

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9

In this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up that makes us rich.—BEECHER.

BRINGING THE WAR TO US

HAVING with impunity slapped the face of the Wilson administration, the German Imperial Government is now completing the process of humiliation by wiping its feet on the mangled remains.

The ravages of the U-53 in American waters plunge the country into a new crisis, and one from which even the weak-kneed policy of the Wilson administration scarcely will be able to crawl out if it is found that the sea raider has overstepped the bounds of international law.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year. Thus sang William Cullen Bryant of the autumn season.

THE HARRISBURG S. P. C. A. OCCASIONALLY some one says patronizingly, "The S. P. C. A., that is the society that bothers itself with dogs and cats—when there is so much other suffering in the world!"

Modern intelligence is doing all it can, not only to relieve suffering but to remove the cause. Economists, psychologists, scientific philanthropists are bending all their energies to promote the happiness of the world.

Man, weak and oppressed though he be, can to a certain extent fight his own battles; animals must put up with whatever is handed to them.

There is nothing visionary in the ideals or the methods of this Society. Knowing that cruelty usually comes from ignorance and opportunity, it has educated public opinion through Bands of Mercy and children's leagues in the schools, through instructive films and newspaper propaganda; and

has curtailed opportunity by the eternal vigilance of a paid police officer who prevents cruelty when he can, prosecutes it when he must. It also employs a paid veterinary to see that stray animals are mercifully killed.

Sometimes people question not the motives of the society, but the existence of cruelty. A day at headquarters would speedily convince them. In the past two months over two hundred complaints were investigated and more than eight hundred visits of supervision to dumps, stables, points of heavy hauling and the markets were paid.

One complaint, from Perry county, was of such flagrant brutality as to convince the most sceptical of cruelty. An intoxicated man drove his horse until it fell and broke one leg; managing to get it up he lashed the poor beast for over a mile, with the bone sticking through the flesh, until it fell again with the other leg broken. The case was reported, the agent of the Harrisburg S. P. C. A. promptly prosecuted and the man was fined.

Though conditions have greatly improved since 1911, this is but one of many cases calling for the interference of the society. Though run on careful business principles, it costs about \$1,000 a year to finance it. This must be met by dues, special contributions and fines. With the campaign of education and decrease of cruelty the fines have also decreased.

The society now finds itself without funds; has been forced to borrow money. It asks the generous support of the public in this crisis. Must its humane work stop? Are we willing to see animals once more brutally treated—as they will be without a watchful agent? It is up to the people.

The way the Democrats wanted Tatt and Roosevelt to get together was in a ten-foot ring without gloves.

If these are the "melancholy days," we wonder what bright, pleasant weather would be like.

THE WAY TO TREAT MEXICO

IN THE Ladies' Home Journal President Wilson writes about Mexico. He says that "America will honor herself and prove the validity of her own principles by treating Mexico as she would wish Mexico to treat her."

Much as we admire the President's use of language, we cannot help thinking that something like this has been said before—and said much better: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."—Matthew VII, 7.

And He who spoke thus, nineteen hundred years before Mr. Wilson, practiced what He preached.

Mr. Wilson did not. He said that Huerta should not assume the presidency of Mexico and forbade him even to become a candidate for the place in a constitutional manner. Does Wilson want Carranza to say that Wilson shall not be President of the United States? Is that the way we want Mexico to treat us?

Wilson seized the custom house at Vera Cruz and he collected a million dollars in duties there—which he still keeps—because Huerta didn't salute the American flag. Does Wilson want Mexico to treat us that way?

Wilson permitted arms and ammunition to be shipped down into Mexico to be used by rebels against such government as existed there. In case Chief Murphy and the Tammany tribe should decide to wage martial instead of political warfare on Wilson, would Wilson want Mexico to supply the Tammany braves with the means to carry on their armed rebellion?

The fact is that Wilson has not let America treat Mexico as she would be treated. He has insisted on treating Mexico in accordance with his own shifting as to men and conditions down there. That is not the way to treat Mexico. The way to treat Mexico is to demand and to be prepared to enforce the treaty and other rights of Americans resident there.

"What would you have done?" shouted a Democratic heckler at Hughes in Tennessee. "I would have protected American rights," replied Hughes. That is the way to treat Mexico.

You just can't keep Harrisburg swimmers out of the water; not even Old Man October had any terrors for them yesterday.

Here's hoping Harrisburg does as well with its million-dollar hotel fund as Bethlehem did with its bridge subscription.

BY THE SOUTH FOR THE SOUTH

THE Houston Post attempts another answer to the accusation that "the South is in the saddle." The Post approaches the questions from an angle on the flank, and presents a list of Southern men who have been elected to office in the North, instancing Senators Lewis, Harris, Poindexter, Chamberlain and Newlands to show that there is nothing in the charge of sectionalism. But the list itself gives emphasis to the issue. No Northerners are ever elected to high position by the ruling party in the South. The Democrats of the South are thoroughly narrow and parochial in their views and they do not practice reciprocity for the men of their section who have come North and secured political success. The North, as we have so many times said, is national in thought and action—and it is in this which makes Southern domination so irritating, because the South does not look beyond its own borders, does not consider any but its own purposes. No one in the North wishes to mulct the South, as, for instance, the South mulcts the North, with direct taxation. Southerners who come North are welcome in all enterprises, political, religious or industrial. "The South is in the saddle" and sits there as the South. When the North rules, it administers the government as for all the people.

That U-53 seems to be an A-1 boat.

Some newspapers try to explain the light vote in most Democratic primaries as due to a lack of contests. A

The Days of Real Sport



OVER TO WHERE THE PARACHUTE DROPPED

THE TURKEY THAT WOULD BUILD A HOUSE, BUT DIDN'T

THERE is a negro story of a turkey who, every time it snowed, drew his feathers about him and firmly resolved to build him a house. But before he could decide where to build, or what kind of a house, the sun came out and he would shake out his feathers, strut around and say to himself: "Nobody wants to be in a house on a day like this," and the result was he froze to death one winter night.

There are a lot of people just the same frame of mind as the turkey. When things are going wrong, work is slack, times are hard, sickness or accident comes and their money is gone, they firmly resolve that in the future they will take care of their money and look out for the rainy day; build them a house, as it were; but as soon as things right themselves they forget their good resolution and the next time of need finds them as ill prepared as ever.

Most of us are merely grown-up children. We want what we want when we want it. We live day by day. To-morrow is a vague uncertainty to us. The boy will gorge himself with green apples in June and forget that there is a physical law against eating green apples. To-morrow he will find it out, and may resolve not to eat green apples again; but a good resolution never gets a man anywhere unless he keeps it. Many a New Year's promise is made only to be broken and pledges are signed only to be forgotten. How many a man has resolved to stop drinking when drinking has brought him in court! He should have stopped before.

Thousands of men have firmly resolved that they would start a savings bank account, made a deposit, or two, and then quit. An examination of the books of any savings bank will show

a large number of accounts with but one deposit. It is mute evidence of a good resolution broken. A certain father with two children had them insured in an industrial insurance company. He concluded that he could save the money he was paying for insurance some other way and decided to put it in a savings bank, and proceeded to open an account for each child. The first was the last deposit ever made. The insurance collector quit his visits and the father's good resolution to save for his children stopped with his coming, and to-day they are without either a bank account or insurance.

The rainy day comes to every man. No matter how long it may be delayed or how distant it may seem, or how bright the sky to-day, trouble is bound to come to us all, some time. A certain young man, full of energy and ambition, with as bright prospects as a man ever had and highly successful, made the boast that he never expected his income to be less than it was at that time; but inside of three years it was nothing. He thought he had a life job, and it had large measure masters of the art have props went from under, and at forty he had to begin building all over again. He does not boast now.

The turkey in the story was no more foolish than a lot of human beings. The difference lies in the fact that the turkey takes what is given him, or what he can find. We have the power to choose. We are in a measure masters of our own fate. The beaver and the ant have the right idea; they build their houses, fair weather or foul, knowing that when it rains or stay out of doors when it don't, as you like. You are safe either way.

Three Good Conundrums  
I went to India and I stopped there; I didn't stay there because I didn't go there.  
I came away from there because I'd been there.  
In fact, I didn't go there at all.  
Answer—A watch.

I ran 'til I got it, then I picked it up and looked for it, but I found I couldn't find it, so I put it down and walked off with it.  
Answer—A splinter in the foot.

What is it George never saw, George Washington never saw and we see every day?  
Answer—An equal.

Our Daily Laugh

STAGE TYPE.  
My bride is disappointed about housekeeping.  
What's the trouble?  
She can't get a maid who will curtsy like they do in the musical comedies she goes to see.

THE ONLY ONE  
O'Brien, are you wan' those people that never know when they're whipped?  
I am not. But I take Zoody's word for it except the doctor's after I come to.

GETTING OUT OF IT.  
Young Mrs. B.—You don't love me if you wouldn't give up a habit for me.  
Young Mr. B.—I dunno, You're the most abiding habit I've got.

WHAT THE ROTARY CLUB LEARNED OF THE CITY  
(Questions submitted to members of the Harrisburg Rotary Club and their answers as presented at the organization's annual "Municipal Quiz.")  
Who are the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and what are their duties?  
Mayor, Superintendent of Accounts and Finance and City Treasurer. All matters pertaining to bond issues and indebtedness are controlled by them.

lack of Democrats, however, is the real cause.

William F. McCombs was nominated for Senator in New York against the desires of President Wilson and Crown Prince McAdoo. He will not be elected, of course, but his success in the primaries indicated how New York Democrats feel toward the administration.

A New York up-State banker predicts a shortage in all kinds of fodder except hay—thank heaven our breakfast foods are safe.

Republicans in New Jersey polled 187,414 votes; the Democrats 119,513. The answer is plain.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Indications are that the Republican State committee will stand upon the national platform as has been done by the Democratic State committee in this campaign. The Democrats adopted resolutions which dealt with national matters at their meeting here in June and have apparently seen no occasion to change it. The Republicans will probably do likewise.

The State committee is meeting this afternoon in Philadelphia with men from all over the State in attendance and the candidates on hand to make addresses. It is doubtful whether Governor Brumbaugh will attend the meeting.

To-night the members of the State committee will attend the big Hughes meeting. Mr. Hughes will be the only speaker at the meeting. He will be met at Trenton by a committee and be escorted to the city and given a notable welcome. The two United States Senators and the Governor and his staff will welcome him with a committee of eminent citizens.

Registration appears to be troubled with the same apathy as the national campaign. None of the parties has registered what was expected. Philadelphia morning papers show falling off and Scranton and Wilkes-Barre are not up to two years ago. Reading is the only city to make a good return and it is within 47 of the Philadelphia total of 125,000. Pottsville showed a Democratic loss of 1,000 citizens who refused to declare politics.

The official returns will come in to-day and to-morrow and something like an estimate will then be possible. Speaking in Philadelphia Saturday Governor Brumbaugh said that he expected a change in the State's plurality in Pennsylvania with ease.

The Clarion county bar has given Justice Walling a notable endorsement. Other up-State lawyers' organizations are lining up for the Justice.

Candidate Hughes will come through this section of the State to-morrow, leaving Philadelphia for Chambersburg during the morning. From that point, where he is to make a brief speech, he goes to Hagerstown. Mr. Hughes will speak at the Union station platform to-morrow morning.

Philadelphia policemen and city employees are earnestly agitating an increase in pay. Fifteen Wilkes-Barre policemen, who resigned because ordered to ride on street cars, will be replaced at once.

Republicans of Upper Bucks county had a big meeting at Quakertown on Saturday and arranged the campaign. The Bucks Republican organization is a strong one this year.

system. I think we should strive to enlarge upon the new ones, improve by broadening it. The state-wide primary should be supplemented with the State pamphlet, delivered to every voter, setting forth the party platforms, records of the candidates and accurate details of the campaign from an unbiased standpoint, so that the electors may be fully informed. The only trouble with the state-wide primary act is that it has not been extended far enough, and the same fault is to be found with the nonpartisan ballot act."

The Philadelphia Inquirer has this to say about the registration in that city: "The total registration of voters in Philadelphia for the presidential election will be under 230,000. Returns from all of the forty-eight wards with thirty-four precincts to be heard from give a total registration of 240,309 for the three days this year. The registration for the majority primaries, when a battle between the McNichol-Penrose and Vane forces was impending for the nomination of a successor to Blankenship, totaled 303,183, while the registration for the November election prior to that contest, when Penrose and Brumbaugh were candidates, was 230,720. The total for Saturday, up to date, is 84,972, and the missing districts may bring this to 90,000. The total for the first registration day this year was 92,822 and for the second 102,513. The total Republican enrollment in the city to date is 223,981, Democratic 32,249, Washington 2,163, Keystone 47, Prohibition 232 and Socialist 1,408. There are a lot of people just the same frame of mind as the turkey. When things are going wrong, work is slack, times are hard, sickness or accident comes and their money is gone, they firmly resolve that in the future they will take care of their money and look out for the rainy day; build them a house, as it were; but as soon as things right themselves they forget their good resolution and the next time of need finds them as ill prepared as ever.

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Evening Chat

The continued move of business up Second street and the projects heard for establishing more apartment houses on Third street fronting on Capitol Park bring to mind how the characteristics of thoroughfares often change and then change back again. Likewise the last of the old-fashioned cellar doors on Front street demonstrates that the best laid plans are overturned in the march of events. When John Harris laid out this city with the assistance of his gifted son-in-law, William McClay, he is said to have had some doubts about Front street being a business street and inclined to the belief that it would be the pleasure or promenade section of the town. It is said that the original city planner had this idea because of the shallowness of the Susquehanna. But business overruled the fears of the town and an old street became the center of commerce and the old street below Market developed into one of the chief residential sections of Harrisburg. The Kerr house, the old substance restored, white limestone soon after became lined with houses standing apart instead of being built up close together as was the case on South Second. The Kerr house, the old street being located between Walnut and Locust, according to a report of a fire which caused some of the early records to be destroyed. Early newspapers tell of business places and taverns, which were part of business life, but to an extent we do not dream of to-day. Doubts about the encroachment on Market. Early lists of officials of the State government show that quite a number resided at boarding houses on Second street, which began to be built up after the completion of the Capitol in 1821. In due course of time Second and Third streets became more residential and business centering about the Square went out Market street, then up Third a bit and on Walnut and Chestnut.

The only one of the old-style cellar doors, above referred to, that remains at the Kerr house, now the home of the Daubich family, is a relic of the society, which under the terms of the donation of the property maintains it as it was bequeathed. The old cellar door, which was on Second street, and Front street are being taken away and those at the Pearson and Harris houses have recently gone. The Harris house at Front and Cherry, one of the old long houses, was the only one of the kind down which we used to slide when we were youngsters as to be the older houses have big spaces under the sidewalks where goods used to be stored. The trace of the front street cellars always attracts little attention now, but in old times such things were very important. One of the best examples of the old cellars above Market is the Haldeman house, on North Front street just above Market, which was remodeled some years ago by the late Mr. Haldeman. This cellar door was lined with big blocks of stone and there were heavy iron rings set in them so that the boxes and barrels and bales could be lowered or brought up.

Old letters and newspapers tell of the arrival of the barges from up the river with lumber, hides, pelts and other articles. These articles were shipped by stage or pack horses to Carlisle and other places, although some of the craft, known as "arks," went on down the river. When the barges went back they took the provisions, clothing material and other things which were brought here by stage or pack horses from Philadelphia and which were stored in big quantities in the houses along Front street. For a time Lebanon iron was shipped from the warehouses in Harrisburg to Pittsburgh and western towns, some going by horses and some being taken up the Juniata by the "arks."

Early advertising was not on an extensive scale in Harrisburg newspapers and the total amount carried in some issues of the newspapers published here one hundred years ago was hardly as big as the advertising in some of the times runs here in a single issue. From the notations of the arrival and departure of stages and pack trains and some of the early advertisements, it is then as now a central point of distribution for a large section of the State. Some of the early travelers said that Harrisburg was a town of taverns and warehouses and that it sat upon the roads to the north, the south, the east and the west, with the river as an adjunct.

E. V. Babcock, the Pittsburgh businessman, who was here Saturday, is a millionaire several times over and interested in the city, steel and other enterprises. He has frequently mentioned for high office, but has only accepted elections as national delegate.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania, started in the Atlantic as a machinist, a few years ago, and who is now in Philadelphia, says that Germany is still a long way from being beaten.

Professor Henri LaFontaine, the winner of the Nobel prize a few years ago, and who is now in Philadelphia, says that Germany is still a long way from being beaten.

That Harrisburg steel products are used in Niagara power plants?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG  
Navigation by means of arks between Huntingdon and Harrisburg began as early as 1794.

Menus For School Lunches  
It is at this time of the year that mothers begin to knit their brows once more over the menu for the school lunch. Miss Pearl MacLean, in charge of home economics extension at the Pennsylvania State College school of agriculture and experiment station, has prepared some menus for this purpose, as follows:

- Meat sandwiches
- Bread and butter sandwiches
- Celery Rice pudding Apple
- Whole wheat bread and cream sandwiches
- Lettsuce sandwiches
- Sponge cake
- Racon sandwich
- Bread and butter sandwiches with Chopped celery
- Apple sauce with raisins Milk
- Egg sandwich
- Graham and white bread and butter sandwiches
- Nuts Orange tapoca
- Nut bread sandwiches
- Lettsuce sandwiches
- Baked custard Grapes