

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919

The faith that stands on authority is not faith.—EMERSON.

OUR SERVICE LIST

FOR THE men themselves, for the sake of their children and in the interest of accurate history, if a member of your family saw service during the war with Germany see to it that the postman gets a record of the fact when he calls this week.

The soldiers themselves are apt to be careless, either through mistaken modesty or because they have had their fill of the war and all that pertains thereto. They may neglect to see that they are listed on the city's roll of service men.

The list is to include every man who wore a uniform—whether soldier, sailor or marine—and it should be complete to the last name.

CHANCE FOR CONGRESS

WRITER in "Life" advises Congress, which has abolished the "Daylight Saving" system—at least so far as Federal law is concerned—to go a little farther and do away with to-morrow.

Doubtless "Life's" correspondent intended to be humorous, but really he has hit upon something worthy while. In the first place to-morrow is a constant worry to most of us and never comes. The man has not yet been born who has seen to-morrow—and yet its threat is constantly impending. If we could abolish to-morrow the future could be allowed to take care of itself and the proverbial "rainy days" would have no terrors for us.

A SENSIBLE PROGRAM

THE program for the improvement of race relations presented at the recent conference of governors at Salt Lake City contains some very excellent suggestions and as a whole offers a very sensible treatment of the problem.

The program is covered in three general subjects—First, that the negro should be freed from the blighting fear of injustice and mob violence; second, that the citizen's rights of the negro should be safeguarded, and, finally, that there be closer co-operation between white and colored citizens, without encouraging any violation of race integrity.

Lynching should be prevented, it is urged, by the enlistment of negroes themselves in preventing of crimes that provoke mob violence, and by prompt trial and speedy execution of persons guilty of heinous crimes. Those who framed the program believe, also, that legislation should be passed making it unnecessary for a woman to appear and testify in public in such cases and giving the Governor of a State authority to dismiss a sheriff for failure to protect a prisoner in his charge.

This is constructive doctrine and people of the North will sympathize also with the negro's effort to protect his rights as a citizen in localities where he no longer has a vote. The black man is entitled to traveling accommodations as good as those provided for the white, and he ought to have better housing, even as many white people in all parts of the country are entitled to real houses instead of the shanties in which they live, and with better houses should come the adequate educational and recreational facilities for which the program calls.

bafter would have a hard time finding anything to adversely criticize in the suggestions outlined. Reduced to skeleton form they are as follows:

By organizing local committees, both white and colored, in as many communities as possible for the consideration of inter-racial problems.

By the employment of negro physicians, nurses and policemen as far as practicable in work for sanitation, public health and law enforcement among their own people.

By enlisting all agencies possible in fostering justice, goodwill and kindness in all individual dealings of the members of one race with members of the other.

By the appointment of a standing committee by the Governor of each State for the purpose of making a careful study of the causes underlying race friction, with the view of recommending proper means for their removal.

For the first time in the history of the country a workable, sensible program to meet the growing needs of the negro race has been formulated. It is to be hoped that the Governors who took it home with them will give it the earnest consideration it deserves.

There will be fewer lynchings, less race hatred and a better understanding all around if it could be put into effect.

VOTE TOMORROW

IT IS the duty of every voter to participate in the primary elections. The kind of officials we have depends upon the type of men we nominate. The man who takes no part in the nominations should not complain if candidates are put in the field who are not up to his standards or who do not believe as he does.

But, aside from the immediate importance of helping select city and county tickets, there is the duty of each citizen to exercise his right of suffrage in this period of social unrest. The voter who believes thoroughly in the American form of Government will not neglect his duty. There is no form of Government so responsive to popular will as that of the United States.

Next year we are to have a Presidential election. The people of the country expressed their sentiments at the polls last November by the election of a Republican Congress. They can go a long way toward returning the party to full power next year if they give Republican candidates their support this fall, and the time to begin is at the primaries.

Do your duty as an American citizen by going to the polls to-morrow. Don't have it said of you that you thought so little of your franchise that a party worker had to get you out or that you missed your vote entirely.

CONSTITUTION DAY

LET every school in session in Harrisburg on Wednesday observe Constitution Day. September 17 is the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, next to the Declaration of Independence the greatest document in American history and the foundation of liberty not only of the United States but of a score of nations.

It is peculiarly fitting that this city should observe this day. Harrisburg is the capital of the second State to ratify the document. It is the capital of the State wherein the Constitution was drafted and where, in the representatives finished signing on September 17, 1787. It is the capital of the State where opposing opinions clashed the hardest, finding expression nowhere more vigorous than right in Harrisburg itself.

So, therefore, in recognition of those ancestors of ours who, when they did not like all of what was provided, bowed to the will of the majority and most loyally stood by the Constitution; and in this year, when the sons of Harrisburg by the thousand are coming home from victorious war waged to carry out the principles of that great palladium of liberty, let the teachers of Harrisburg arrange a program that will bring home to the youth of this city the meaning of the anniversary, the freedom and protection vouchsafed by the Constitution and the splendid story of how Harrisburg's sons have fought to defend its tenets.

A COMPARISON

THE Mount Clemens News Bureau handled publicity for Henry Ford in the trial which netted him six cents in a suit for a million dollars. Now it is handling publicity for President Wilson in his tour of the country for the League of Nations and one wonders if the result will be about the same.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

With a record-breaking registration in almost every city in Pennsylvania the primary campaign which for local contests has not been equalled in many parts of the State in a decade will come to an end tomorrow.

The primary will start for the cities, but in the enrollment in the boroughs and townships the Republicans have materially increased their normal lead.

The contests are very normal in most of the cities and in some counties have attained an unusual degree of bitterness, but these conditions are by no means confined to the Republican party. The Democratic party in Pennsylvania, although hopelessly in the minority in most communities, is furnishing plenty of entertainment.

The thing which winds tomorrow will have a vast effect upon the elections of next year. The election in November will scarcely be over before the start will be made for the presidential, state, congressional and legislative primary of next May.

The Democratic State organization has already started because it has to fight for its own existence and there have been launched the customary number of attempts to "own Penrose" which will from every press sign mean the usual fate. The nationally famous "bombardment of Penrose" which was such a vocal feature of 1914 gave Senator Schuylkill a plurality of some 25,000 votes.

It is a political axiom, almost that an organization is hard to beat in a primary. It will be interesting to see how this works out.

It is to be noted that the Philadelphia Press which is for Congressman J. Hampton Moore, editorially and otherwise, does not make any predictions in its review of the situation and their interests in this column and their interest in hot county campaigns in both parties in Lackawanna, Luzerne and other politically strenuous counties.

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WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

By BRIGGS



AN HOUR BEFORE BABY'S BOTTLE TIME

His Old Home Town Awaits "Black Jack"

Laclede, Linn County, Mo., Will Have Its Turn at Congratulating America's Representative Military Man on "Not Fumbling the Job" of Making Two Million Men Fit to Wrest Victory From the World foe in Europe.

THE home coming of Gen. John J. Pershing centers all eyes upon the man whose figure and personality typify the makeup and the spirit of the American Expeditionary Force—the greatest American Army that was ever mustered.

Job was passed up without reservations to Pershing and he tackled it like a big man, with what results the world is now familiar. Mistakes were made beyond all doubt.

Hampered Army Into Shape To transform an army of two million civilians, fresh from the schools, the stores, the counting houses, the professional ranks and the luxurious homes of a peace loving nation, into a hardened army fit to meet the best trained soldiers of Europe, and to do that within a space of a few months, was an achievement so colossal as to stagger belief.

When the day of the test came, we now know that Pershing was right, that in the supreme hour his army was ready to swing the victory, his competence and his character have stood the test of trial in the seven times heated furnace of war, and the judgment of the people for what he has done, not for what he might have done, will crown him with honor and place his name high in the annals of American history.

"Didn't Fumble the Job" Thoroughness, steadiness of purpose, firmness, decision, determination to push ahead and the nerve to accept risks, all bottomed upon a broad foundation of personal courage—these have been the keynotes of "Black Jack" Pershing's character from his West Point days to the Spanish in Cuba or the bush tribes of Mindanao, whether trailing the Indians across the alkali plains of the West or chasing Mexican bandits to their mountain lairs, it is the same figure we see—the same peculiar qualities of leadership that give him an outstanding relief.

It was a big job that was placed in his hands, the biggest that was ever confided to a single American's control and guidance. Looking back now one can visualize how tremendous the responsibility was that he assumed in leading a million men, unfamiliar with the fighting game as played on European fields, and the frightful difficulties that were to be overcome before the glories of Cantigny, Chateau Thierry and the Argonne were possible.

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meet at the former Pershing home during the General's stay. The reception will not be without its military side. Decorated heroes of Missouri will form an honor guard. Adj. Gen. H. C. Clark, of Missouri, will have charge of the military reception. Frederick D. Gardner will deliver an address at the celebration and other state and national officials have been invited to attend.

Among old acquaintances who will greet General Pershing are "Aunt" Susan Hewitt, who made pies for him when he romped barefoot around the country, and Max E. Louisa Warren, who says she was present when the future military leader was born in a railroad section house several miles from Laclede.

Out of Fog Into Sunshine [From Kansas City Star.] The midst of rhetoric in which the President has been enveloping the discussion of the League of Nations on his swing around the circle is cleared away by the report of the foreign relations committee of the Senate.

After hearing of the league as the preventive of war, the remedy for Bolshevism, the cure for high cost of living, the bulwark for the farmer's wheat, it is like coming out of fog into brilliant sunshine to read the practical and intensely American statement of the committee.

It analyzes the league in the light of experience and of knowledge of the real world we live in. It points out that in its present form the league is an alliance in which America is called on to play the other fellow's game, to take a hand in every European quarrel.

The United States can serve the cause of peace best as she has served it in the past, and do more to secure liberty and civilization throughout the world by proceeding along the paths she has always followed and by not permitting herself to be fettered by the dictates of other nations or immersed and entangled in all the broils and conflicts of Europe.

Mr. Wilson has asked in his speeches for some constructive suggestions if the league is to be defeated. The foreign relations committee presents them. In following the policy it outlines, has America ever failed in its duty to the world?

The One American Failure [From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.] The weak spot in the American line is her municipal politics. If a frank student of American public affairs were to be asked to put his finger on the chief peril to the permanence of our democratic institutions, he would without hesitation lay it most accusingly on the chronic misgovernment of our big cities.

Why? General Pershing called in reply: "I have heard the call. Will be there soon after my arrival in the United States. Can't give you definite date now, but will let you know later."

Laclede will pay tribute to General Pershing on his arrival, not with the pomp and ceremony that marked his reception in European capitals and the big cities of the East, but with a "good, old-fashioned, homecoming" according to the committee arranging for his reception.

Plans for the General's entertainment include reunions with old schoolmates and chums and trips to the old swimmin' hole on Muddy Creek and to the old Pershing farm. The homecoming will also mark a reunion of the Pershing family. James Pershing, of Chicago, the general's brother, and Miss May Pershing and Mrs. Bessie Butler of Lincoln, Neb., his two sisters, will

No Wonder Germany Quit

By MAJOR FRANK C. MAHIN Of the Army Recruiting Station

Honestly! the insatiable curiosity of the American is astounding. Everything that happened some fool had to go and stick his nose into. He had scores of cases of men blowing themselves up with hand grenades, because—like the proverbial small boy with a watch—they wanted to see how the mine of the blamed thing worked. If a shell landed in the area and failed to explode as likely as not some one would get a hammer and chisel and try to knock the fuse off to see how it worked. Sometimes they succeeded and sometimes they just disappeared. If a Boche sniper took a shot at the head of a man, the man were sure to stick their feet up over the parapet to see who was doing the shooting. If the Boche shot it, I must admit, it did not arouse any very undue amount of curiosity when you happened to be the recipient of said shot, but anything else must be investigated. I remember hopping into a shell hole rather hastily one morning to get out of the stream of machine gun bullets coming out of the shell hole. He was watching the edge of the woods with the greatest interest to see where the Boche were. I told the better get his head down for a minute or two, but he just grinned at me. About that time a bullet hit the edge of the rim of his helmet, right in front of his right eye. The helmet saved his life. He nearly died of astonishment at what happened. The shock knocked him head over heels back into the hole and when he got up the bullet had penetrated the rim of the helmet up to the crown, had then been deflected and had produced a hole in the rim of the helmet as though it had been done with a big can opener. And there sat my friend, blinking like an owl with a little steel soup bowl set on top of his head and still wondering what had happened. He was the funniest looking sight I had seen in days. But did he learn by experience? He was the only man I saw who had been hit by a Boche had done something to him that he ought to get even for and that made him mad. Up he jumped, out of the hole and started for the Boche, soup bowl and all, and, of course, American curiosity overcoming my caution, I trailed along too, to see what he was going to do.

Notwithstanding the fact that national sentiment at war are getting back to ways of peace as rapidly as possible and the American army has been largely demobilized men of peace are still in the service of Pennsylvania are still in the service of the Commonwealth and liable to be called up at any moment on a result of an inquiry at the Capitol. The commissions granted on application of committees of public safety during 1917 and 1918 all until the close of the war. At the State department it is held that the war does not end until peace is produced and that until peace is produced there is no cessation of hostilities. The result of an inquiry at the Capitol. The commissions granted on application of committees of public safety during 1917 and 1918 all until the close of the war. At the State department it is held that the war does not end until peace is produced and that until peace is produced there is no cessation of hostilities. The result of an inquiry at the Capitol. 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