

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 2

Difficulties are meant to rouse, not discourage.—CHANNING.

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

WE had been told so frequently for so long that the middleman is responsible for most of our high-cost-of-living troubles that we had come to believe it. The middleman we had come to see in the light of the consumer's bugaboo—a creature with horns and a tail and a never satisfied appetite for money. We beheld him snatching greedily the profits of the poor farmer on one hand and our own surplus change on the other.

Perhaps the picture was modeled more on fact than fancy, but be that as it may, all middlemen are not built on those lines. Take our own milk distributors, for instance. The farmers would have forced nine cents a quart, retail, upon us. That we are paying only eight cents is due to the stand taken by the retail dealers against extortionate prices.

"The West is afire for Wilson." Crazy with the heat!

THIS COUNTY REPUBLICAN

THE political campaign now drawing to a close has been the quietest presidential contest in the history of Dauphin county. That is because the Democrats have recognized that this is a Republican year, at least so far as this city and county are concerned, and have made little effort toward the election of their candidates. It has always followed that when Dauphin county Democrats have set out to make a hot fight the Republicans have immediately accepted the challenge. This year the Republicans have been left to make their own campaign to suit themselves and they have confined their efforts largely to getting about among the voters, with personal canvassing and well attended mass meetings varying as a means of making the candidates known personally to every man in the county.

There has been a gratifying absence of attack and personal abuse. The Democrats have not engaged in such tactics and the Republicans never have been given to that kind of campaigning except under the force of necessity.

Nevertheless, it has been an effective campaign. It goes without saying, for instance, that Congressman Kreider and Senator E. E. Beidleman, who won out in the terrific three-cornered fight of four years ago, will win again with the Republican party reunited this Fall. Dauphin county is normally Republican and registration and enrollment show that it has even stronger leanings in this direction now than usual.

It is assured that the whole Republican ticket will win both in Harrisburg and the county at large next week—the best evidence of this being that a Democrat was elected here in 1912, with the Republican party cut to pieces, and even the standard bearer of Democracy could not come within 4,000 of carrying the county in 1914, although it was his own home district.

These facts explain why both Democrats and Republicans have been so quiet this year—the Democrats too hopeless to fight, the Republicans not having to make such a campaign as was necessary in former years.

The Deutschland's cargo is valued at two millions, but the value of her crew is beyond price. They are the type of hardy heroes that the whole world loves.

Whatever your political convictions, you must admit that Governor Hanly is a good fighter and that he can talk quite as well as he can fight.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

THE new president of the Chamber of Commerce, David E. Tracy, assumes the leadership of that live wire organization at an auspicious moment. The Chamber has just completed the most successful year in its history of trade organizations in this city and it starts out the coming twelve months with an enlarged membership, a well-filled treasury and a determination to make itself felt for good in the activities of the community.

Mr. Tracy fits into the presidency niche very well. He is admirably suited for the duties he will be called upon to perform. He is an able businessman and one of the industrial leaders of the community. He is public spirited, a strong believer in the future of Harrisburg and a man whose energies are on a par with the breadth of his vision. There are big

things before the Chamber and it is fortunate that a big man has been selected to direct them.

"Six more Americans lost on the Marina." But, he kept us out of war.

LEST WE FORGET

THE new bridge across the Susquehanna river at Mulberry street is nearing completion, and employers are hoping that its finish will not be delayed, because that will release several hundred workmen who are badly needed in other enterprises.

But, Mr. Wage-earner and Mr. Businessman, do you remember that when the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company announced its intention to build that bridge men said: "Thank God, it will give work to some of our thousands of idle workmen."

Times have changed. Let us go back for a moment, lest we forget that sorrowful winter of 1913-14 and to what we owe the good times of to-day.

The Underwood tariff law went into effect October 4, 1913, ten months before the European war began.

What happened?

Business bankrupt, enterprise paralyzed, capital hiding, labor seeking employment, soup houses and bread lines established, charity rooms in North Front street where women of husbands out of work labored for their daily bread. Four million workers were out of employment or on short time. Imports from Europe increased enormously and our exports decreased. Gold left the country to settle our debts to Europe. A Democratic stamp tax had to be levied to meet ordinary expenses of the Government. Gross earnings of railroads decreased forty-four million dollars, and scores of railroad men working less than half-time. Nearly two hundred and fifty thousand men were laid off by the railroads up to July, nine months after the Underwood bill became law. The Clafin failure for \$3,400,000 occurred. Bankruptcies were frequent.

On May 29, 1914, a deputation of businessmen representing nearly a billion dollars of manufacturing interests, employing hundreds of thousands of workmen, told the President at the White House that the country must speedily have relief.

Mr. Wilson replied that the situation was "merely psychological."

The European war began. European exporters ceased to send their products to the United States and became our greatest customers, principally in munitions and war supplies. A period of ephemeral prosperity ensued. Democratic leaders seized on this temporary prosperity as an explanation of the disasters brought on by the Underwood low tariff law and have ever since been shouting "Prosperity."

What will happen after the European war ends?

Unless there is a protective tariff European producers will again dump their surplus goods into the United States and exactly the same conditions will prevail as under the first ten months of the Underwood low tariff law. Labor will be out of employment. Business will suffer.

Unless a Republican President and a Republican House and Senate are elected next Tuesday, pledged to a tariff system for protection of American labor and industries, a financial catastrophe will occur. Unless the men who passed the Underwood law are put out of office Harrisburg, with the nation at large, will return at the close of the war to the dark days when men rendered up thanks for the chance of a big railroad contract that gave work to a few of the idle thousands. Unless a Republican President and a Republican Congress are elected next Tuesday we shall see again the mills closed, the railroads laying off men by the hundreds and the Associated Aids Society re-opening its sewing rooms so that wives may find means of earning a dollar or two a week to save their families from starvation.

We are prosperous now, but the end of the boom will come with the war, and then it is either a Republican tariff—or back to the dark days of 1914.

You don't need to go outside of Harrisburg to prove it.

Virginia has gone dry. The mint julep is in danger of breaking into the dodo class.

KELLY-POLITICS

BY BRIGGS

YES—S. THAT'S WHAT I SAID—WHAT'S HE DONE—WHAT'S WILSON DONE—NAME SOMETHING—GO AHEAD NAME SOMETHING

HUGHES IS A GREAT MAN BUT WILSON IS NO GOOD IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT I THINK!

WHAT'S HE DONE? HE'S DONE A LOT—THAT'S WHAT HE'S DONE—WHAT'S HE DONE? I'D LIKE FOR T' KNOW

YOU GOT A SWELL NERVE ASKIN' WHAT'S HE DONE—THASS 'AT IS

AH-H-H FOR THE LUNA MIKE! A SWELL CROWD TO GET INTO A KELLY GAME WITH—I KNEW I'D GET INTO A MUSS LIKE THIS—GOOD NIGHT.



Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Allison Hill had a big Republican rally last night at the rooms of the East End Republican club, Thirteenth and Market streets, and was held for railroad men. Brotherhood members were largely represented. Enthusiasm was strong. The speakers were Charles E. Pass, Arthur H. Hull, and legislative candidates, Augustus Wildman and J. W. Swartz.

The rally by the Tenth Ward Republican Club, scheduled for to-morrow night, has been postponed until Monday night. It will be the wind-up of the present campaign. The change was made in order to permit all Republicans in Harrisburg to participate in the parade. The big meeting will follow a short walk-around, and will take place at Sixth and Mulberry streets. Prominent speakers will be present.

Cumberland county is in the Hughes column. In 1912 Taft had 2,567 votes; Roosevelt, 3,488, and Wilson 5,923. The present Republican enrollment is 6,933, almost 900 more than the combined vote of Taft and Roosevelt that year, and 1,900 more than the Wilson vote of 1912. Farmers are indignant at the arbitrary change in mail facilities, eight post offices having been closed. They are Eberly Mills, Hunters Run, Longsford, Montsera, Starves, Trindle Spring and Urah. Rural routes have been discontinued from Hunsdale, Kersville, Newburg, New Kingston, Mifflin and Perry by a good margin. Assistant danger calls from local leaders have kept the post offices at Barnitz, Hunsdale and Plainfield until after the election. Congressman A. S. Kreider of the Eleventh district will receive a tremendous vote, which will be increased materially since Dr. J. H. Kreider, Washington candidate for Congress in 1914, who received over 8,000 votes, is on the stump for the Republican ticket. It looks as though Senator Martin of the Thirty-first District, would carry Juniata, Mifflin and Perry by a good margin. He lost Juniata by 150 votes in 1912, but won by a 1,500 majority. His opponent at that time was Allman, a strong Orange man and popular with the farmers. Leiby, now opposing him, is not well known. Chairman Kilne's estimate of 1,000 majority in Cumberland is conservative.

With pitiless logic, former United States Attorney General Wickersham of New York, flayed the policies and methods of President Wilson at a monster Republican rally last night. Mr. Wickersham contrasted the characters of Wilson and Hughes, "the one bending like a reed to every demand of every demagogue and every agitator," he said; "the other rebound to every principle of sound Americanism." He was especially severe on the European and Mexican policies of President Wilson at a monster Republican rally last night. Mr. Wickersham contrasted the characters of Wilson and Hughes, "the one bending like a reed to every demand of every demagogue and every agitator," he said; "the other rebound to every principle of sound Americanism." He was especially severe on the European and Mexican policies of President Wilson at a monster Republican rally last night.

Charles A. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, has organized a branch of the Hughes Alliance in this city, with Judge C. N. Brumm, former Progressive leader, as president. The first vice-president is Joseph W. Moyer, who was secretary of the Democratic State Committee fifteen years ago. Former Representative John Robert Jones, also a Progressive, is second vice-president, and John Reber is secretary and treasurer. It was announced that the work of the alliance is restricted to boosting Hughes.

Congressman Vane has issued a formal statement, predicting a great Republican majority in Philadelphia for Hughes and Fairbanks. The statement follows: "Reports from all sections of the city indicate an old-time Republican majority for Charles E. Hughes and the entire Republican ticket next Tuesday. The people of the city have come to realize that the prosperity of to-day is due to the European war. They have also been brought to consider the effect of Democratic rule at the close of the

"IF WE ELECT MR. WILSON"—AS OWEN WISTER SEES IT IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF COLLIER'S

MANY men, although they do not wish it at all, nevertheless fear that next 7th of November Mr. Wilson may be chosen president of the United States. They can scarcely imagine a greater misfortune to the country—that is, any misfortune likely to happen—because they think Mr. Wilson has made and will make almost every misfortune possible. This is not in the least because they have always been his political enemies and thus, stuck fast in a party creed, would always oppose on principle whatever policy he pursued. They started on his side. Not a few are Democrats, and all were for him in 1912. Four years ago he seemed to them the very man we needed: clear-sighted, cool-headed, firm of purpose. It is no policy of his that they oppose now. It is the man. What they find, what has at first bewilderled and at last estranged them, is that Mr. Wilson has pursued no policy at all. One day it was no more army; another day a great big army; one day free trade, another day protection; now Villa, next Carranza; now embargo, next no embargo; now too proud to fight, next a punitive expedition.

Mr. Wilson's admission that he has "made mistakes" does not bring them back to him, because, knowing him at last, they know he will always make mistakes, not old ones, but new ones. To them he is like some other that you wind up to run on the floor; the machinery starts whirring, but when the top is put down it totters and finally falls over because something is wrong with the wheels. Yet all the while the machinery keeps whirling while it lies on its side or on its back. These men's opinions Mr. Wilson whirrs over smoothly, but doesn't go when you put him on the floor. He whirred so well that four years ago they preferred him to Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt.

Perhaps their final disenchantment came after he had requested them to be neutral about the European War even in their opinions. At the moment of the explosion while we were still stunned, before we understood what the war meant, this was well. Loyalty to the President was imperative. But after the explosion, when soon we began to understand the European little Belgium had been overwhelmed and mutilated, and the sacred principle of free government derided and hideously assailed—and not a word from us to cheer on free government in its struggle. Distinguished Belgians came over and told the President of women raped in public places or pelleted with bayonets, of farms and villages in ashes, and of the people burned with them. Still the President was silent. By then the war was no longer a mystery. It was a plain moral question, a choice between right and wrong, between the Declaration of independence and the strictest despotism; they could not stay neutral. They were not. But this marked only an incident, after all, in their awakening to the real Wilson—the unreal Wilson describes him better; he has now continued to go round an round.

Mr. Schwab was going to sell some machinery to the Allies. Mr. Wilson begged him not to do this, since it would be a singular interpretation of the rights of neutrals to trade with belligerents. Mr. Morgan was going to lend some money to the Allies. Mr. Wilson begged him not to do this, since it would not be neutral. (Very singular again, particularly as soon a large loan was made to Germany by some Chicago people!) But, most singular of all, Mr. Wilson presently urged that we buy from Germany her ships that lie idle in New York harbor, and thus as a nation furnish millions of dollars to Germany. Mr. Morgan as an individual must not lend millions to the Allies.

So Mr. Wilson tottered round and round his position of neutrality, head-down and tail-up, and now backward, but getting nowhere. It was all of a piece with Mexico. About Mexico Mr. Wilson continued to say one thing and do the contrary, and then to do the contrary to what he had done first, and then to say the opposite to what he had said before; that; having required our flag to be saluted by a government whose existence he had declined to acknowledge, and having come away when the flag was not saluted, and then backing Villa, and then going back on Villa, all the while lifting up and shutting down embargo gates at a railroad crossing. By December, 1914, the men who in 1912 had voted for him had for some time been humorously known as the "Damm-it-yes Club"; they wished they could take that vote back. They wished it with energy and oaths. They wish it more and more every day.

Many Newspapers Dying

Any line of business in which the mortality averaged five concerns for each working day of the year, and wound up the twelfth month with a net loss of three a week, would certainly be considered some distance from that era of prosperity of which we have lately heard so much. It is as inviting serious and immediate examination as to its condition and prospects. Yet this is exactly what happened to the American magazine and newspaper business during the year 1915, according to that standard and unimpeachable authority, the Philadelphia Annual, which, by the law of the survival of the fittest, now personifies a complete and authentic cyclopedia of periodical literature.

The Colonel's Energy

[Kansas City Times.] Colonel Roosevelt is 58 years old and the disappointment of those who have looked to the time when he would take to his feet and get a hot water bottle at his wrist is getting almost pitiful.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

General Carrol A. Devoo, who has just retired, was stationed at Camp Meade for a time.

Walter J. Christy, the Pittsburgh political writer, has been touring Ohio.

Henry K. Boyer, former State Treasurer, injured in an automobile crash, was not seriously hurt.

H. W. Armstrong, the president of the Pennsylvania State Real Estate Association, formed a luncheon by Pittsburgh real estate men.

John T. Dempsey, Scranton miner, kept us out of the war, and is having any more holidays than formerly.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg sells large quantities of castings to contractors?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The first State arsenal here was in a warehouse on the river front and its contents were later removed to Capitol Hill.

This man who is "for Wilson." This man cares nothing for any of the objections mentioned above, or for any objections whatever; to all objections he has one invariable threefold reply. This he repeats with his lips as it has been taught him, without ever examining it with his brains. Mr. Wilson should be elected because: 1. We are prosperous. 2. One must not swap horses while crossing a stream. 3. He kept us out of the war.

Now, a despotism where the people don't think can go on; the government is thinking for them; but a democracy where the people don't think will stop; they are government. The unthinking who repeat those three reasons why Mr. Wilson should be elected might precisely as well say they are for him: 1. Because we are prosperous, and because there are no eggs in the last year's nests. 2. Because he won the Battle of Manila Bay.

Some of us are Memmons, and some of us are prosperous, but Mr. Wilson is responsible for making us neither one nor the other. And were many of us prosperous before August, 1914? Have they forgotten the thousands of unemployed in 1914, starved by Mr. Wilson tariff, fed by charity, restored to wages by the war? Do they consider Mr. Wilson as a horse pulling us through a stream? Mr. Wilson is the driver who has nearly upset the coach. But these things are being daily explained by many, and by nobody so well as by Mr. Roosevelt. It has been explained that our state of "peace" with Mexico has cost more lives and misery and millions than our war with Spain. But there is something besides this that needs very much to be said, and it can hardly be said too earnestly or too often at the present time.

Now the few who have seen through Mr. Wilson and learned his incompensable nature, hear the same thing wherever they go, indoors and out, in street cars and trains, and steamboats and hotel, repeated by the

Evening Chat

BY BRIGGS

"I am not only heartily in favor of the proposed Camp Curtin memorial, but I would like to see it made an integral part of the park system in Harrisburg," said Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh this morning when he was about to take the train for Easton to attend the dedication of the New York extension of the William Penn Highway. "The idea of marking in a suitable way the site of Camp Curtin and of perpetuating the memory of the War Governor appeals to me and I intend to call the attention of the Legislature to the matter in my message. I have asked the local committee which called upon me on Tuesday to furnish me with some data and with their suggestions so that I can consider the matter. I have visited that part of the city and I would like to have the memorial of an impressive kind. It should be a sizable parcel of land and should be planted with flowers and properly maintained. It would never do to have the memorial just as a monument and something like that without a proper setting. It should be surrounded with flowers and shrubbery and they should be cared for by the city the same as the rest of the park system here is looked after."

Alanson Skinner, who comes here to-night to lecture before the Harrisburg Natural History Society, of the Everglades of Florida, is an assistant curator in one of the most important divisions of the great Museum of Natural History in New York. This society has been the means of bringing some of the most noted travelers and naturalists in the country to this city and a number will be here during the winter whose names are household words.

Some of the drunks cut up by the numbers on Tuesday evening in the street cars will long be remembered by the children whom they vastly entertained. One fellow who impersonated a traveling doctor and another who was a detective aimed people for blocks. They paid fares just for a place to cut up capers and could have collected more in that way than the "nickel snatchers" for the thumians if they had passed the hat.

Dauphin county is said to have organized one of the best fire warning systems in any in the State. There have been wardens named in districts which adjoin each other and cover practically every part of the wooded section of the county. Speaking about it the other day, a man conversant with the subject as relates to this county said that a fire could not start anywhere without someone interested enough to give a warning telephone message to the man in charge of the fire fighting district. In other words, the State and township officials and those interested in preventing fires have managed to link up the telephones in a system of alarms for fires in the woods and on the same principle as the telephones in the city and town to work when a fire occurs some distance from a box.

It's a wonder to a good many people that the city fathers do not provide better street lighting in some parts of Derry street, notably beyond Twenty-first, where the houses are so close together as far as the eastern city gate at Poorhouse lane. In spite of the immense amount of automobile and other traffic, the street is dark and gloomy as far as the city and town of Lebanon valley, the wagon traffic and the trolley cars, there are some dark spots which are a nuisance. Two more lights in this distribution of the street would work wonders and benefit not only people living in this city but elsewhere.

Miss Wharton, the authoress, who was here this week for the meeting of the Colonial Dames, is visiting some of the city and town officials and making some inquiries into their history. Miss Wharton's books, many of which deal with the romance of early days in the Colonies, are commencing to attract much attention because they are authorities on life in the Keystone Commonwealth before, during and after the Revolution.

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(To Be Continued.)