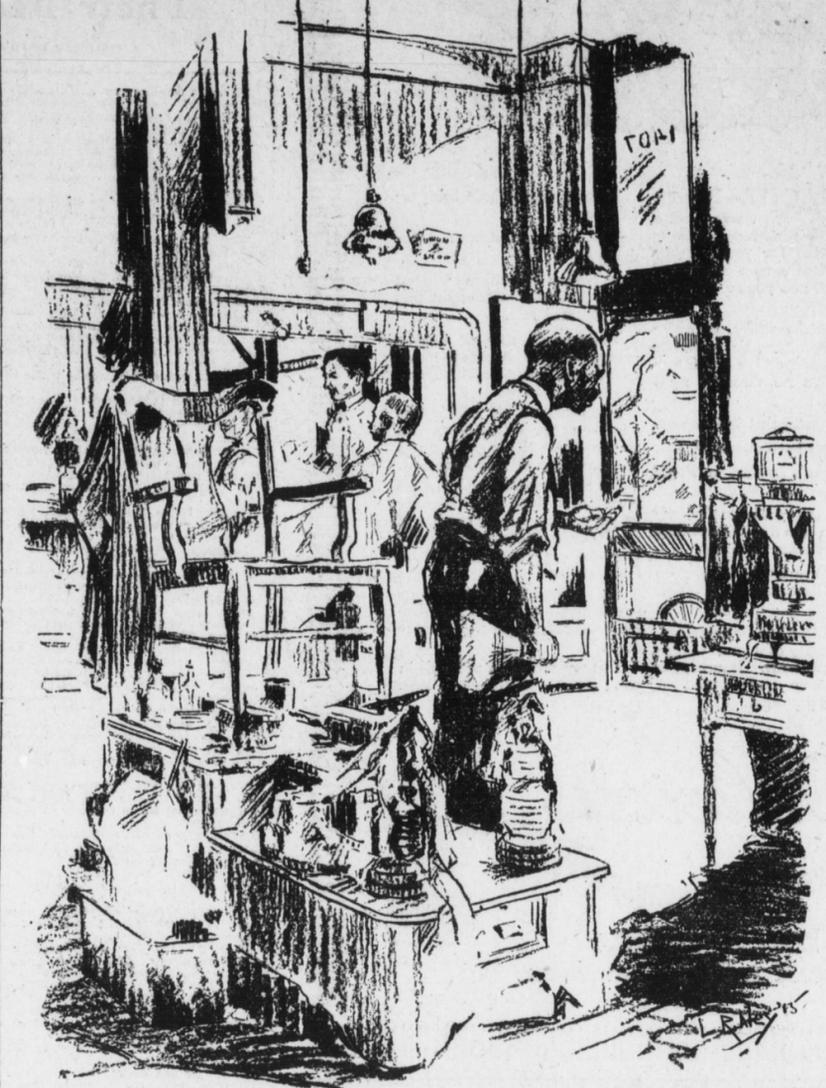
To-day 101 years ago President Madison was playing the role later assumed by King Albert of Belgium, only the act wasn't so long nor so tragic.

The "Show Me" Spirit

All people who like to be shown do not fall from Misfortune. The spirit is typically American—we are an inquisitive people and inclined to doubt. Storekeepers who use their windows to display the goods which manufacturers are advertising in the newspapers are capitalizing this "show me" spirit. They are satisfying public curiosity and by so doing are benefiting their own business. They are focusing the attention of newspaper readers on their store and service. They are keeping in the public eye.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN



Have you ever been in a barber shop when the customer goes out without paying the bootback? Yes! Then you'll appreciate the incident here depicted by L. R. Ney, the young Harrisburg artist who is making a series of cartoons around Harrisburg for the Telegraph. Incidentally, the cartoon was drawn from a life model in a local shop. Do you recognize it?

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS

V.—Lessons of the War—Turret Forts
By Frederic J. Haskin

An aviator, flying over Germany or observing the more modern type of fortifications along the border of France, might see what he took to be the backs of huge tortoises, lying prone upon the ground with only their black rounded shells showing above the earth level. From a distance of a few hundred feet the pent up possibilities of these rounded objects would not appear, but when Uncle Sam sent a number of military observers abroad at the commencement of the present war in Europe, he instructed them to study carefully these fortifications. The tortoise-like objects are the visible portions of the modern turret fort, the outgrowth of the obsolete fortification which rose with sheer walls like the castles of old. The evolution of the fort, the determination of its modern possibilities, particularly the lessons to be learned regarding construction and placing, ranks among the most important of the problems that are to be determined if the United States is to increase its military strength. Uncle Sam has the facts. Of all the lessons hammered home by experience in the present war none is more important or more revolutionary than the impotence of the old-style fort against modern artillery. The sheer-walled fort, which has come down to us in only a modified form since the baronial castles defied the puny attacks of poorly armed enemies, no longer offers material resistance to modern gunnery and an entirely new method of fort construction had to be evolved to keep pace with the improvement in gun manufacture. The turret fort, with its domed roof and novel method of handling guns, is the largest step in this evolution. Deflect Projectiles. The reason for the curvature of the steel "skin" of the fort is to offer the least possible resistance to the projectiles of the enemy. To the layman the thought of a fort conjures up ideas of impregnability by reason of thickness of walls, the stopping of shells by sheer weight of protecting armor. But modern fortifications have followed the line of least resistance and the turret fort is designed, not to stop the enemy's projectiles, but to deflect them so that they will do little damage. A shell striking the curved dome of a turret fort will be so deflected that it will expend but little of its energy upon the fort itself but will fly off at a tangent, almost without damage to the fortification. Then, again, the domed construction allows of another revolutionary development. The modern turret fort is so constructed that it can be rotated about its axis by means of electrical power, thus making it possible for the muzzles of the huge rifles to be pointed in any direction. The rifles themselves are mounted on a turret which can be rotated about its axis and the entire operation of serving and loading the pieces appears to have been borrowed from naval usage. The turret fort becomes but an enlarged turret that may be turned about by the simple device of throwing a switch. How Battery is Aimed. The method of aiming such a battery is as interesting as it is novel. The dome or barbets of the whole fortress is rotated until the guns are in a line with the target and then

Evening Chat

These are visiting days at the State Capitol and there are more folks being taken through the big building by the guides just now than at any other month in the year. July is bad enough, but according to the men at the Capitol it is only when August starts that people commence to travel around. It was because of the war in Europe, a good many of the folks are looking about their own State, and the number of people who have come here nine years after the Capitol has been opened and exclaimed that they did not know what a superb building their State possessed is something noteworthy. It is because of the war in Europe, the automobile parties from all over the State and the numerous excursions which have been inaugurated and the Grangers' Picnic the last week of the month, August may show a record for visitors. Unfortunately, all who go through the building do not register, and there is no way of keeping an accurate count. One of the interesting facts about the visiting of the building is that a good many people well on in years have been at the Capitol.

Robert A. Zentmeyer, the Tyrone engineer appointed a member of the State Water Supply Commission yesterday, is a school graduate of the Governor. He grew up near the Governor's home and with that loyalty to old time friends which always marks the governor he kept him in mind. Mr. Zentmeyer went to school with the Governor and graduated from Juniata college in 1882, a year after the Governor.

The Pennsylvania special to the Panama-Pacific exposition went out "dry" yesterday. Except for Susquehanna water and iced tea there was nothing else on board. It was arranged, however, that a supply of grape juice and ginger ale should be put on board along the road.

Men interested in politics were busy yesterday and to-day getting ready for the registration. The work of preparing for the listing of the voters was keeping a number of men on the job as long as possible. It is expected that there will be tremendous showing on the first day. At least, it is being predicted.

Major C. S. Farnsworth, United States Army, who spent some time here as the inspector-instructor of the National Guard, but who has been in Texas with the army for some time, was a caller at the office of Assistant General Stewart yesterday. Major Farnsworth resided in this city for a time and has many friends among Harrisburg people.

The high water in the Susquehanna the last few days flooded out the sites of a number of camping parties which were to have left the city yesterday. The river is higher than usual even in rainy summers and the muddy water has spoiled the fishing which is getting to be very popular at this time of the year about the Rockville "falls" and down near Collins station.

Colonel Edward M. Young, of Allentown, was here yesterday for his visit to the San Francisco exposition with the Governor's party. Colonel Young is one of the big bankers of the Lehigh Valley and has many business enterprises. He is a friend of Colonel H. C. Trexler, the lumber and cement magnate.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—The Rev. T. C. Billmeyer, of Gettysburg went to Watsonover to deliver an address. He was one of the town's early pastors.
—Ex-Congressman R. E. Lee, of Pottsville, is taking an active part in political affairs again.
—S. L. McCurdy, Pittsburgh business man, is at Atlantic City.
—W. L. Penn, head of the Morgantown institution, is at the seashore.
—Dr. L. W. Ott, of Philadelphia, is on a motor trip to Canada.

IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

[From the Telegraph, Aug. 24, 1865.]
Soldier Killed
Robert Shaw, Company F, Sixth regiment, of Hancock's Corps, was killed near the Lebanon Valley railroad depot in this city to-day when he was run over by an engine.

Going to Texas
Lieutenant Harry C. Demming left to-day to join his regiment which is stationed in Texas.

Copperheads Convene
The Copperhead State convention opened to-day at the Hotel of Representatives. Business sessions were held during the day.

DO YOU KNOW

That thirteen State highways converge on Harrisburg?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG
Two well-established Indian villages were on the site of Harrisburg before the white man came to the ford of the Susquehanna.

I'M WORRIED

By Wing Dingier.
I've written several poems of late
On golf, and friends tell me
I've gone quite nutty on the sport.
They say it's "twenty-three"
For mine if I don't give it up—
And since I've read the poem
Which follows, don't you know, I'm scared,
And worried in my dome?
A HARMLESS NUT ONCE MORE
When my Uncle Alexander in his conduct got so queer
That the squirrels began to chatter
Every time that he drew near,
I consulted with a doctor, who declared:
'It's mental strain!
He has all the early symptoms of a badly skidding brain.
What he needs is non-distracting to do it—Boston Transcript.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Bobo is now singing his own Hymn of Haiti.—New York Evening Sun.
Russia evidently has lost her punch as well as her vodka.—Columbia State.
Russia is determined to win this war if she has to retire to Manchuria to do it.—Boston Transcript.

Our Daily Laugh

SOME FUN.
Did you have a good time the week you was in the country, Oswald?

Did I! Fine! Why I got the cholera - morbus, sunstroke, poison ivy, an' a bunch of stone bruises the very first day!

AS USUAL.
That fellow never did an honest day's work in his life. Got rich, did I suppose?

SECOND FLY CONTEST of the Civic Club for 1915. August 1st to September 25th. Five cents a piece for all flies, and many prizes in gold.