

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1919

Be perfected; be comforted; be of the same mind; live in peace and the God of love and peace shall be with you.—II. Cor. 13:11.

MORE THAN ITS QUOTA

TO DISPEL any misapprehension in the minds of those who criticize Harrisburg for failure to meet its quota in the recent Salvation Army drive for peace time funds, the executive committee which directed the attack on the local pocketbook, has called attention to the fact that this city exceeded its quota by over fifteen per cent, based on the apportionment in effect for the five liberty loans and numerous war-work campaigns.

The committee at the outset determined not to set any figure, realizing that the appeal was a popular one and relying on the generosity of the citizens of Harrisburg to contribute their bit without the necessity of goading. Harrisburg responded magnificently, rich and poor alike, with a net result of over fifteen thousand dollars.

The unceasing labors of the committee of soldiers and civilians, coupled with a sustained doughnut sale by the more attractive sex that netted big returns, finds its reward in the satisfaction of having raised more money than was expected. The Salvation Army has come into its own. That the money will be well spent is assured by the character of the group of representative men who will compose the board of direction.

OUR GREAT STATE

THE My number of the National Geographic Magazine contains an article from the pen of John Oliver Lagorce, the associate editor, on Pennsylvania and its great resources under the caption "The Industrial Titan of America." Mr. Lagorce is himself a Pennsylvanian and in a letter to the Telegraph says: "I have counted it a rare privilege to portray something of our Commonwealth's economic, civic and historic greatness in the 700,000 homes throughout America into which the Geographic goes, and in so doing I feel that I am only seconding the efforts of every newspaper editor within the State's confines to gain for the land of Penn the honor it deserves.

In this illuminating and comprehensive article the distinguished writer describes the vast natural resources and immense industries of Pennsylvania and dwells upon "the unconquerable spirit of progress that tends to create local happiness and national well being." He declares that the Keystone State challenges admiration and stirs the imagination. "One might add the populations of four far western states to that of all New England," says Mr. Lagorce, "and still have fewer people than dwell in the land of William Penn."

Discussing the foreign-born population of this State and the impression that it is peopled with aliens, he declares that analysis proves that even with the influx of alien labor, Pennsylvania outranks every other State in the Union in the number of sons and daughters of native parentage. Even New York has a million fewer people whose parents were born under the aegis of the American flag.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania for 1919 will enter upon the month of June and its twentieth week on Monday with a date for final adjournment not yet agreed upon by the two houses and the appropriation bills yet to be reported out. This will be the third session of this decade to extend into June, those of 1913 and 1917 having gone until the last week of the month. Other sessions which lasted until June were 1879, 1883, 1884, 1893, 1894, 1901, and 1901, all being closed early in the month, except the latter which was prolonged until June 27. The session of 1893 was the longest, the session was interrupted by the burning of the old Capitol, adjourned July 1, the only July session since 1842, when the session lasted from January 4 to July 27.

The calendars of both houses for the coming week are large and the Senate contains a number of important bills, such as changes in the compensation code of the State police department reorganizer, increase of salary for members of the Legislature, effective in 1921, and constitutional amendments. The calendar for Monday night in addition to thirty-one on second reading.

THE FARMER OBJECTS

OPponents of the daylight saving regulation in Congress are again busy in an attempt to have the measure repealed. Opposition to the increased daylight plan comes from the farming element and seems to be largely a selfish proposition. If you are interested in maintaining the present daylight arrangement, you should get into touch with your member of Congress and United States senators with a view to having the movement to repeal the daylight saving law defeated.

Thousands of industrial workers all over the country and thousands more who are compelled by their occupations to be indoors most of the day have hailed the daylight saving plan with rejoicing. There are in a large majority and the rural communities, even if they have a reasonable objection, should be willing to surrender something for the benefit of those who are not in the oper as much as the farmer.

A GOOD ACT

GENERALLY speaking, the third class city bill signed by Governor Sprout this week is a good law. It provides for numerous changes that should have been included in the Clark act as originally drawn and would have been had that bill been put together in workmanlike manner. The many amendments found necessary merely illustrate the weakness of the whole Clark statute. Another session of the Legislature will find as many more faults to correct and finally the whole act will be junked and replaced by legislation framed in accordance with the needs of the people and not to meet the ideas of a few theorists and the interests of men who seek opportunity to continue themselves in public office.

The extension of the terms of councilmen from two to four years is a step in the right direction. A two years' term is entirely too short, as the experimentalists who designed the Clark law should have known. But it having been put into the law originally, considerable confusion will be caused the coming fall as to which candidates shall run for the long terms and which for the short.

POOR SPORTSMANSHIP

APPARENTLY Harry Hawker is not the good sport the world thought he was. The true sportsman does not belittle the success of an adversary, especially when that adversary has complied with all the rules of the game and has won out under difficult circumstances and against great odds. It is hard to believe that the same Hawker who so modestly minimized his own heroic part in an effort to conquer the Atlantic should go out of his way to deprecate the achievement of Commander Reed and the crew of the NC-4. Probably he was speaking from the bitterness of defeat, but even so the world would have held him in higher esteem had he paid the compliment to his opponents that the flight from America to Europe so richly deserved. That his hearers felt Hawker had made a mistake and rebuked him by their silence is a fine tribute to the sense of fair play and which is a natural attribute of the sport-loving Englishman.

Hawker complains that destroyers guarded every mile of the American's flight, but we imagine there were times during his own experience when he would have been happy to know that the British Navy had been as thoughtful of him. The NC-4 did traverse a path marked off by sentinal boats, it is true, but that was because the United States Government did not wish the flyers to take more risks than were necessary. It was a perfectly justifiable precaution against the possible accidents of the greatest experimental flight ever undertaken.

MOVIE OF A MAN CHANGING FROM ONE SUIT TO ANOTHER

LOOKS IN MIRROR AND DECIDES TO CHANGE CLOTHES

REMOVES WALLET CONTAINING ASSORTED RECEIPTS-BILLS-BUSINESS CARDS ETC.

FROM OTHER POCKETS OLD LETTERS CONTAINING MEMORANDA ON BACK-CARD CASE-PENCILS-CIGAR CASE ETC.

-FROM ANOTHER MORE LETTERS-CLIPPINGS-FOREIGN POST CARDS-UNMAILED LETTERS-COUPONS ETC. ETC.

PUTS ON NEWLY PRESSED SUIT

PLEASED WITH NEAT APPEARANCE

TRANSFERS TO POCKET'S ALL STUFF THAT WAS IN POCKETS OF OTHER SUIT INCLUDING OLD TIME-TABLES-SLEEPING CAR RECEIPTS-TRANSFERS ETC.

GOES TO SEE FRIEND WIFE FOR INSPECTION.

A REPUBLICAN PROGRAM

[From Burlington, Vt. Free Press] There is need of a far-reaching program of reconstruction of the tariff system to readjust this country to post-war conditions. It will not do for the Republican majority in the United States to stand up and say simply we are opposed to the surrender of all economic barriers to foreign goods seeking to enter our markets. They must have something to propose as a substitute and it must be well thought out, too, if it is to stand the test of public discussion and Democratic riddling.

The military problems facing the country demand far more than a mere bill to regulate courts-martial. We are facing the necessity of some sort of military training for young Americans. We have had two years of war in which to think out a program. What is the Republican program to be? Thought on that subject will be far more profitable than mere factionalism.

It will not do to return the railroads to private owners, with all the old handicaps and evils of private management. What is the Republican program for the avoiding of those ills?

We have tremendous labor problems in connection with immigration questions. What is to be the solution of those problems? What of conservation of natural resources. What of the humanities and political developments in the General Assembly during the week will definitely establish the status of Governor Sprout. If the Sprout administration is a factional Government, Mr. Sprout forces which not only are opposed to clean government in Philadelphia but seek to extend their power throughout the State.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger which has been devoting much attention to the Philadelphia Charter legislation is inclined to "go after" Governor Sprout. In an extended article the Ledger says: "Developments in the General Assembly during the week will definitely establish the status of Governor Sprout. If the Sprout administration is a factional Government, Mr. Sprout forces which not only are opposed to clean government in Philadelphia but seek to extend their power throughout the State."

Young Man Who Went West

Aylmer Lancing, Stephen McKenna's Midas in his new novel, "Midas and Son" (Doran) is supposed to have made his money by buying up most of a town in Illinois, which had been burned to the ground and then developing it as a grain market with the backing of a Western Development Syndicate. Stephen McKenna reports further: "A year later, when his city was rebuilt, Lancing was a rich man by any standard; but his riches were only beginning to accumulate."

"They say of you," he was told by a Boston girl whom he was to marry the following year, "that folks can't get in or out of an apartment or travel a little bit of lighting or heat without A. L.'s leave." Mr. McKenna's hero modestly admitted that was nearly so.

"But what'd you make out of it with 'A. L.'?" the girl pursued. "Lancing considered her deliberately. "If I could get away, I'd like to take a run around London for a piece to show 'em I'd measured up," he answered.

Then Mr. McKenna's hero thought he would have to get back to New York to make more. "The girl returned to her first question. "But what are you going to do with it?" "I never rightly thought that up," Lancing replied. "It isn't the money, I'm not sure that I know what it is."

What Japan Really Gets By the Treaty of Peace

[From a National Geographic Society Bulletin.] The general impression of the peace treaty, as summarized in the preliminary statement, does not cede to Japan the whole province of Shantung, nor the bay of Kiao Chau, nor the holy places of Shantung which include the home and grave of Confucius.

The geographical limits of the portion ceded are outlined in a communication from Miss Eliza B. Scidmore, traveler and author of many books on travel, which in part follows: "In 1896 a German expert reported to the German government that a deep water harbor could be dredged and constructed in the northeast corner of Kiao Chau Bay. Overtures were made to the Chinese to lease the bay to Germany for a long term of years, and were refused."

"In October, 1897, the opportunity came to Germany to claim the desired coaling and repair station for their fleet in the bay of Kiao Chau. The murder of two missionaries in another part of Shantung province. Apologies and indemnities were demanded. The German squadron entered the bay and raised the German flag. In March 1898, the Kiao Chau convention was signed at Peking, which gave a 99-year lease of one hundred sq. miles of land, comprising the bay and the territory to the rocky point at the entrance of Kiao Chau Bay to Germany, with supplementary railway and mining concessions in the province which provided for the railway line from the leased territory on the sea coast to Tsinan-fu, the capital of Shantung, with the right to develop coal mines within thirty li of the line, and to build two rail lines.

"The Chinese had not occupied their immediate seacoast since the ravages of Koxinga, the Japanese pirate, some centuries ago. When the emperor commanded his subjects to retire thirty li inland and leave the deserted 'no man's land' to the buccaners.

"Kiao Chau, forty-five miles from Tsingtau, by train, is far across the silted bay and six miles inland from its muddy shore. "Thus Kiao Chau city was not included in the territory leased by Germany and therefore is not within the area now ceded to Japan. But confusion has arisen on this point by the phraseology which states that 'Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles and privileges notably as to Kiao Chau. The entire territory about the bay of Kiao Chau, which still is preserved in diplomatic correspondence. Only the German concession was known as Tsingtau a little corner of Germany in the East. It was first declared a free port, the Chinese Maritime Customs functioning there as at Hongkong, dealing largely with cargo to and from the Chinese hinterland. Later 20 per cent of the customs collections were assigned to the maintenance of the port.

"The railway line of 255 miles from Tsingtau to Tsinan-fu, the capital of Shantung, was completed in 1904. It does not pass through any large or rich cities—Tsinan-fu, and three hundred thousand inhabitants hardly counts in teeming China—and the line traverses a rather poor part of the province. The hills around Tsingtau, there are unending levels of bean and kaoliang fields.

"The coal mines of Fangtze, three miles from the line, and the Poshan mines fifty li from the line, do not produce a superior coal, and both open fields have been worked by the Chinese for centuries. Borings have been made at Hsiongkuang, 4,000 feet through many thick seams of coal at Poshan, but the Fangtze mines are nearly exhausted.

"The railway was built without regard for local interests, and when angry peasants drove off engineers and construction gangs, urging that the great railway embankments across their valleys and fields, would impound the waters in the rainy season, a few rounds from German machine guns ended the discussion.

"In the first weeks of August, 1914, the Germans made frantic efforts at Peking temporarily to transfer Tsingtau and the railway to some neutral and obliging power—but not to China. August 16 Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany, couched in the exact language Germany, France and Russia had addressed to Japan in 1895 in asking Japan to withdraw from Port Arthur and the Liaoting Peninsula, for the sake of the peace of the East. August 25 war was declared, and August 25 the blockading squadron took up position off Tsingtau. Troops were landed at Lungkow west of Chefoo, went inland, cut the railway at the point nearest that coast, and took possession of the line and its stations up to Tsinan-fu and then landed and established a base at Laushan Bay, fifteen miles east from Tsinan. Just at the line of the leased territory and slowly closed in upon the fortress and its garrison of some four thousand men.

"The whole campaign was so methodically carried out that military men in Japan termed it 'autumn maneuvers. The Germans were twice formally asked to surrender and save useless loss of life, but refused. Notice was sent that bombardment would begin on a certain day, and they were invited to send out all non-combatants, women and children. A boatload of such, including the American consul and several priests, was transferred at the harbor's mouth to a Japanese destroyer, and the great guns began their plerated dawn November 9, just as the troops were about to leave their trenches at the edge of town and sweep the place in a hand to hand assault, the white flag went up on the governor's flag staff.

Business Viewed by Expert

[Forbes Magazine.] A trip to Middle Western points and talks with all sorts and conditions of people yields the following impressions and conclusions:

First—In most districts, including even the larger cities, work is available for every man who wants a job. Indeed, the almost universal complaint is that capable, steady workers cannot be had.

Second—There is a veritable housing famine in nearly every city, including such diverse centers as Chicago and Indianapolis, a famine as acute as in New York City.

Third—Active preparations are under way to launch what promises to prove an unprecedented building boom, the conclusion having been reached by architects, builders and others that the cost of materials is not likely to drop drastically in the near future.

Fourth—Retail business is reported as quite active, although most manufacturers find that buyers are holding off wherever possible.

Fifth—the country's supply of food animals is the largest in its history and farmers are waxing rich from the unparalleled prices they are receiving for hogs and cattle, as well as for their wheat and other grains. Everywhere the agricultural community are evidencing signs of their great prosperity.

Sixth—Whatever fears may have been in mind the danger of widespread appearance of Bolshevism, I. W. W.ism and suchlike revolutionary developments, have subsided. The general theory is that the strike in industrial employment and that this will deprive agitators of effective ammunition.

When the Saloon Goes

[Charles Steizle in World Outlook for May.] When one discusses the question of what is going to happen when the saloons are closed it is important to have in mind the cause which impels men to go to the saloon, outside of what the saloon has itself to offer. For let it be remembered there are other social evils besides the saloon, and these are given a practical working substitute for the saloon in the "city street" at the Centenary Celebration to be held by the Boards of Missions of the Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, North and South, from June 20th to July 13th, inclusive, which may be duplicated in the average community where such an enterprise is needed.

Too Much of a Good Thing

[From the Nation's Business.] Coin of the realm is a handy thing and we all like to see it circulate, whether or not circulation is good for us in the opinion of the economist. Ever so, there may be too much of a good thing. In 1860 our fathers transacted business with currency which in the average, amounted to \$13.85 for each person in the country. The Civil War caused a man to need more money to buy the same goods as before, and in 1865 the circulation per capita was \$20.58. There it began to decrease and in 1878 got down to \$16.32. It could not get lower, however, and began to ascend until in 1913, it was \$24.66. With the beginning of the European war there was such a pause of shock in human affairs that the amount of money in circulation at first tended to fall, but by 1915 the effects of war were in operation and the figure went to \$35.44, bounded to \$39.29 in 1916, and by April 1, 1917, when it was \$45.66, it had reached \$45.34. At the time of the issue of each of our Liberty Loan certificates it increased abruptly, and by December 1, 1918, had reached its high point of \$56.23. Declining gradually, it reached \$53.68 on February 1, 1919, and then began to climb, being at \$54.56 on April 1.

Evening Chat

Orders for abolition of five grade crossings on the Reading road between Hummelstown and Swatara, which, as pointed out by the Harrisburg Telegraph, form the most ambitious move made by the Public Service Commission in its campaign to get rid of death traps in the country, call to mind the fact that they are a road which some a history of almost two centuries and which the crossings themselves have been in use more than fifty years. When the two highways replace the five grade crossings, the William Penn highway will be practically free of danger places between Harrisburg and Hershey. Just what this will mean to Reading and Swatara, the artery of the State highway system between Harrisburg and Lebanon, Reading, Allentown and Easton, can be easily comprehended. It requires an estimate of \$200,000 but brings an end to the distressing list of accidents that have occurred at these crossings year after year. The highway to Reading and Easton was traveled more than 170 years ago and along it flowed some of that tide of immigration that came from New York and New Jersey and following the Rutherford subway was constructed under the Cumberland valley to Virginia and the southwest. In time it became a series of turpentine bridges, and in 1865 the Pennsylvania at John Harris' ferry and proceeded down the Cumberland valley to Virginia and the southwest. In time it became a series of turpentine bridges, and in 1865 the Pennsylvania at John Harris' ferry and proceeded down the Cumberland valley to Virginia and the southwest. In time it became a series of turpentine bridges, and in 1865 the Pennsylvania at John Harris' ferry and proceeded down the Cumberland valley to Virginia and the southwest.

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Harrisburg was up to traditions yesterday in regard to peonies for Memorial Day. For many years this flower has vied with roses in furnishing the chief decoration for the hallowed day and the weather in this city is given a good right within forty-eight hours because the warm weather brought out what ten days of rain had prepared. There are some beautiful peonies to be seen in the gardens about Harrisburg and the display at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Bailey, at Paxtang is even prettier than last year. This garden has been noted for its peonies for are to be seen there.

Pennsylvania produced a million dollars worth of maple syrup in the revival of the maple industry in the woods of the State during the year according to reports for 1918 just summarized by the State Department of Agriculture. The production is given as 686,000 pounds of sugar and 218,000 gallons of syrup, which raised the State to fourth place among producers of sugar from trees. It is estimated that almost 100,000 acres of maple woods were tapped and the production would have been greater if the weather had been colder. The demand for maple sugar and syrup jumped in the fall of 1917 and greater attention was given to the tapping in 1918 than ever before. Reports on honey production indicate that during the winter of 1918-19 the loss of colonies was much less than in the previous winter, averaging only six per cent as compared with forty per cent in the severe preceding winter season.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Mayor A. T. Connell, of Scranton, welcomed the American Slovak league to that city for its convention. J. Fred Zimmerman, the Philadelphia theatrical man, is celebrating his 70th birthday.

Daniel Crawford, Jr., Philadelphia builder, says that if the city council does not pass a loan bill, it will mean a loss of a building year to the municipality. Ex-Lieutenant Governor L. A. Watres was chairman of the Salvation Army drive in Lackawanna county.

General J. E. Kuhn, who commanded the 79th Division, is a Regular Army engineer officer. W. W. McElree, Chester county lawyer who frequently appears here, has written a book on people connected with that county whom he has known.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg steel is going into some of the new torpedoboats being built for the Navy? HISTORIC HARRISBURG—The canal was opened to this city just about ninety years ago. Plan to Hasten Peace [From the Boston Transcript.] Wouldn't a joint debate rather than a letter-writing contest help the Peace Congress get some where in less time with the garrulous Germans?