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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
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THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917

Surely he hat borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows; yet we did esteem Him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted.—Is. 53:4.

DR. DIXON'S LITTLE JOKE

THOSE who are intimately acquainted with State Health Commissioner Samuel G. Dixon may be excused for smiling a little as they read the commissioner's recently published very excellent little health talk on "Regular Hours." Dr. Dixon is one of the hardest workers in the State service. Many a night he is at his desk until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning and when emergency has demanded he has not been above taking his breakfast in his office, without as much as the formality of having retired even for an hour or two. When there is work to be done regularity of hours means nothing to the commissioner, and despite his dire forecast of early breakdown for those who disobey the "regular hour rule," Dr. Dixon is as fine a specimen of rugged manhood as one might meet in a day's travel.

We hope Congress won't put the food conservation law into effect until after the close of the huckleberry pie season.

A GOOD WORK

THOSE generous and public spirited men of Harrisburg who, through the Associated Charities, are financing a summer farm camp for boys and another for girls are doing a better work than most likely some of them realize. That they plan next year to increase the camp capacities to 370 at least shows how great the need for this form of summer recreation.

There is no place like the country in which to raise children, and this is especially true in summer. Turn the average boy or girl loose without restriction in the city and he or she most likely will get into mischief and will go back to school in the fall perhaps worse physically for the vacation period. Turn the same youngsters out on a farm and they will have wholesome fun and frolic aplenty and come back home brown and robust. But the local camps do more than that. They teach the girls and boys thrift, cleanliness, industry and self-reliance. In addition to having a "good time" these little folks spend sufficient hours in the gardens to teach them how vegetables should be grown and to provide for themselves quite a considerable portion of their own table provisions.

It is a great thing to give the city boy or girl a taste of the country. Love of outdoors has kept many a man and woman straight, morally as well as physically, and the camps that are doing this in Harrisburg are well deserving of popular support.

If Kerensky gets away with his present job he will have demonstrated his right to a place in the hall of the immortals.

CONFIDENCE IS VITAL

SECRETARY McADOO and other advisors of President Wilson can hardly expect to escape criticism for doing the things which are manifestly contrary to the sentiment of the country. It is stated in dispatches from Washington that William Denman, the deposed chairman of the Shipping Board, is a close friend of the Secretary of the Treasury and that General Goethals is the victim of resentment and spite growing out of Denman's arbitrary course with respect to wooden ships.

It is very well to prate about nonpartisanship and upholding the President in the midst of war, but unless and until the administration forces at Washington show more regard for what the people of the country manifestly favor, they may expect a continuance of the vigorous expression of the public mind.

When Colonel Roosevelt was rejected and General Wood was sent to a southern post there was rebellion in the thought of the people against what they interpreted as political maneuvering, but the situation was accepted and the people determined to stand by the President in spite of the evidences of political scheming. Other matters have since transpired which have served to provoke criticism, and now comes the forcing out of General Goethals, the great Panama Canal builder and an organizer of world-wide reputation. Surely the confidence of the people must be shaken in the judgment of men who will continue in the face of public sentiment to break down the solidarity of national interest necessary to the successful prosecution of a great war.

As in the case of William J. Bryan, who retired under fire, President Wilson indulges in praise of General Goethals, but the people are not so much concerned about the polite, amenities of official relationship as they are over the efficiency and forceful and prompt doing of the things necessary to success in demolishing the Prussian machine. But politics and all else aside, what the people now demand is that the shipbuilding program shall proceed without further controversy. The time has come for acting—indeed, it came long ago—and the people of the country are willing and now ready to support any program which will mean substantial and persistent effort to end the war.

The confidence of the people is the main bulwark of a republic. Out of the turmoil of the Russian revolution Premier Kerensky introduces a statement of his purposes with the words "Relying on the confidence of the masses" and then declares that the government will yet save Russia. Confidence is the very marrow of the situation and nothing must be done at Washington which will destroy this necessary and vital element of success. President Wilson the other day objected to the proposal to create a joint committee of Congress for expenditure on the war, which was written into a bill in the Senate, as signifying a lack of confidence in him. His responsibilities are great and the disposition of the poeple is to support the President even to the extent of ignoring some things which under other conditions would invite most serious objection and criticism. But, as suggested by Senator Lodge, the President is not a sacred person and he must expect a review of his actions and an accounting of his stewardship. He must avoid even the appearance of political or personal favoritism if he would retain the unbroken confidence of the people.

It may be necessary for him to brush aside some of the little men who are trying to shine in the reflected glory of the White House, but individuals count for little in a great struggle such as that upon which we have entered and no man must be permitted to involve the administration in anything which would in the slightest degree destroy the support and confidence of the American people.

Ex-Ambassador Gerard and others who know of the situation in Germany emphatically warn the American people against any foolish idea that the Prussian military outfit is ready to quit. We must face the situation as it exists and not try to build up false hopes upon nothing more than the wish for a speedy conclusion of the war. Definite progress toward that end will be made when all forces are mobilized and real energy exerted in every direction.

MAJOR BASSERMAN DEAD

MAJOR BASSERMAN, leader of the German campaign for ruthless warfare, is dead. "Anything to beat England and the more frightful the better," was the Basserman motto, and he was one of those who led the cheering over the sinking of the Lusitania. What a staggering load to carry into eternity! What a record to lay before the Great Judge! Who will be the next of the German "heroes" to go to his long reward? There have been many such lately. Perhaps conscience is beginning to get in its deadly work even among the most callous of the Kaiser's minions.

Whatever the outcome of the controversy over Governor Brumbaugh's reappointment of officials rejected by the State Senate, it is commendable that both sides have agreed upon a plan which will protect the department employes affected from an inactive payroll. So long as the business of the State proceeds in the usual way, the legal scrap over the main issue can take its course.

NOT ALL DANGER AT FRONT

THERE are many men along the French front who have been there since the war began and who have not received so much as a scratch. On the other hand, a National Guardsman lost his life while bathing in the river near Sunbury yesterday. All the dangers do not lie along the battle line. Many a man following a perilious occupation in peace times will be safer in the army than if he had continued his work-a-day duties at home.

INCONSISTENT

THE Kaiser is inconsistent. He presents the spectacle of a potentate not at all sure that he can impose his imperial will upon the people of his own country trying to force it upon the people of the whole world.

It is well that the City Council is giving thought to the future development of the city through proper loans. Even in the midst of war there should be no going backward with respect to the things that are necessary to the health and welfare of our people.

THAT FOOD BILL

THE food control bill should come out of committee in much better shape than it went in. President Wilson has asked for the appointment of Hoover as supreme head of the food control branch of the government during the war. He is entitled to have his way in this. If Hoover is put in absolute charge the responsibility will be directly up to him. If he is made one of a board of three some such disagreement as that which developed between Goethals and Denman on the shipping board is extremely likely to be the outcome. This is just what the greedy food barons desire.

Another thing in which the President should be permitted to have free hand is in the fixing of prices. There is no reason why the minimum price for wheat should be placed arbitrarily at $2. The food controller should be permitted to raise and lower the minimum as conditions require. There might come, before the close of this war, although it is not likely, circumstances that would make wheat-growing attractive at less than $2. If so, the consumer is entitled to the benefit.

The President has not asked for anything unreasonable in these two things and he should have his way, for after all the responsibility must rest finally with him and Congress has no right to interfere with him in the duties that devolve upon him as chief executive.

Secretary Reeves has done nothing more in keeping with the purpose and spirit of the institution than his welcome of the soldiers and boy scouts to the comforts and conveniences of the Y. M. C. A. building.

Harrisburg continues to maintain its lead in the patriotic response to the call of the President in every branch of the national defense service.

Just about the time the river gets right for bass fishing along comes the Weather Man with another bunch of black clouds. Doesn't the man realize the farmers have had enough rain?

The only thing we know about the condition in Russia is that we don't know anything about it.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Candidates for Pennsylvania's only congressional election this fall will be chosen in different ways. The only election is in the Twenty-eighth district, composed of Venango, Mercer, Forest, Warren and Elk counties, to fill the vacancy caused by retirement of O. D. Bleakley.

The Republican candidate will be named at a conference of representatives of the five counties, in accordance with the rules of the party, while the Democratic candidate, in accord with the rules of his party, will be selected by the Democratic state executive committee. The Democratic meeting will probably be held here shortly. The Republican meeting will likely be held in the district.

These nominations and any others made for the district will be filed here next month.

Nominating petitions for judicial candidates are commencing to reach the Capitol at the rate of three or four a day, mostly from candidates for associate judgeships. The time will expire next month.

—News of the death of ex-Speaker John E. Faunce, of the House, at Philadelphia, was received with regret by many people here who remembered the days when he wielded the gavel. Mr. Faunce was seventy-seven years of age and a native of this county, being related to the Faunce family of this city. He was a prominent Democratic leader and sat in the House for six terms. In 1883 he was elected speaker and was the last Democrat to fill that office.

—The plans of the Prohibition state committee for the eastern tour by State Chairman Prugh will be announced soon. Much interest has been aroused among Prohibitionists in Western Pennsylvania in the proposed tour of that section.

—J. Banks Kurtz, prominent Blair county attorney, was among visitors to the Capitol yesterday.

—Ex-Insurance Commissioner Charles Johnson was among men here yesterday. He left in the afternoon with Auditor General Snyder.

—Conferences are under way at the Capitol to-day with a view to having the proceedings to test the Governor's rights to reappoint officials rejected by the Senate launched about August 1. The payrolls of the four departments in question have been received and all but the chiefs will be paid this week. On the refusal to pay the officials the mandamus will be based. It is expected that Auditor General Snyder will also refuse to pay any requisitions for salaries for Commissioners Leech and Young and William Young, member of the State Industrial Board.

—State officials here say that in Ohio there was a clear cut decision in which the Supreme Court held that the Governor had no right to reappoint after rejection by the Senate.

—Governor Brumbaugh has practically completed work on the appropriation bills and he will scan his work finally to-night or to-morrow. In addition to the two and three-quarter millions cut off appropriations up to last Saturday, the Governor is said to have cut off more than two millions. The total cuts will run close to five millions.

—The McNichol firm got the big end of the Philadelphia transit contracts let yesterday. The face value of the contracts was over $15,000,000.

—Delaware county is facing one of the liveliest judgeship contests in years, but friends of Judge Bromall says he will be re-elected.

—York has probably a dozen candidates for council with more in sight.

—Friends of Commissioner Magee expects an open declaration from him regarding the mayoralty very soon. The general belief is that the commissioner will be a candidate and if he wins will be looking toward the gubernatorial chair.

The Shipping Board Shake-Up

[N. Y. Tribune]

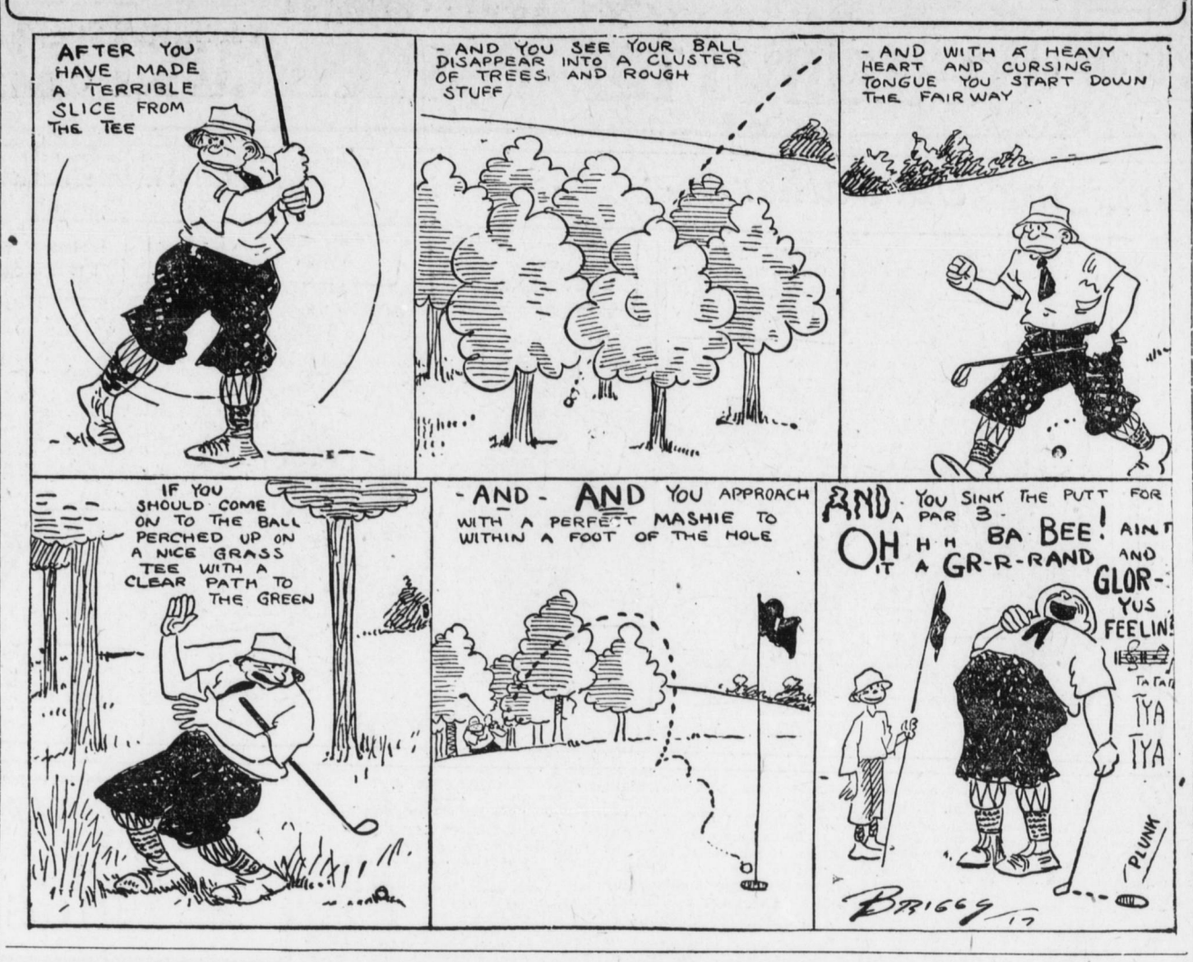
In working his way out of the Shipping Board muddle President Wilson followed the line of least resistance. He could not retain Mr. Denman as chairman of the board. But for political reasons Mr. Denman's face had to be saved, so General Goethals's services were also dispensed with. Each combatant in the wooden ship-steel fracas can now claim a draw. Each can march off the field with the satisfaction of not having lowered his sword to the other.

General Goethals' reputation is dimmed and his great abilities are sacrificed in order to cover the humiliation of one of the administration's most inefficient political appointees. Mr. Denman was put on the Shipping Board in payment of political obligations. He was made head of the board as the result of an intrigue which drove from that body its only competent member, Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore. Mr. Baker is a shipping man of large experience and proved capacity. He was shunted aside for an admiralty lawyer.

What Happens

Greece's activity in getting into war shape shows what a country can do when it gets rid of a king who is a hookworm.—Kansas City Times.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'? -:- -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS



EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Russian collapse means that the American soldiers who are now being summoned will have to fill the place on the European firing line vacated by those Russian soldiers who listened to German voices speaking international amity while they sought universal dominion. So far as one can now see, Germany has stifled the Russian revolution, and it must be interesting to Americans to remember how similar to the methods she employed in Russia were the methods used by Germany in the United States, with the same end in view and the same lofty intentions on her lips.—N. Y. Tribune.

Checking Forest Fires

The State Department of Forestry is moving with much vigor in its efforts to minimize the forest fires which have done a great amount of damage in Pennsylvania in recent years.

Not stopping with serving warnings on the many whose careless or mischievousness has been responsible for a large percentage of these fires, the chief forest fire warden has instituted suits against a number of alleged offenders.

His reports show the conclusion of thirteen cases, eleven of which resulted in convictions. Thirty-one cases are pending and three were withdrawn before a trial was reached.

These cases represent only a part of the work of the department. Nearly one hundred cases have been settled out of court and more than four hundred claims for damages have been presented to persons or chartered companies held to be responsible for fires in the forests. Most of these will be collected, it is said.

It is obvious that the only effective method of checking the great forest waste in Pennsylvania due to fires is the one the department has adopted, which holds to a strict accountability the person or company responsible for the amount of damage done.—Scranton Republican.

A Time For Statesmanship

To the allies the critical situation in Germany offers a plain indication of policy. It would be a fatal error if the increasing discontent of the German people were seized upon as an opportunity for the enhancement of allied demands. That would be only to do for democratic strivings in Germany precisely what the inept German policy did for the conciliatory spirit of the Russian democracy. The opportunity lies the other way. Just now when the German masses are shaken in their confidence in their leaders, when the peace idea has taken possession of Reichstag and people, a restatement of allied peace aims in accordance with justice and appeasement after the war, a statement free from reservations and ambiguities, would be a mighty stroke for that liberation of the German people which is a professed aim of allied policy and towards which the German nation itself is moving. A backfire has been lighted against Kaiserism and Junkerdom. It is for for the allies to say in great measure whether this fire shall be extinguished or shall be allowed to run its course. Allied statesmanship is on trial. —N. Y. Evening Post.

Eat Cake and Have It, Too

Knicker—How can the Government collect taxes without profits?

Bocker—Same way we must live on left-overs after a clean plate.—Exchange.

An Appeal to Housewives

Housewives, save; save every crust;
It's save you will and save you must;
We're short of bread and we're short of meat,
We're short of all that we need to eat;
But isn't it queer, oh, isn't it queer,
That we're short of bread and long on beer?

Housewives save; save every crum;
Save every peach, save every plum;
We're short of corn and we're short of wheat,
We're short of all that we need to eat;
But isn't it queer, oh, isn't it queer,
That we're short of bread and long on beer?

Housewives save; 'tis your country's call;
Yes, save the potatoes, skin and all;
We're short of sour and we're short of sweet,
We're short of all that we need to eat;
But isn't it queer, oh, isn't it queer,
That we're short of bread and long on beer?

W. W. ANDERSON.
Woodbine, Pa.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Pennsylvania's Part

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Having visited your city in behalf of the Y. M. C. A. huts for camps, I may be permitted to reach through your columns those who gave to that work. Pennsylvania's asked-for quota was $300,000. In point of fact, the Keystone State gave over $500,000.

Last week I visited Fort Niagara and had an opportunity of seeing, during a two days' visit, what a fine work these huts and their busy secretaries are doing. On all sides I heard how many creature comforts they were able to give the men, and how deeply their work was appreciated. I shall not enter into details, but simply say that given a big, comfortable, brightly lighted hall such as these shacks are, with four or five thoughtful, tactful, sympathetic secretaries who are there to help the men, and whose whole work and pleasure it is to help them, you have elements that make any man in camp thankful and appreciative of the countless quiet ministrations these young fellows do. I do not wonder that General Pershing has just asked that two hundred Y. M. C. A. units be placed in the French (not American) armies, and that John R. Mott, now with the Russian commission, has cabled for five hundred units for the Russians. Their requests will be honored. If my memory serves me right, there are now over a hundred and thirty units at work in American camps, and Mr. Shipp, the head of the Pittsburgh work, is now in France pushing through the buildings that will welcome the troops as they come over. Unless Germany's financial system breaks down, or she meets a great naval or military reverse, we have two or three years of stern sacrifice ahead of us, and I ask your readers to bear in mind the growing needs and calls for the Y. M. C. A. work both here in America and in France. The work has only been begun, and America will have to rise to the lofty plane of sacrifice on which France and England already stand. I expect to come to your city some time hereafter on the same errand. I am glad to say that the men at Fort Niagara are in the pink of physical condition and spirits. There is very little sickness, the food is wholesome—and I ate what the men ate—and while the rain and mud have made conditions hard, there is no complaint and the spirit of the camp is fine. The bronzed, clear-eyed and lithe-limbed chaps make one feel that they have profited in every way by their camp life.

Thanking your community for your share in the help you have been to all these chaps, and asking you to bear the Y. M. C. A. work in mind, I am, Mr. Editor, the bearer to your city of the thanks of both the young soldiers and the Y. M. C. A.

Faithfully yours,
JOS. BUFFINGTON.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Idea of True Patriotism

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

"I believe true patriotism is proven by those who honor our constitution, conscientiously obey the laws of our land and encourage, honor and love for our flag. Be ready at all times to protect our beloved America and if needs be to die for it.

"I am opposed to any person wearing the American flag as a garment, or handkerchief. That, in my mind, is not patriotic but to the contrary a desecration of the flag and shows a very improper appreciation for the boys and men of our country who, upon the fields of battle, gave their lives and limbs for the preservation of our country and the love they bore for their flag. The flag is too precious to be made a plaything of or a garment to attract attention of their make-up with. It cost too much precious blood to be played with or to be worn as a cape or handkerchief.

"The way for our citizens to show their love for the flag is to show their contempt for any one who attempts to desecrate it. Let no one wear clothes made of our flag.

"We have several men in our city wearing empty sleeves and still suffering from their efforts to protect their flag. Don't let them be insulted by any person making a plaything of the sweetest emblem that floats between heaven and earth,—your flag, my flag, our flag.

"We gave the best days of our life for the love of our flag, and as old as we are are will still want to protect it.

"F. H. HOY, SR.,
"Harrisburg Pa."

An Incubator of Hate

D. Thomas Curtin would not be himself (a young man with bright, sparkling eyes, a laughing spirit and a heart that beats humanly) if he did not shudder at the way Germany has perverted and sinned against childhood since the war began—and before. "Incubated hate" is the term Mr. Curtin has coined to describe Germany's stern schooling and abuse of the little hearts and souls and minds of her future citizens.

"Their little souls," he writes in his "The Land of Deepening Shadow" (Doran), have been so worked upon by the state schoolmasters that they have redoubled their energies in the tasks imposed upon them of collecting gold, copper, nickel, brass, paper, acorns, blackberries, blueberries, rubber, woolen, and war loan money.

"The schoolmaster," says Mr. Curtain, "has played his part in the training of the child to militarism, state worship and enemy hatred as effectively as the professor and the clergyman."

Here, by the way, is the German school child's daily sung Chant of Hate (translated, of course):

Oh, England, oh, England, how great
are thy lies!
However great thy crimes, thou
cheatest the gallows.
Oh, Edward, oh, Edward, thou model
prince!
Thou hadst nothing kindly in thee,
thou vain fop!

Over there in the cowardly trenches
lies the enemy.
We attack him, and only a dog will
say that pardon should be given
to-day.
Strike dead everything that prays
for mercy.
More enemies! more enemies! be
your prayer in this hour of
retribution.

—From "The Crime Against Children," in "The Land of Deepening Shadow," by D. Thomas Curtin (Doran).

Did your country honor you?—N. Y. World.

$500,000,000 in Ads to U. S.

A Washington dispatch states that officials of the Treasury Department estimates that $500,000,000 worth of free advertising was given to the government in the recent flotation of the first allotment of the Liberty Loan bonds. This includes, of course, all kinds and classes of publicity, and in all probability takes into consideration the reading matter at what would be the rate charged for reading notices had the stories appeared as such. It includes newspapers, trade, farm, and all classes of papers and publications, moving pictures, outdoor advertising, printed matter, and possibly the donations of the services of bond salesmen, whose salaries in New York alone amounted to more than $5,000 a day; the work of the Boy Scouts, and all other forms of advertising. The pure display advertising that appeared in the newspapers amounted to between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000. Every newspaper in the United States gave columns of reading space in every issue. Never before in any country has there been such wholehearted support of a bond issue and never before has a loan of such a size been placed in such a short space of time. Thirty-six different languages were represented in the hundreds of foreign newspapers that aided the government.

Westchester Country Advises

How can our girls be saved from insult on the streets at night? wails an agitated mother. Why, my good woman, by simply keeping them at home after dark. — From the North Castle Sun.

PROSPERITY BULLETIN

"In addition to our usual spring and fall schedules, we are, for the first time in our history of thirty-one years, launching a summer advertising campaign."
THE MARKHAM AIR RIFLE COMPANY,
Plymouth, Mich.

A Soldier's Sonnet

Didst say "To die in France?" Ah, be it so.
All men must die somehow, somewhere; we go
But to the doom foretold of Adam's sons.
And if we go heart glad, foot light, in cause
Greater than man has ever fought before.
Be sure God's great, unquestionable laws
Will measure to us neither less nor more
Than each a man's affliction.
We suffer but so much. Each cup is filled
Exactly to the brim; thus God has willed.

'Twere sweet, indeed, on silken couch to lie,
Fanned by the breath of those who love us well;
But even thus strong men, and worthy, die—
Serving no cause. And who shall ever tell
How earth is better that they lived and died?
Nay, let us go. Give us the holy chance
To live in liberty—or die in France.

By JESSIE WYNNE.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

EXTREMES MEET.

"Young Briggs has just inherited a cool million."

"Is that why everybody greets him so warmly?"

NEW USE FOR THE PHONOGRAPH.

"Gee, this human roulette wheel is great. Just like Coney Island!"

DANGER.

Coon—Meet me at Squire Brown's hen roost tonight, Mr. Possum.

Possum—No, thank you. Too much chance of some other "coon" being there.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

"Do you think the world is improving?"

"Of course. You hardly ever hear of a young girl who speaks pieces nowadays."

Evening Chat

The fortunate position of Harrisburg under the draft because of the many enlistments made in the armed forces prior to July 1 is a subject for congratulation by a good many visitors who have been coming to this city the last few days. One man who came to look after some business at the State Capitol said that he did not think the people here were aware of how favored they were. "In my town," said he, "the draft has hit every bank, most of the stores, taken several chauffeurs, hotel clerks and doctors. It has invaded one manufacturing plant, which cannot be classed as a munition making establishment, and it will have to reorganize its people after the draft finishes." Another man who comes from up the state said that his home town did not have much manufacturing or railroad work and its men could not claim much exemption. "Talk about exemptions," said another man from a rural county who got into the conversation in the Capitol rotunda, "they say that the young farmers are to be cared for because they are necessary to raise the food. Why, do you know that the young fellows on the farms are what are making your cities send small quotas. The farmer lads are doing as their grandfathers did in the Civil War. They are going to war. Talk about keeping them on the farm. Why, even the chance of exemption from military service because of farm work won't keep the country boys of Pennsylvania from getting into the fight. A lot of these fellows turned up in Harrisburg and other places and enlisted from here instead of their own counties." What the rural legislator said was rather impressive as the list of men enlisting in the army, navy and National Guard from here will readily show.

* * *

The average person has little idea of the tremendous amount of detailed matter which must be handled by the state bureau in charge of the draft and its many ramifications. Not only are the cards from all over the state filed with it, but it must handle a multitude of reports and some tons of supplies. These supplies are issued on a basis of so much of a percentage of the registration. In some cases the issue is to be 15 per cent. and in others three-eighths of one per cent. There are all sorts of calculations to be made and every one is different for each district. The other day 200 sacks of mail which had been called for all over the state arrived and the bulk would have filled the rooms at the disposal of the bureau. So three storerooms were rented and jammed with all sorts of stores, while arrangements were no sooner made for issuance than things started.

Saturday a man called up Colonel Frank G. Sweeney, the officer in charge, and asked for supplies. The colonel, who never gets ruffled no matter how hot the weather or frequent the inquiries, asked what he especially desired. The man said he wanted everything.

"All right," replied the colonel, "you shall get them."

But he did not tell the man that he would receive some of 126 separate and distinct kinds of blanks, forms or other supplies and would have to be responsible for all of them.

* * *

There are a whole of people who do not understand just how the draft works and they are tangling up themselves and their friends by speculating and getting out what is called in slang "the wrong dope." Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart and Colonel Frank G. Sweeney, in charge of the headquarters, are being appealed to for untying of all sorts of knots in relation to the draft. "If people would only hunt up their local board members and ask them they would be helping themselves and helping us," said Colonel Sweeney. "As fast as we get any information or rules or forms we send it to local boards. What every fellow ought to do is to get into touch with his local board. Chances are that the members know the man and can help him speedily. The advice I have to give and what I notice is being given in Washington, is get in touch with your local board."

* * *

The number of questions that can be fired into the draft headquarters an hour is astonishing. The bureau has only a limited number of persons to answer questions and handle all of the work and the information demanded is bewildering. Men and women call up and ask to be told numbers and resent it when they are told to call half an hour later. To find a number the records of some one of the 282 districts must be gone over and as they are not alphabetically arranged but according to numbers, some idea of that simple task can be obtained. Other questions asked are when the men are to go into camp, whether they will go to France, will they be given choice of infantry, cavalry or artillery, what will they be paid and how long will they have to serve.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—David L. Lawrence, one of the Pittsburgh registration commissioners is within the draft age and will resign.

—E. G. Steger, secretary of the York Y. M. C. A., who goes to the Red Cross, is well known to many here.

—Francis H. Bohlin, of the State Compensation Board legal department, is in Maine.

—W. W. Keck, head of the State Retail Clothiers' Association, says that all merchants must co-operate.

—Dr. James M. Keath, the Philadelphia medical student, who graduated by studying while in a hospital, will go into practice at Ephrata.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg makes immense quantities of silk that are sold in southern States?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

In old days every head of a family had to turn out for fires and each home had its fire buckets.

A Sacred Struggle

I know that neither Germany nor this country nor the rest of the world can return to happiness and peace and fruitful labor until it shall have been made manifest, bitterly and unmistakably manifest, to the rulers who bear the blood-guilt for this wanton war and to their misinformed and misguided peoples that the spirit which unchained it cannot prevail, that the hateful doctrines and methods in pursuance of which and in compliance with which it is conducted are rejected with abhorrence by the civilized world, and that the over-weening ambitions which it was meant to serve can never be achieved.

The fight for civilization which we all fondly believed had been won many years ago might be fought over again. In this sacred struggle it is now our privilege to take no mean part, and our glory to bring sacrifices.—Otto H. Kahn.