

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 29

To love abundantly is to live abundantly.—DRUMMOND.

A GRAVE SITUATION

IN his address at the opening session of the League of Third Class Cities yesterday, ex-Senator John E. Fox, legal advisor of Harrisburg, emphasized the thought so prevalent regarding the present administration of our Pennsylvania cities when he declared that it is a grave situation when men of vision and ability and civic pride decline to accept public place in the administration of local affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

THE PRESIDENT WILSON'S reply to the peace proposals of the Pope is all that the country and our allies could desire. There is a strong intimation that Mr. Wilson was selected to be spokesman for the Allies, and if so he has done his task well.

The big betterment that will grow out of the intervention of the Public Service Commission is that a program of street railway extensions, improvements and changes will be outlined as a result that will form the basis for developments covering a period of years. Instead of growing at random, the railways will be extended along lines carefully thought out and approved by transportation experts of national reputation.

It must be said for the people that they have not been getting the service to which they feel they are entitled, and for the company that all of the trouble is not due either to intention or neglect. As the Commission hints in its letter to the company, there are places where cars are delayed by congestion of thoroughfares due to unregulated vehicular traffic and at other places cars stop at too frequent intervals.

READ THIS TO YOUR BOY

THE sad accident at the Philadelphia and Reading railroad bridge yesterday afternoon in which little Lucian Wilson met a tragic death, contains a lesson for thousands of Harrisburg children. Hundreds of fathers and mothers who read the story will cuddle their youngsters just a little closer to them to-night, and the occasion might be a fitting one for a heart-to-heart talk.

There is nothing in the story of the little lad's death to show that he was not observing and careful while playing about the streets. In fact, neighbors of the bereaved family tell how the little boy could scarcely await the opening of the school term, that he might enroll for the first time and begin the studies which should make of him a good and useful citizen. It is more than

likely that Luke observed all ordinary precautions when conscious that danger was near.

But this occasion was not an ordinary one. While playing in the park, boys threw stones at him, and he hastened home to tell mother. His mind for the moment was far removed from possible dangers lurking just behind the towering abutments of the railroad bridge. He stepped to the road at the particular moment which made it impossible for him to turn back. The driver of the heavy truck was not to blame. It was an unavoidable accident.

To-night, when you tell the story to your little boy, tell him that he must never take chances. Where there is a possibility of danger, he must never take anything for granted. If parents persistently teach this thought to their boys and girls, the Harrisburg police records will show a greatly reduced list of accidents, and fewer heartbroken parents will have occasion to tell the story that will be told, years hence, to Luke's baby brother.

BETTER CAR SERVICE

AT last the Harrisburg Railways Company and the Public Service Commission have reached a place where improvements in the street car service of the city appear to be only a question of time, and a very short time at that. The letter of the Commission to the company suggesting many changes and asking for conferences with the company's officials and the prompt acceptance by the company of the invitation to confer, with President Musser's promise of hearty co-operation for the betterment of the situation, all bespeak early correction of conditions that have been irritating the public for some years.

Obviously, it will not be possible to make all the changes suggested by the commission within a few months or even within the year. To build a new line to Steelton via South Second street, another to the Hill via Herr street and to reconstruct the system through the Capitol Park zone, with double tracks over the proposed Walnut or State street viaduct are not matters to be accomplished in a day. But, as President Musser has intimated, there are places where betterments can be made at once, and it is proper that these should be taken up with the Commission at an early date, as soon as the survey report of the street car conditions in this city shall have been filed by Eion Arnold, the Chicago expert engaged for the work.

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These conditions must be rectified at the same time we are requiring the trolley company to expend its thousands upon thousands of dollars in track and system improvements.

The letter of the Commission displays an intimate knowledge of the local street car situation. For example, the new proposed cross-town line at Herr street has been a subject under discussion in that part of town for several years, and as for Steelton, it is perfectly evident that if our people are to continue to work in the big mills of that town and reside

there, they must have street car service that will transport them promptly and in comfort. Traffic between this city and Steelton should grow rapidly with the development of the steel industry at that point and now is the time to begin to prepare for handling the increased number of people who will constantly find employment at the Schwab plant.

The way has been opened for general improvements. The public will watch the developments with interest.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR POLICE

WHETHER the new civil service law as applied to the police department will grow in popular favor or be repudiated at the next session of the Legislature will depend largely upon the conduct of the force. Most of the cities of the third class have been embarrassed with all manner of legislative nostrums in the form of alleged reform measures and the placing of their police forces under civil service regulations is a radical step.

The late Mayor Charles A. Miller, who was intimately familiar with most of the proposals for reform for cities in the class of Harrisburg, was somewhat doubtful about the efficacy of the civil service law as it affects the police department, because it invited a continuance in the public service of men without any qualifications whatever for police duty simply because they were already on the payroll. He felt that it would impose upon the cities concerned guardians of the peace who had been appointed under old conditions and whose fitness might be open to serious question. This is precisely the attitude of the public at the present time regarding the operation of the new law.

The people are willing to wait a reasonable time for a demonstration of the efficiency of the present force in Harrisburg, but unless and until the department justifies its retention as a whole in the public service by a close attention to the interests of the people there will be increasing doubt as to its utility. Nobody questions the desirability of civil service in the police department; the only question is whether officers appointed under old conditions should be retained under the new law without a rigid examination as to their fitness.

Another lameness is the shifting of responsibility to the entire body of the City Council, which sits as a jury upon every police appointment. Instead of final and definite authority being placed with the Mayor, the only question is whether officers appointed under old conditions should be retained under the new law without a rigid examination as to their fitness.

During the sessions of the Third Class City League here these and other matters will doubtless be fully ventilated and there ought to be no hesitation in discussing the weak spots of any laws which now regulate the affairs of municipalities of the third class. These conferences are extremely beneficial only when the shortcomings of administration are frankly and honestly discussed. Under the commission form of municipal government the interest of the people in their own affairs has somewhat abated and it will be even more necessary than heretofore to arouse public sentiment to the support of proper measures.

Lloyd-George's Optimism

Lloyd-George's confidence in the early successful outcome of the war, as reflected in his speeches, has grown steadily and until now it seemingly amounts to certainty.

Politics in Pennsylvania

Sensational attacks upon the liquor interests of Delaware county were made last night at a meeting in Brookline, Delaware county, in the interest of the candidacy of James L. Rankin, for Common Pleas Judge.

Men Charge at a Walk

Men stalk the charge in Europe to-day at three miles an hour, walk five yards apart, keeping their alignment, walk in platoons of two lines each, sixteen men and an officer in a line. Bombers and bayonet men constitute the first line, behind them four emergency men, runners, messengers and so on.

Happy is the man who knows how to close the shutters to his eyes, dam the way to his hearing and seal the trapdoor that is below his nose and above his chin.—Silent Partner.

"Gott Shafe England"

OH, MAN!

"THE WIFE IS COMING HOME TOMORROW - SO I'D JUST TIDY UP A BIT"

"HELLO - I DON'T REMEMBER READING THIS - WELL - WELL"

"THIS IS THE ARTICLE JOE WAS TELLING ME ABOUT"

"I MUST READ THIS - BELIEVE ME!"

"NO HUM - WHAT A GUESS I'LL GET A BITE TO EAT"

"GUESS I'LL GO DOWN TOWN - I CAN HIRE SOME ONE TO CLEAN UP THE HOUSE"

(SLEEPS FOR TWO HOURS)

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Kaiser told Ambassador Gerard that he would remember the United States after the close of the war, and there is every reason to believe he will keep his word.—New York Morning Telegraph.

Stated otherwise, the purport of Deputy Loringhoven's speech to the Reichstag is that the German troops slyly slipped under the cart, but the allies feignously prevented their taking the apples.—New York World.

The time to discuss peace will date from the day the enemy asks for terms, instead of offering them.—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Root says Russia's riots do not amount to much. He's seen a few Republican National conventions.—New York World.

The American public labors six days and on the seventh wears itself out riding around in automobiles.—New York Evening Sun.

WHITE BREAD THE BEST WAR-BREAD

THE best war bread is the best quality of white bread that can be made. This is the dictum of Professor Harry Snyder, a Minneapolis chemist, formerly of the University of Minnesota, set forth in an address to the convention of the Tri-State master bakers at Cedar Point, Ohio, on July 12 last.

Professor Snyder believes that nothing can be gained from the standpoint of nutrition or of cost by using so-called "bread substitutes," even of such substances as rye, corn, and whole wheat. He is, to be sure, in favor of their use from the standpoint of conservation. There may, in other words, not be enough wheat to go around, and it may be necessary toeke it out with inferior breadstuffs; but nothing is gained, he thinks, by persuading consumers that in so doing they are really getting something better than white bread. In fact, other cereals may best be administered in "breakfast food" form, and as bread at all. Says Professor Snyder:

"White bread is the best war bread. Every war in which this country has been engaged from the Revolution to the present time has been fought and won on white bread. * * * White bread is the best in times of either peace or war. If it were not any real detest it might possess would long ago have been discovered and white bread would have been discarded."

Perhaps in time the people of the United States will be officially exhorted to exercise in eating the same common sense nine-tenths of them have always exercised.—New York World.

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HOW TO DRY CORN

Old timers remember with keen relish the dried corn of earlier days, and housekeepers of to-day will find corn dried by artificial heat delicious in flavor and superior to canned corn.

Select young, tender corn of an excellent variety. If the field corn is used, select as you would for cooking. Boil or steam on cob eight to ten minutes, using one teaspoonful of salt to a gallon of water. Drain the corn, flexibly knit cut from the cob, cutting off first the top of the grain, then half way down to the cob, then scrape or press out the remaining kernels, being careful not to get the chaff. Spread a thin layer on the tray of the dryer and lay thermometer in tray. Begin drying at 110 degrees and raise temperature gradually to 145 degrees Fahrenheit. Dry three to four hours, stirring occasionally to get uniform result.

A little experience will enable you to determine when the corn is properly dried. It should feel tough without being moist, but not too ratty hard. Place in boxes when dry, and once each day, for three or four days, pour from one box to another to insure a uniform degree of moisture. This process is called "conditioning." If the corn seems too moist return to drying trays for a short time.

Dried vegetables and fruits should be stored so as to protect from moisture. A cheap solution is to place small quantities in paper bags—say enough for a meal or two—and store in tightly covered lard tins. Examine next day, and if "sweating" dry a little more. To prepare dried corn for cooking, soak two to four hours, allowing two cups of water to one cup of corn and use as fresh corn.

This dried corn, without any further cooking, makes a delicious breakfast food when served with fruit or eaten with milk. If desired for young men recently said: "What would I not give to be one of you, starting in life, beginning at this auspicious moment?"

This remark came from the heart, and should make a lasting impression on every young man. It does not have the ring of remorse, but of true regret.—Silent Partner.

Official admission has been made in Germany that, owing to the very bad bread epidemic bread sickness is prevalent in many places.

The present war bread becomes bad very rapidly during hot weather, and becomes infested with what is called hay or potato bacteria. The people are officially informed that the best way to prevent the bread going bad is to "wrap it in linen and hang it up as used to be done with ham"—of happy memory.

The German authorities are much concerned about the harvest, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the prospects are not so bright as was anticipated. Early vegetables have been more of a mirage than a reality, and the quantities which appeared on the town and city markets have been so small as to be almost negligible. The same may be said of fruit, very little of which found its way to the shops and markets. Growers held it up, and disposed of it at high prices to those who cared to come and fetch it. Potatoes are still being dealt out in quantities of two to three pounds weekly.

Most of the schools have been closed to allow the children to work in the fields, where they are joined by students from the colleges and universities. The heavier work is done almost entirely by women, but it is greatly hampered by lack of machines and draught animals. Large numbers of cows are being used instead of horses and oxen.—London Times.

Rising Prices in Japan

A bag of rice, which only a few years ago cost \$1.25, now sells at \$2.50, an increase of 100 per cent. But this staple is only typical of nearly all other articles of household use. No legitimate reason exists for this increase. Rice is raised in Japan. Wages are slightly higher, no doubt, but not sufficiently so to add 100 per cent. to the cost of an article of necessity. Such a rise in price of necessities is an avoidable hardship. The government can check it, if wisely directed. The rice market, like wheat in America, should be the last to suffer from violent manipulation. It is the food of the people and government should fix a limit for its price.

By Briggs

"THE WIFE IS COMING HOME TOMORROW - SO I'D JUST TIDY UP A BIT"

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White Bread the Best War-Bread

Evening Chat

The Telegraph Letters from the Front department is attracting attention not only in Harrisburg but abroad, as is shown by this extract from a brief letter of appreciation from J. K. Roseberry, a well-known traveling man, who spends many week-ends in Harrisburg. He says:

"I cannot refrain from writing to you to tell you how much I appreciate the Letters from the Front which I read occasionally whenever I can get hold of the Telegraph along my way. These letters are so human, so clear cut, so enthusiastic. They tell as no skilled writer could tell the experiences our boys are having in France and they must be great educators for the lads who are still with us and awaiting the call. I myself have tried for the training camps, but I am too old. This is a young man's war and the letters which you are printing are from young men to the people of all ages, homeland as well as to their own friends. The Telegraph has interesting and important columns in these Letters from the Front. I think everybody who receives such a letter should give it to the paper for publication."

To many fathers and mothers, doubtless, these documents are more precious than gold. They are being cherished as heirlooms in many families. The Telegraph knows, indeed, what Mr. Roseberry says is true. They are letters of American boys to the American people and in all cases they should be copied and given to the newspaper for publication.

"If the American camps in France are as spick and span as that at Gettysburg they will be like home sweet home to their occupants," said Howard C. Fry, upon his return from there. He had been in the trenches that camp the other day. "We found a number of the Harrisburg boys housed in tents built to take care of a squad of eight men and each one of them was outfitted in the most complete fashion. The tents were clean and comfortable. I saw no evidence of the much talked of shortage of army supplies at Gettysburg. Indeed, it struck me that the government had been exceedingly generous to its men."

Just as we were about to leave it struck me that we had a fine large fresh, perfectly good cake in our car that might taste good to the boys in whose behalf we were visiting. I mentioned it to the man who was showing us about. He was polite and rather timidly suggested that we should not eat it. But there was a lad on a nearby cot whom I thought up to the moment was sound asleep who was not so fastidious in his eating habits. I rubbed his eyes, he blurted out: "Say, Jimmie, could we use a fine, large, fresh perfectly good cake? I'll eat it. I guess we could, now couldn't we?"

Something is the matter with the pumpkin crop in many gardens hereabouts according to reports that have reached the garden editor of the Telegraph. Last year the crop was places, starting out unusually well and developing pumpkins rapidly, have died down and left the immature fruit to rot on the ground. Blight is responsible in some sections and an unusually dry period during one week in July are said to be responsible.

Friends in Harrisburg heard to-day with sorrow of the very serious illness of Mrs. Buller, wife of N. R. Buller, State Fish Commissioner. Mrs. Buller has been ill for some time but during a period of rest at Cape May had shown signs of recovery. Last evening Commissioner Buller found it necessary to cancel all engagements and go to the bedside of his wife. There are few more devoted couples than the Bullers. They have driven by automobile over almost the entire State and were almost constantly together. Mr. Buller is a member of the most important speaking engagements in order to be with his wife.

Robert E. Reeves, the new general secretary of the Harrisburg Y. M. C. A., will preach next Sunday morning at the Camp Hill Presbyterian Church, in the absence of the pastor who is on vacation. This flourishing young congregation is still worshipping in the assembly hall of the Brethren. The town is but in a short time will begin to think of a church home for itself. It has purchased a lot just off the trolley line and is planning to build a streets in a centrally located section and is about ready to transfer the deed. The Methodists and the Lutherans are both located on the Main thoroughfare of the town which is traversed by the trolley line and have fine places of worship but the Presbyterian Church, in the absence of the pastor of the Episcopalians and have chosen a site that promises more quiet.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Charles William Berner, of Philadelphia, well known to many Harrisburg people, has been commissioned second lieutenant of artillery in the United States Army. He has been president of the Philadelphia Veterans Association ever since his appointment. He is a member of the Middle Division Veterans Association, since its inception. He was a member of the editorial staff of the Wilson Tribune, has been recommended for promotion to the rank of major.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg-made pipe is in the water supply systems of Spain and Mexico?

Who Am I?

OUR DAILY LAUGH

SURE! First Potato Bug: I wonder what color will be fashionable this summer.

Second Potato Bug: Why I think parigreen will be used quite a lot.

A GOOD REASON. Why is your husband so insanely jealous of you? He doesn't want me to find out what a fool I was to marry him, I guess.

IT WASN'T SANITARY. I do not miss the swimming hole. I think I'd be a dub.

IN LUCK. Wife: Uncle George is going to visit us this fall, so he writes. Hubby: Good. Now we can write and ask him for an invitation to spend my vacation on his farm with you and the youngsters.

Saviors of the Country

Only the clear-headed citizen standing for clean, honest and economical government, acting together and intelligently, can save the individualism of American citizenship as it emerged from Yorktown.—Houston Post.