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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1919

Step is the way and toilsome,
Long and hard and slow,
Yet a wider view and a purer air
Are ours, each step that we go.

—FRISCOLLA LEONARD.

SHOULD HAVE MORE

THE policemen of Harrisburg, through their friends, are asking City Council for \$115 a month salary. There should be no hesitation on the part of Council in granting this increase.

When it is considered that the policemen must buy their own equipment and that they must always look well, it is not surprising that the officers are seeking an increase.

Europe appears to be less excited over the Senate's treaty failure than America and we observe no indication of "broken hearts" over there.

THE LAST RESORT

INABILITY of the coal miners and the operators to get together on a schedule of wages that seemed reasonable to the President and his Cabinet has resulted in the seizure of the bituminous coal mines in cases where owners do not show a disposition to co-operate for the increase of production, which is the last resort of the Government in an effort to make good its promise that the country's coal supply should not be allowed to lag because of the disagreement now under discussion.

Undesirable as we have found public administration of private business to be and unprofitable as all of these ventures have been since the war began, there was nothing left for the Government to do under the circumstances. The Cabinet was driven to this action by the conditions existing in the far West, where scarcity of coal at the very beginning of winter has not only closed many industries upon which thousands and thousands of people depend for support, but has left countless others on the verge of freezing to death.

It is altogether right and proper that this step having been taken, the Government should provide the use of troops to protect all miners who express a desire to work.

The truth is that the mine workers have not played fair with the Government in the effort that has been made to settle the dispute. Ordered by their officials to go back to work with the promise that all difficulties should have a common hearing and be threshed out until all the facts had been disclosed, thousands of the miners declined to go back to work. Instead of keeping up the Nation's coal supply while representatives of the Nation were endeavoring to reach a fair wage and hour adjustment for them, the miners, in many cases, declined to work and have been idling away their time while thousands of other helpless people suffered.

Popular sentiment, which was with the coal miners on every occasion previous to the present, is rapidly swinging in the other direction. People are tired of being thrown out of work and left without a domestic fuel supply simply because others

persist in striking for hours and wages that a great majority of Americans do not believe are justified. On the other hand, the people are just as impatient with operators and owners who have not shown a disposition to get their mines back to full production. They are just as bad, if not worse, as the men who won't work when the opportunity is offered. Endeavoring to place all the blame upon the mine workers will not be accepted by the American public. It requires two to make a quarrel any day and operators who have been holding back production hoping that this position would force the Government to some radical action or bring the miners into utter disrepute with the public will find their position has had just the opposite effect from that desired.

What we must have is coal, and the Government will be justified in almost any measure that will increase production in the bituminous districts and insure a constant flow of fuel from mine to consumer. Much as Government control of any line of industry is to be deplored, it must be conceded that the Government in this instance had no other course to pursue under the circumstances, but having taken over the mines the American people will expect results.

The whole idea in this latest move in the coal strike has been to increase production, and if the administration hopes to hold the approval of the people in its mine venture this must be accomplished, and quickly.

Mr. Palmer having inherited the food control department of the government, must now be prepared to be damned if he does and damned if he does not. It's an unenviable job.

IN STEELTON

THE election of Frank A. Robbins, Jr., as president of the Municipal League of Steelton is proper recognition of the energies and efforts which the manager of the Bethlehem plant has been devoting to the improvement of that town since the very first day of his appointment.

The Steelton Municipal League has many good things to its credit. Inspired by the highest form of civic enterprise and backed by the best element of the progressive steel town, it has fostered many public improvements and enterprises that have made for a bigger and better Steelton. So long as it is guided by such men as are now the leading spirits in its activities it will be to that town what the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce is to this city.

Steelton has grown rapidly within the past ten years and has been greatly improved in many respects, but it is just on the verge of another great step forward. It is destined to become even a more important manufacturing center than it now is and its people are awake not only to these prospects, but to their responsibilities, and if the league leads the way as efficiently and patriotically as it has in the past, Steelton's improvement program will keep pace with its growth in population.

LADY ASTOR WINS

LADY ASTOR, American-born wife of Viscount Astor, has been elected to the British Parliament from the Sutton Division of Plymouth by a decisive majority over W. T. Gay, the labor candidate, and Isaac Foote, who ran on the Liberal ticket, having more votes than both of her opponents put together.

Lady Astor now becomes more of an international figure than ever and her course in Parliament will be watched with much interest, both in England and in this country, where women are just beginning to come into public life. Lady Astor is a woman of charm, but it is interesting to note that she based her candidacy on a political and economic platform, trusting her election to the ordinary risks of politics rather than basing it upon her sex.

The history of the world presents many examples of women prominent in public life, but very few of them have attained the positions they occupied by a vote of the electorate. There was, for example, Helen of Troy, whose "face launched a thousand ships and burned the topless towers of Ilium," who is described as "a daughter of the gods, divinely tall and most divinely fair." Helen's fame rests not alone upon the fact that she was born to the purple, but upon her rare beauty, and all the legends that are built about her more or less mythical career may be traced back to that rather than her popularity with the masses or her sagacity in statesmanship.

Then there are women of the Cleopatra type who rose from obscurity, both by their beauty and by sheer charm of personality. Cleopatra was not only magnetic and beautiful, but she was ambitious and she practiced the art of coquetry until she had completely enslaved even the mighty Caesar and thus won for herself a high place in the politics of her time.

Now comes the new day when we shall expect to have as candidates for public office thousands of women who will rest their candidacies, as Lady Astor did, upon the political issues of the day and who cast their femininity into the background when they enter the political lists.

DO YOUR PART

WHEN you purchase Red Cross Christmas Seals this year you will be doing your part to eliminate tuberculosis in Pennsylvania. The white plague is a distinct menace to the prosperity and happiness of the people, and every community must do its share in making effective the great plans of the Department of Health in wiping out the scourge.

Politics in Pennsylvania
By the Ex-Committeeman

Although the next primary elections will not be held until May, it is an interesting commentary on the state of politics that men are already discussing for nominations and party organizations. Pennsylvania, having two of the men most heard of for Presidential honors, is going to see some of the liveliest political maneuvering at a one time, and owing to the situation in the Democratic party there will be something doing every week from now until the time for filing petitions expires.

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer seems to have succeeded in getting most of the men who fought the already discussed for nominations and party organizations. Pennsylvania, having two of the men most heard of for Presidential honors, is going to see some of the liveliest political maneuvering at a one time, and owing to the situation in the Democratic party there will be something doing every week from now until the time for filing petitions expires.

But the national vanity which comes down a little perhaps when the revelations of the coal strike are fully grasped. That great industry seems to have been conducted in an amazingly haphazard manner. Neither the coal operators nor large consumers have made any effort to produce a coal supply beyond the demand of the passing day. As pointed out by The Star's Washington correspondent who looked carefully into the questions of production and distribution, there is a system in neither. No coal is stacked at the mines, there is none, or little, stacked anywhere.

Consumers have been accustomed to buying their coal as they want it. Consequently there is a big demand in cold weather and light demand in the summer. In order to have the coal available to produce the large force is required that it must be a good share of the time in summer.

The situation is like that of a club that maintains a staff of waiters large enough to serve a heavy dinner demand, but keeps the same staff for breakfast and luncheon when very few persons wish to be served. It is convenient to club members to have an expect to pay for it.

The conclusion must be that American enterprise has failed to breathe its spirit into the coal industry. It is in need of a heavy hand to produce a coal supply beyond the demand of the passing day.

The Philadelphia Press is praising Mayor-elect J. Hampton Moore upon his stands in regard to his administration. It says editorially: "Mayor-elect Moore's talk about 'the good old days' is a good deal of city work is a good sort of talk. There is a prevalent notion that a good many such contractors don't earn the money they get, and a change is expected of contractors on public work are required to do what contractors on private work are, there will be little to complain of. The city work is expected to be improved and the city will get the worth of its money. The Mayor-elect is expected to be determined to end the roads that have been attached to the contracting business, and as no contracting interest will boss the administration he will doubtless be able to succeed in his effort."

Elections for mayors were held in 24 of the 34 third-class cities in Pennsylvania this month and county and city elections in all of them. One borough, Sunbury, failed to become a third-class city, but will not be able to assume that form of government until 1921, when it is probable that it will vote on the same proposition. The reports coming here indicate that Republicans were generally successful in the principal elections, the first of the third-class cities have held in years under the partisan system. Sharon held its first city election. Of the 25 mayors elected, 16 are classified as Republicans, five as Democrats, two as Independents and one as a Labor candidate. The latter is in Altoona, where the election was contested. Eight mayors were re-elected. The mayors of the ten cities which will have elections in 1921 and who are classified as follows are seven Republicans and three Democrats.

Now that the members of the State Constitutional Revision Commission have been named, it is likely that they will be urged to go right to work as soon as they meet. Attorney General William L. Schaffer, who is largely responsible for the original plan for the changing of the Keystone State Constitution without the holding of a convention and on the basis of a referendum, will call upon the members of the commission without delay and to set an example by promptly disposing of such portions of the Constitution which will not require amendment, such as the Bill of Rights. The officers of the commission will be chosen at the first meeting on Tuesday, December 9. Preparations for the meetings have been practically completed.

THE Day of the Lord's Wrath

Neither the silver nor their gold shall be able to deliver them in the day of the Lord's wrath.—Zephaniah 1, 18.

PAPA'S RETURN



Industry Not Modernized

Americans like to think of themselves as a progressive people, especially in business and industry. They like to read about the restless energy and bold innovation of the great captains of industry who are always scrapping expensive machinery to put in something better and newer. They have come to believe America achieved and holds its leadership because of this unwillingness to be bound by past methods.

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The Three Feats of a Moorish Magician

(From the Diary of Wilfred Blunt, Secker, London.)

I FOUND at Kelmescott, where I stayed a couple of nights, my friend John Henry Middleton, the Cambridge professor, an old ally of the poet Morris and inmate in former days with Rossetti. Middleton had been a considerable traveler in out of the way places and he related to me in detail his experience in Morocco with a Moorish magician. This is his account of the incident:

He was traveling in 1879 about half way between Tetuan and Morocco, and one evening an old man came to him camp mounded on an ass, with a boy as a servant. The man said he was a magician and proposed to perform three wonders; the first was to make a plant grow and the second to make a plant grow and the third to show the face of a person thought of in a globe of ink. It was already late and the performance was put off until the following morning—the magician remaining the night in the camp, and in the morning when the tents were struck he was invited to give his performance. It was an open place, uninhabited, and without trees or bushes. Middleton chose the plant found at some little distance from where the camp had been.

The magician first took from his wallet a large ball of string, large enough to need both hands to lift it, and having made a long incantation he tied the end of the string to one finger of his left hand, and then with great exertion threw the ball upwards, which unraveled as it went, and growing less and less, disappeared in the air. He then let go of the string's end which continued to hang from the sky. The magician and his boy sat at a little distance and Middleton went to the string and pulled it downward, as it appeared to be firmly rooted, and stretched to within two feet of the ground, but he felt the resistance strongly from above, so much so that he cut his fingers with the string, the latter remaining for several days afterward. The five men whom he had with him also touched the string; three of these were Moors, one a Berber, and the other an interpreter. It was clear daylight at the time, about half an hour after sunrise. When they had all satisfied themselves the string was suspended as it appeared to be, the magician came forward and in his turn pulled it, when it fell down from the sky in coils on the ground; he then rolled it up again in a ball and put it back in his wallet.

The magician next took from his wallet a seed, and when Middleton had chosen a bare place planted it in the ground; he then asked for some palm branches which he had with him, and which had been cut the day before, and he made an arched covering with them over the seed and heaped horse rugs upon the hoops, and then sat apart and made incantations. At the end of a few minutes he invited them to undo the covering, and there, in the ground, a plant was working, set firmly in the earth, the first time a few inches high, and it had some fifty leaves, but when he had covered it up again and built the hoops higher, it at last became three feet eight inches high. Middleton measured the plant, and it was found to be exactly the same as that of the India rubber tree, and it had some fifty leaves. It was fresh and healthy, though the weather was hot, it being the month of October.

In the third incantation Middleton was made to look into a globe of ink. He desired to see the face of a friend, but instead saw presently and very vividly a certain landscape he knew well on the river Severn, near Tewkesbury.

The magician, when asked whether he could climb the string and disappear in the air (like the magician Marco Polo tells of), stated that his grandfather had had the power, but that he himself was unable. Middleton believes in the manifestations produced were mesmeric, certainly no trick.

The 28th Lives Again

(Philadelphia Press)

The formal authorization to reorganize the Pennsylvania National Guard, issued by the War Department on Wednesday, completes the preliminaries necessary for the reorganization of the 28th Division. Adjutant General Beary and Major General Price can now proceed, co-operating with the War Department, to restore the organization under Federal auspices.

Nothing of importance is added to the details of the infantry and artillery units already outlined, but the changes in military tactics rendered necessary by the World War include provisions for the conversion of three infantry battalions into machine gun battalions or other tactical units when such organizations are authorized by the Regular Army.

That the machine gun will be immeasurably more important in future wars than the fields of France and Flanders is the universal opinion of military observers. Many authorities go so far as to predict that the rifle will be discarded altogether in favor of an equipment of light machine guns, each with a crew of perhaps three men, and employing the whole fighting forces to man them.

Another noticeable feature of the plans is the character of the auxiliary units, their practical functions, and the enlarged use of motorized engineering artillery as well as in the ambulance and hospital service. In all respects, the Keystone Division, with its enlarged motorized units, will be an efficient modern army, equipped and organized to repeat its immortal work in the greatest war of record history. Where America and the Allies needed men, there the 28th Division was found. Of its 28,000 men, 2,531 brave soldiers were left dead on the field, or succumbed to their wounds, and 75,746 were wounded. The memory of this great fighting machine is a sacred heritage which will inspire the new 28th Division with the loftiest idealism instilled by proud patriotism.

The Doughboy Knew

(From the Houston Post.)

"There was a sound of revelry by night," the reciter began, but he was quickly interrupted.

"Where did you get that stuff," asked a slinky doughboy. "If you knew anything about camp life you would know that revelry sounds in the morning, not at night."

Put Not Your Trust in Pictures

(From Kansas City Times.)

There is no significance in those photographs of Gompers talking to John D. Jr. The king of England would know that revelry sounds in the morning, not at night."

He Did Not Know

He did not know that he was dead; He walked along the crowded street, Smiled, tipped his hat, nodded his head.

To his friends he chanced to meet. And yet they passed him quietly by With an unknowing, level stare; They met him with an abstract eye As if he were the air.

"Some sorry thing has come to pass!" The dead man thought; he hurried home, And found his wife before her glass Dallying with a comb.

He found his wife all dressed in black; He kissed her mouth, he stroked her head. "Men act so strange since I've come back From over there," he said.

She spoke no word, she only smiled. But now he heard her say his name, And saw her study, grief-beguiled, His picture in a frame.

Then he remembered that black night And the great shell burst, wide and red, The sudden plunging into light; And he knew that he was dead. —Harry Kemp in Century Magazine.

Dream Jostles Reality

(Uncle Dudley in the Boston Globe.)

"There must be those among us who are wondering what people will think, some decades or centuries hence, when (or if) they look up the records of to-day. Let them consult the files of any day's newspaper."

"November 14, 1919.—The United States Senate, defying the President on Article 10 of the League of Nations Covenant, American prohibitionists, now displaying anxiety lest the streets of London, Crown Prince of England laying a wreath on the tomb of George Washington. Belgian arms and firms supplying munitions to Mexico, presumably for use against American intervention, French imperialists, who spent the whole winter deriding the League of Nations, now displaying anxiety lest the United States Senate reject it, Eminent American financiers urging (with some show of reason) that it is America's duty to help rehabilitate German industry."

Go into the country where men are working quietly in their fields, and how unreal seems all this turmoil. Yet the war seemed unreal in such spots until it came and took away the young men, and Camp Devens sprang up, like an Aladdin city, amid the rocky pine knolls of Aser. There is a great workday world of plain folks who wash the children's faces and send them to school and do their day's work and go to bed tired. Their lives seem to go on about as usual regardless of this "furious harlequinade"—yet not quite regardless, either, for all these tumultuous doings would not be chronicled so promptly on the front page if they did not, in one way or another, affect the lives of most of us sooner or later—as the war did, remote as it once seemed.

And so the dream jostles the reality; the lives of quiet toil and the chronicles of turbulence. And which is dream and which is reality?

What Zoning Means

(From Kansas City Star.)

"What do you mean by zoning," a reader writes to this office. "It is so important, but I don't understand it."

To get down to specific cases, zoning has meant this in St. Louis, where it was adopted a year ago. It has meant the erection of a dog hospital in a residential neighborhood, a small iron foundry in a district occupied by workmen's homes, a crematory in a district of residences, and a factory on one of the city's main boulevards. In all such cases zoning protects the average citizen.

Under the zoning system, districts are set aside for certain specific uses, so that a man can buy residence property with the assurance it will not be ruined by having an undertaking establishment set up next door; he can build a factory with the knowledge that provision has been made for a district where his workers can live.

Zoning is just one of the common-sense things that are done under a comprehensive city planning scheme.

Evening Chat

The nineteen branch libraries which the Harrisburg Public Library plans to establish in public school buildings of the city under the arrangement recently announced will be distributed during the coming week, having been delayed by book shipments. Two libraries will be placed in the junior high schools. The funds for the location of these libraries and the purchase of the books have come largely from the recent educational congress in the State Capitol, when Miss Alice R. Eaton, the librarian, reported upon what she had accomplished in that line the last few years and what had been planned for the coming winter. These libraries have been contacted with only one trumpeting but have made a record in their activities which is distinctly a Harrisburg proposition and which will be of great interest by many persons brought into the record of circulation of the libraries last year, especially in the building where children of foreign birth are taught English, and in the establishment among librarians when they heard them. Once more a Harrisburg Plan is heard of.

Over a score of governors have sent Governor William C. Sproul their Thanksgiving day proclamations, complimentary exchange copies of the proclamations, as well as in phraseology. Years ago the governors of Pennsylvania established the custom of sending copies of their proclamations to the great autumnal day of thanks to their brother governors. Keystone State executives have always made their proclamations by formal and there have been some handsomely printed and bound copies sent out from the Capitol. In time the custom was extended to include Pennsylvania's members of the national government at Washington and within Pennsylvania, the members of the general assembly, and the members of the departments of the State government. Personal friends have added to the number, but approximately 500 official copies bearing the great seal of the Commonwealth were sent out from Capitol Hill. Hundreds of other copies have been sent to clergymen, heads of schools and colleges, and to the heads of the various departments of the national government.

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