

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME Founded 1881. Published evenings except Sunday by THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO. Telephone Building, Federal Square.

proper means of popularizing the community center has not been found. Dr. Downes, like many of the progressive thinkers of the country, is so firmly convinced of the good that could come out of school house community centers, properly conducted, that he intends to go thoroughly into the plan the coming year.

WONDER WHAT A 15 MONTHS' OLD BABY THINKS ABOUT?

Cartoon by Briggs showing a baby thinking about various things like 'I've learned to dance just like my sister', 'It's mighty strange how that thing makes such pretty music', 'Well - I just can't make my feet behave!', '- Then I go up and down like this - that's all there is to it and it's just about the same as sister does'.

By BRIGGS Evening Chat

Within the next two months the State of Pennsylvania will expend in Harrisburg on public improvements more than two and one-half million dollars. The erection of a great office building, the construction of the State street memorial viaduct, the reconstruction of the Capitol Extension, not to mention the widening of Walnut and Third streets, the relaying of the cross streets on public highways, the street and sidewalk improvements of the sewer system in the park area, will give work to hundreds of men, and greatly improve any condition of employment that might develop here.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1920

It's well to be up to date, but it's fool- ish to borrow trouble in advance.—The Daily News.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE

THE boroughs of Central Pennsylvania are setting an example of progressiveness that Harrisburg will have difficulty in matching if they keep it up. Their activities extend from model school house construction to housing developments, and now comes Mannheim with a \$65,000 street improvement program.

It has been said of Pennsylvania towns that the automobilist knows the moment he crosses the boundary line of one of them, by the poor condition of the highway, but Mannheim is not that sort. Mechanicsburg, Carlisle and other progressive communities have spent large sums on street paving and are the better for it, and the Lancaster county town will not regret the large expenditure it is about to make.

A man is judged by his shoes, somebody has said, and a borough by the condition of its streets.

Germany weeps for her "lost honor," but fails to realize that she herself threw it away when her armies ravaged helpless Belgium.

MINISTERIAL TOMMYROT

A MINISTER of the gospel, speaking before a gathering of preachers in Philadelphia a few days since, called the Boy Scouts "hoodlums who rough house in church." The Scouts, he thinks, are mere agents of Satan who annoy pastors and some times are absent from church on camping trips. These appear to be the sole counts against them in their accuser's mind, which leads one to the conclusion that the reverend gentleman in question seems, in the language of the street, to have "gone off half-cocked."

Of course there can be no good excuse for boys misbehaving in church, but the tone of some sermons is sufficient to arouse the latent bolshevik in any sprited lad and we are tempted to the belief that the boys in question may have had ample provocation.

Of course nobody believes that the Boy Scouts are any of the things charged. The public knows them too well for that. But isn't it pitiful that the pulpit of a Christian church should be occupied by a man of such small discernment, of such limited vision and understanding, of such woeful lack of sympathy and Christ-like spirit? How different is this attitude from that of Him who said "suffer the little children to come unto me." Possibly our ministerial friend has repented at length his hasty remarks. For his own sake we hope so. It is such remarks as his that bring criticism upon the church and keep many excuse-seeking people from uniting with it. The great majority of devoted Christian ministers are more careful and just in their criticisms, but all are injured by the thoughtlessness of the few.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

THE school board, with Dr. Downes in the lead, is determined to give the school house community center idea a thorough tryout in Harrisburg. For years it has been believed that the school house is not performing its full duty when it is in use only five or six hours a day, five days in the week. The problem has been to get people into the school house after it has been vacated by the pupils. The community center idea so far has failed, beneficial as it would be if worked out to a point where it would meet the approval of the public. It is not that the idea has been proved wrong, but that the

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman Governor William C. Spraul has 660 bills passed by the Legislature to be acted upon by the twenty-sixth day of July and expects to clear up the list before that time. The Governor will return to Harrisburg next week by which time the financial plans will be worked out and he will take up the appropriation bills with Auditor General Charles A. Snyder and the members of the appropriation committee.

The Legislature sent 1,138 bills to the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth Cyrus E. Woods for action by the Governor and of this number 129 were called for and of them twice and most of them sent back again.

The Governor signed 41 appropriation bills, including the deficiency and emergency bills and the Highway department bills, the aggregate being over \$17,000,000. Thirty-seven bills were vetoed.

Two bills which are intended to confer authority for the Department of Public Instruction to carry out the plans of Governor William C. Spraul for the improvement of the educational system of Pennsylvania were to-day announced as approved by the Governor. Through these measures and such authority as the Governor has given to Dr. Thomas H. Brainerd, Superintendent of public instruction, it is planned to carry out numerous investigations and to bring about substantial changes in the school system.

The Governor's intention to have a series of consultations with Dr. Finegan the next month to prepare for changes in the fall. The first he makes the Superintendent of Public Instruction the "chief executive officer" of the State Board of Education instead of merely the ex-officio president.

The second increase in salary of the first deputy superintendent to \$7,500 and it is understood that Dr. J. George Becht, now secretary of the State Board of Education, will be named to the post. The salary of the first deputy shall be \$6,000 and salaries of other employees will be fixed in accord with law and commensurate with importance of their duties. This will enable the State to attract to the Department of public instruction, such specialists as the Governor may deem necessary.

Governor Spraul has also approved the bill providing that holders of liquor licenses shall be permitted to surrender licenses and be refunded an amount proportionate to the license for the period for which the license is given up. Taxes paid are to be included in the refund. When the license is surrendered the county treasurer is to notify the Auditor General and the municipality to whom a part of the tax is paid so that they can return the proportionate sum. There is also a proviso that the act shall operate for the return of money to licensees prevented from selling liquor during the period when they were so prevented.

The Flynn sedition bill under which Pennsylvania authorities have arrested a number of enemies of the Government which have been from time to time reported as coming to Pennsylvania because of the drastic laws enacted in New York. New York and the other Western States against hatters of plots and terrorists by mail is now the law of the Keystone State. The most bitterly contested of all the legislation passed so far by the Governor yesterday and announced as approved without comment.

Ever since the passage of the bill the Governor has been getting his own mind on the matter. He has signed the bill while the protests which have found voice in the Legislature have also been made. The Governor has kept in close touch in the various places in Pennsylvania where such laws have been passed and is familiar with what has turned up in various places in Pennsylvania.

Simultaneously with the approval of this bill the compensation amendments, the most advantageous to labor measure of the session were announced as approved. The amendments will be effective next. This bill gives victims of industrial accidents an increase of rate of ten per cent., making sixty per cent. or only six per cent. less than what they are now getting. A liberal basis of computation together with other provisions all of which were vigorously opposed by employers. The bill was the subject of a long and many battles in the two houses.

The Governor signed the woman's suffrage resolution. He was not strictly required to do that, but considered it best to do so as he did in the case of the prohibition amendment. He signed it in presence of Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Miss Ella Riegel, of the Woman's National party who provided a pen about eighteen inches long made of a big yellow quill.

Reading people say the election of E. G. Hunter to the Hall of Representatives will be the influence of W. M. Croll, late candidate for Congress whose campaign was handled by Hunter.

Dauphin, York, Lancaster and Northumberland county attorneys are sitting up and taking notice of the amendments to the assistant district attorney bill presented by Representative E. F. Bungard, of Westmoreland county. It now applies to every county having a population between 30,000 and 750,000. The bill will be to the Governor's office a couple of times and recalled for amendment. A schedule of salaries is contained in amendments. In counties having between 30,000 and 150,000 population the district attorney with approval of the president judge may name two assistants to the court to fix the pay at \$2,500 a year; in counties having between 150,000 and 200,000 the district attorney may appoint a first assistant at \$3,000 and a second at \$2,000, while in the final class the first assistant is to be paid \$3,500, second \$2,000 and third \$2,500, while if the president judge approves there may be a fourth at \$2,000.

Large Families in Those Days And Shimei had sixteen sons and six daughters; but his brethren had not many children, neither did all the children multiply like to the children of Judah. I Chronicles, IV, 27.

When I think of the great emperor (Napoleon), all in my memory again becomes summer, green and golden. A long avenue of jonquills, blooming around, on the waterfalls, the flowers are growing from full round beds, dreamily nodding their fair heads.

I am speaking of the Garden of Dusseldorf, where I often lay upon the bank, and piously listened there when M. Le Grand told me the story of the Emperor Napoleon, beating me while the drums of the marches which were drummed during the deeds, so that I saw and heard all to the Emperor's passage over the Simplon, the emperor in advance and his brave grenadiers climbing on behind him.

I saw the emperor with flag in hand on the bridge of Lodi—I saw the emperor in his gray cloak at Marengo—I saw the emperor mounted in the file of the cuirassiers, nought around save powder, smoke and Mamelukes—I saw the emperor in the battle of Austerlitz. I saw, I saw, I heard the Battle of Jena. I saw, I saw, I saw.

But what were my feelings when I saw... with my own eyes, his... It was exactly in the avenue of the court garden at Dusseldorf. As I pressed through the gaping crowd, thinking of the doughty deeds and battles which Monsieur Le Grand had drummed to me, my heart beat the "general march." And the emperor with his cortege rode along the avenue. The emperor wore his invisible green uniform and the little white plumed hat. He rode a white palfrey, with the other officers calmly, so confidently, so nobly. The emperor sat carelessly, almost lazily, holding with one hand his riding crop and with the other patting the neck of the horse. A smile which warmed and tranquilized every heart flitted over his face, and he suddenly patting the neck of the horse. A smile which warmed and tranquilized every heart flitted over his face, and he suddenly patting the neck of the horse. A smile which warmed and tranquilized every heart flitted over his face, and he suddenly patting the neck of the horse.

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The Passing of an Art The bronze statue of the late Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, who was executive officer and chief of staff of the military forces of Pennsylvania longer than any man who ever held the office, will be unveiled in the rotunda of the State Capitol on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The statue, which was placed in position some time ago and which is now covered by the largest flag in Harrisburg, measuring 24 by 36 feet, was the gift to the State of officers and men of the National Guard and of the Keystone Division, which was formed of the organized militia of the State so long directed by the General. The funds were raised by subscription after the war began.

How About the Garage?

HORACE McFARLAND, chairman of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce Housing Committee, in a pamphlet just issued by the American Civic Association, calls the attention of town designers and architects to the necessity of taking notice of the automobile in the general scheme of building. The six million automobiles in the United States will soon be doubled, says he, and in addition to providing garages for them, Mr. McFarland believes that some provision for parking them when away from the garages should be provided, to the end that streets may not be cluttered up and traffic blocked by automobiles left standing in the center of thoroughfares or beside curbs while their owners transact business, do their day's work, shop or sit in the movies. Says Mr. McFarland: We are paying much attention to the looks of our towns, but unless we consider this matter of the location and character of the house, all our own planning may fail to give us the adjunct of beauty and good order so desirable. To neglect provision for the garage in connection with town planning is only a little less neglectful than to continue to overlook the street layout and street "parking" problems.

Let us wake up the architects and town planners by demanding that each of them in his work accept the possibility that every wage-earner whose income exceeds \$1,000 a year is likely to own an automobile within the next five years, which must have room to run and to stand and be conveniently stored when not in active use.

Here is a matter that must soon force itself not only upon the attention of architects and planners, but of municipal authorities everywhere, providing they do not take it up voluntarily in the very near future. The automobile, with the coming of peace, will descend upon us like a flock of locusts and unless we provide for it parking space near the centers of our cities and at other convenient points our traffic problems are bound to become much more serious than they now are. Most likely we shall have to come to the place of buying land and setting it aside for public parking purposes. At all events, live city councils everywhere will be turning their attention to this matter very seriously before the year is out. Mr. McFarland has struck a keynote in municipal affairs.

How are we going to keep him down in the White House after he's seen Paris? WAYNESBORO'S EXAMPLE PURCHASE by the Landis Company of seventeen acres of land at Waynesboro as a site for houses the corporation means to erect for its employes is a recognition of the employer's responsibility for the living conditions of the employe. The employing agency naturally expects a full day's work for a full day's wages, but workmen who must pay excessive rents are likely to have their minds on matters other than their work and men who spend their leisure in the unhealthy surroundings of overcrowded districts are not physically fit to meet their tasks as they should.

Employers whose financial means would permit could very well take a lesson from the Landis company's program. The old style type of "company house"—those disgraceful of so many Pennsylvania mining and manufacturing districts—is no longer tolerated. The wise employer, going into house building, recognizes this and proceeds accordingly. What the average working man wants is a decent, good-looking house at moderate rent and the employing company that meets his demand is bound to have fewer labor troubles and a greater degree of contentment among its men than that which pays no attention to its employes except during working hours.

There are corporations not a thousand miles from Harrisburg that might, with profit, give the Waynesboro project careful study. Latest reports from the bedside of J. Barleycorn are to the effect that he

Teach All Citizens English (From the New York Evening Post.) A one-language commonwealth by the time the 1920 census takers call around to ask about your health and make some other neighborly inquiries is the somewhat ambitious program of the New York State Department of Education. Also a private citizen, Mr. J. C. Smith has approved a bill passed by Republican and Democratic legislators, appropriating \$100,000 for organizing and directing this phase of educational work. The bill permits to appropriate money for factory classes, night schools, home classes and other approved forms of carrying instruction to non-English speaking and illiterate adults.

The State appropriation probably will go for the necessary expense of organizing and supervising such instruction, and for co-ordinating the work with the bill permits the use of official and volunteer agencies, the latter including broad gauged employers who have realized the value of a one-language working staff, and civic spirited men and women who have been pushing Americanization work, the cost may be expected to be far less than the value of the result.

It is a big job. New York State in 1910 led all the other States of the Union in the number of its illiterate residents. More than 406,020 individuals more than 10 years old were unable to read and write, and of this number 362,925 were foreign born. Non-English speaking residents of this State in 1910 were counted at 57,912. In the year 1911, 1912 and 1913, in the aggregate, 914 immigration added to this number, although the addition was doubtless offset by those of alien tongue who acquired English.

New York State has the largest population and that is the reason why it has more illiterates than any other State in the Union. A Reminder (From the Springfield Republican.) Before Senator Hiram Johnson gets nominated for President on the republican ticket next year the republican voters will be sufficiently reminded that in 1916 California gave a plurality of 237,000 for Mr. Johnson and a minority of 3,773 for Mr. Hughes, which gave the greater density to Mr. Wilson. Who killed Cock Robin?

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He Left Me Dreams (In memory of J. W. H., despatch bearer in Rainbow Division, killed in action in France.) He left me dreams—bright, starry Rose-decked and sweet, as signposts down the years; A wreath of gallant memories for a token To 'twixt within the tribute of my tears. His songs were sheafs of triumph, proud, unbending, A glory unforgettable, to trace Upon my life—my children's lives—no ending.

But, like Dawn's sacred flame, forever blending With Honor sprung from Love's high dwelling-place. The sunset's ruddy kiss, the moon's brave wonder, In merry messages he sent to me; His words were silver bells amid the thunder Of death-commissioned guns across the sea. He left me Faith and Hope and a smile, immortal, that flung stern challenges to Wrong; A Knight—he fought, and stormed the Tyrant's portal, His deeds, like seeds shall flower into Song.

The Night's cool whisper, when the Dawn is waking, And ghostly hands unclasp, yet clasp again. He knew, and drank, like wine, for spirit's slaking The melancholy music of the Rain. He left no gold, he sent no earthly treasure, His sacrifice is hidden deep from fame. Forsaking home and friends and peace and pleasure, He left me Love in Friendship's hallowed name. —J. Corson Miller, in the Forum.

Germans Unchanged (From the New York Tribune.) Germany professes no repentance. She says the peace is one of violence, thus declaring that lack of physical power, not her will, prevents her renewing it. May the next generation not reproach the present one. May determinations harden. Germany may not be trusted until there is a change more fundamental than yet manifest. Germany must be kept unarmed and frontiers strong until the danger passes. Here are our bulwarks of peace. There are none other as long as Germany is as she is.

Goat Dairy For Seattle (From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.) With the installation of a new index system for listing grantees and grantors in deeds attorneys have little trouble in getting proper entries at the county recorder's office. The cost of the new system was about \$24,000 and was paid for by the county, Charles H. Bergner, one of the well-known men of the county bar, strolled into the recorder's office the other day and noticed the new books of indices. He thought he had asked them about them, and then said, "I'm glad they're all right, I've been trying to locate a deed for months, and couldn't do it in the old index." He looked up the names of the grantees in the deed and in five minutes found the book in which the instrument had been recorded. He is only one of the many lawyers who are pleased with the new system.

What Ho! Scenario! (By Howard Dietz) The call of the movies has reached Society's fathomless niche. To stepleaks, truckmen, professional mourners, The huckster as well as the rich. My relatives, servants, my gossip neighbor— The merchant, the man with the You query the cause of the shortage of labor? They're writing scenarios now. Now authors have entered the cinema calling— The Eminent Authors, you know. For the list of bookmen is more than appalling. For see who have formed the new Co. There's Thorton, Rinehart; there's Beach and there's Morris, There's King, and there's Scott, and there's—wow!— Old Riddle the highest! Be a movie man. Horace

His Turn (From Answers, London) Two golf heads—an Englishman and a Scot—were playing round together. After the first hole, the Englishman asked: "How many did you take?" "Eight," replied the Scot. "Oh, I only took seven, so it's my hole!" exclaimed the Englishman triumphantly. After the second hole, the Englishman put the same question again. But the Scot smiled knowingly. "Na, na, na man," said he; "it's ma turn ta ask first."

No Wonder Germany Quit NUMBER SEVENTEEN "A few days ago I got to talking about our American artillery during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection," said Colonel J. B. Kemper, of the Army Recruiting Station, 325 Market Street, Harrisburg. "That reminds me of some figures that came in from Washington showing the difference between those guns that we thought so wonderful and the guns of to-day. For example, the field pieces used up to the start of the Civil War were smooth bore guns with a maximum range of 1,570 yards, a little less than a mile. About that time they started rifling the barrels of cannon and the range promptly increased to 3,960 yards or two miles and a quarter. Next came the crude breech-loading rifled guns we used up to 1900. Their maximum range was about 6,000 yards or three and a half miles. The guns that came into use then were what were called quick firers with 'fixed' ammunition, and that is they made big cartridge cases and put the shell in the cartridge. The latest type quick firers, such as were used during the late war had a maximum range of 8,500 yards, or about five miles. Now we get an interesting tidbit: When we got into the World War we got to experimenting. You all remember the change in automobile bodies and the stream-line type body came in. Well, that is just what they started doing with shells. We experimented and experimented and finally evolved a real stream-line shell, and to everyone's surprise the new type gave about 3,500 yards more range or about 12,000 yards more range (seven miles). Can you believe it? Merely changing the shape of the shell gave it two miles more range. Among the other changes has been the loading of the shell with high explosive, and the use of a bursting charge. The shell contained about a pound of black powder as the bursting charge, whereas the new three and three-quarter pound shells have three quarts of high explosive. Further, the high explosive is approximately eight times as powerful as the black powder, so the bursting of the shell is about twenty-eight times as violent as the bursting of the old fashioned shell. And as the 75 shells with ease twenty times as fast as the old gun it is no wonder the returning Doughboys say that Artillery fire is 'sure hell.'

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