

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

Published evenings except Sunday by THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO.

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Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulation and Pennsylvania Associated Dailies.

Eastern office, Story, Brooks & Finley, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City; Western office, Story, Brooks & Finley, People's Building, Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

By carriers, ten cents a week; by mail, \$5.00 a year in advance.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918

Man is not the creature of circumstances; circumstances are the creatures of men.

LOST! 5,000 POPULATION

OST! Five thousand working population for Harrisburg!

Think of having let an opportunity to annex such a vast working population, which does not include the families of the workers, slip through our fingers because we have been too stupid to provide sufficient houses for the population we already have.

That is what Commissioner Lewis R. Palmer tells us has just happened. The government wanted to place another great plan here, but went elsewhere because we had no houses.

Stelton, until Schwab took hold, seldom gave employment to 5,000 men. The Pipe and Pine Bending Works and the Central Iron and Steel Company do not have nearly that number. Yet we look upon them as great industries essential to the growth of the city. Think—what mercantile establishments of the city lost through the turning away of this great enterprise.

And all because we have had not had sumption to keep our housing up in quantity and quality to the industrial growth of the city.

Is it any wonder that experts agree with the Telegraph in asserting that the housing problem must be met and solved if Harrisburg is to take her proper place among the growing, progressive cities of the nation?

Five thousand working population lost because we have not, as a community, attended to our business!

President Patterson and his associates of the Chamber of Commerce may rest assured that the people of Harrisburg will approve every reasonable effort to improve the housing conditions here. This newspaper has already demonstrated the need of an active, constructive campaign with a view to overcoming a serious situation.

OUR FOREIGN-BORN

HAT the Americanization effort which was emphasized in the great patriotic parade of the Fourth of July will have a tremendous effect in winning the foreign-born people to whole-hearted support of our institutions, has been frequently demonstrated during the last two weeks.

Many of those born beyond seas who have lived among us for years have imbibed the notion that they were not wanted and we had no interest in our system of government or in the things for which America stands. This attitude has undergone a remarkable change. As a result of the Fourth of July parades everywhere the alien population is coming into line. They are realizing now that their future prosperity and happiness are bound up in the preservation of our ideals and the perpetuity of American institutions.

Harrisburg was more than pleased with the showing of thousands from other lands in our own great parade and we believe that the immediate future will show the benefit of that remarkable display of loyalty. It is for the individual to carry into effect the impulse of national good feeling and to show in everyday contact an interest in these men and women who have come to our shores and who want to become a real part of us.

Some one has wisely suggested that owing to his great number the immigrant enters vitally into all of our industries and defense movements. Secretary of the Interior Lane has said that the subject might be presented to those of foreign extraction in some such way as this:

"We came to America to help in the making of this new land—for our own good and for the good of our children.

"The gate was open; we gave nothing to enter. The paths that other feet had beaten we followed. The lands were plain and we found them not so hard as we would make them into for us."

"In the old land, the motherland, we worked for a living; here we

worked that we might really live. Hope filled our hearts. "And we, the foreign born, are here now to do our part in the making of America. All the thousands of years of upward struggle, the climb from serfdom up, has led to the land of equal chance.

"There was hope in our hearts and that hope has blossomed into bright-eyed boys and girls, into homes where pianos play, into schools and colleges and law courts and legislatures, where our boys work beside all other boys and win ahead, into honors which come with talent, into leadership that comes with character, into fellowship that knows no circle besides a common taste, into a pride, a compelling pride, a spurring, life-giving pride that we are of, that we are for—this land of equal chance.

"What has been gained and given to us we hold for ourselves and our sons."

A remarkable work is being done by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in organizing Americanization movements. Great results are bound to follow. Here, too, is an opportunity for the local Chamber in furthering in every way this important service.

We must remember that the sturdy alien who comes to our door is essential to the enterprise of this country. Scarcely an industry could continue if alien labor were removed. His intelligence and patriotism are therefore the measure of industrial efficiency. He may be either an asset or a menace, and which he shall be is not primarily with him, but with us. Americanization of the alien is equally important to the alien himself and to the community. Herein is summed up the underlying ideas of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing. Harrisburg also is awakening to the importance of the housing problem, which is a factor in the whole Americanization movement.

Wonder if Kaiser Bill still thinks the Americans can't fight. When one American sergeant and a corporal can round up and bring into camp 155 prisoners, it would seem to indicate that there is some fighting ability in the average Yank.

WHAT GERMANY FACES

WITH ENORMOUS losses of men and changed conditions, it is doubtful if Germany, according to an expert authority, will be able to be as serious a competitor on a price basis as she was formerly, after the war. She may have difficulties about obtaining raw materials at a cost even with England and the United States.

There is bound to be sharp competition among the nations of the world and this fact is urging commercial and industrial leaders of vision to such action and co-operation as will protect the great interests of this country. Our increased shipping will do much to enlarge the business of the United States, but it will be necessary to open American markets in all parts of the globe. From every corner of the world comes the story of extension and refinement of industries to which little attention was given before. It must also be kept constantly in mind that returning from the war, a great force of disciplined men will be ready to take up the pursuits of peace with more energy than ever before.

Colonel Roosevelt has electrified the country with his appeal to the people to stand together until Germany is beaten to her knees. He makes clear that this is not the President's war, but a war of the people and that the whole-hearted and undivided loyalty is due to the country as a whole. As a father, grateful that his son was able to get to the front before "his fate befell him," Colonel Roosevelt has also further entrenched himself in the hearts of the American people.

WILL COUNCIL STOP IT?

MORE than once the Telegraph has called attention to the increasing use of the city's main boulevard along the river as a traffic highway, but no official action has been taken to stop this development. City Commissioner Lynch has been in communication with other cities regarding the use of park streets for general traffic and City Solicitor Fox will be asked to look into the matter.

Harrisburg is differently situated than most cities with respect to a fine river frontage. Many cities located on rivers have had their river area covered with industrial and railroad operations. Here development of railroad transportation was so diverted in the early days as to preserve for Harrisburg its unrivaled Susquehanna basin. As a natural result the city has utilized the land along the river largely for residential purposes and the main boulevard extends along the shore for miles.

Until recently this fine driveway of the community, enjoyed by residents and visitors alike, has been maintained for the uses for which it was manifestly intended; but it has now become a mere traffic street, and for no reason whatever save that no effort has been made to regulate its use as a boulevard.

No reasonable person will contend that such a street should be turned over to every kind of heavy traffic simply because the drivers feel like crossing the city at every intersecting street and running up and down the river front. Coal wagons, ice wagons, milk trucks, coal trucks, vans, junk wagons and every sort of transportation vehicle moves up and down the street in a solid stream most of the day.

Of course, the business of the city should move forward steadily, but it is necessary to turn over for general traffic uses a boulevard that has been the pride of the city and

the admiration of all visitors? It would seem to be the duty of City Council to at once consider this matter in a broad way and adopt some specific regulation. It may be expected that the careless and indifferent users of the street for general traffic purposes will protest, but unless Harrisburg is to drift back into the village class something must be done to save the river driveway for its proper use.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

—William H. Irwin, 60, former member of the State Legislature and Register and Recorder of Blair county, died at his Altoona home yesterday afternoon after a prolonged illness from pneumonia.

Leaders of the Pennsylvania democracy seem to be disposed to allow a ripening of the plans of Judge Eugene C. Bonnell, the candidate for governor, who is at odds with the big bosses and not on speaking terms with some of the little bosses because of the recent meeting of the state committee of his party, which refused to allow him to run the show.

The gubernatorial candidate declined to pay any attention to the state windmill here and is reported as intending to challenge the right of State Chairman George R. McLean to take a leave of absence and designate an acting chairman without consulting all factions.

Present indications are that it will be fully six weeks before the committee which will draft the platform for the Republican and Democratic state campaigns will meet, and this will probably throw the onus of the state committee into September. The Republican state committee will meet either here or in Pittsburgh, while people of the democratic state headquarters say that the Democrats will convene here. Just what effect the leave of absence to be taken by State Chairman George R. McLean is not certain.

Senator William C. Sproul, the Republican candidate for governor, will make three speeches early next week in the counties of York, Adams and Lancaster. He will be accompanied each time by Senator Edward E. Beldeman, August 3 he will visit the big steel plant at Shute Gap, Huntingdon county.

Legislative officials are taking chances on what may happen in regard to prices or availability of supplies and are hustling to get the necessary appropriations and not part of the money sought was to be used to help defray the expenses of the concert, although such use was discouraged by the petitioners. For these reasons the quest of the firemen was refused by the decisive vote of five to one.

Borough affairs in Camp Hill are conducted under the annual budget system which does not take into account extraordinary expenditures. It certainly would not be right to use borough funds to pay for band concerts and the like, particularly when the extra money is being mappd out to the very last cent.

Operators Want to Know

[N. A. Review's War Weekly.] Should the government take over the telegraph lines and the railroad stations and the Pullman service, the railroad telegraphers are apt to find themselves involved in the entanglements of the same higher-pay-money paradox as that over which the Pullman employees are puzzling. At hundreds of small railroad stations, and even in towns of considerable size, the railroad station and the Pullman service, the telegraphers in such cases are paid less by the railroad companies.

In addition to this pay the telegraph companies pay the operator a commission on every commercial telegram he handles. And, in addition to that, many of the station operators handle business for one or more of the express companies also. In very many cases the combined commissions and pay from the telegraph and express companies amount to more than the actual salary paid by the original employer, the railroad company.

Now with the railroads, the express companies and the telegraph companies all operated by the government, how are these now three-pay-money paradoxes as that over which the Pullman employees are puzzling. They want to know if they are going to the left holding the bag the way the Pullman employees now are?

LABOR NOTES

Textile workers at Toronto, Canada, demand union conditions.

Photographers at Seattle, Wash., have formed a union.

Paris (Texas) bookbinders have requested an increase of \$2.50 and \$3 a week.

Retail clerks at Butte, Mon., have secured an eight-hour day.

Toronto (Canada) granite cutters have a minimum of \$5 for an eight-hour day.

Sheet metal workers at Wilmington, N. C., have a 100 per cent organization.

One of the Good Trusts

[From the Kansas City Star.] "The Allies will be over us doing its bit this month by offering free gasoline to persons hauling supplies to the harvest fields."

WONDER WHAT A CADDY THINKS ABOUT

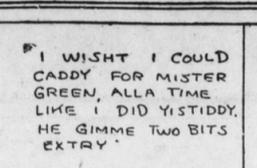
"AH-H JIMINY CRICKETS! IF I COULDN'T DRIVE NO BETTER AT 10 SOAK MY HEAD"



"I BETCHA I COULD HIT AT OL BABY DIMPLE A GOOD WHACK"



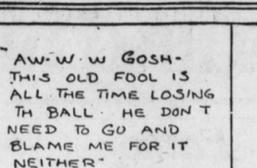
I WISHT I COULD CADDY FOR MISTER GREEN, ALLA TIME LIKE I DID YISTIDDY, HE GIMME TWO BITS EXTRY



"GOSH! HE'S BLAMIN' ALECK SMITH CAUSE HE MISSED IT HE SAYS 'ATS TH WAY ALECK TOLD HIM TO DO IT—AW-W GOSH!"



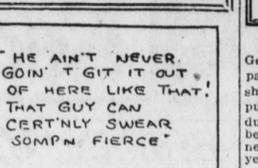
AW-W-W GOSH—THIS OLD FOOL IS ALL THE TIME LOSING TH BALL HE DONT NEED TO GO AND BLAME ME FOR IT NEITHER



"I HOPE HE DONT PAY NO MORE'N 18 HOLE—AINT NO FUN CADDYIN' FER HIM—HE AINT NO GOOD"



HE AINT NEVER GOIN' T GIT IT OUT OF HERE LIKE THAT! THAT GUY CAN CERTAINLY SWEAR SOMPN FIERCE



"GEE WHIZ—HE NEVER GIMME A TIP NOR NOTTIN! TIGHT OL FOOL—HE SAYS I'M A ROTTIN CADDY, 'BLEH!"



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CAMP HILL AND ITS FIRE CO. To the Editor of the Telegraph: Will you permit a Camp Hill resident to correct certain errors contained in a statement apparently emanating from Camp Hill which appeared in Thursday evening's paper?

After stating that the president of the Camp Hill fire company had appeared and asked a contribution of twenty-five dollars from council, the additional statement was made that the fire company had received any support from the Camp Hill council, etc. The latter statement is maliciously false. The facts are that the chemical engine, the chemicals and hose were purchased by the borough, and the borough also pays fifty dollars annual rent for the privilege of holding council meetings in the firehouse.

The request for a donation to the fire company was refused because the borough budget for 1918 had been made up, and no new objects could be included there in without disarranging the entire system. Then, too, the request for a donation was coupled with the request that the state and county had arranged for a public band concert the following Saturday evening, with the natural result that the members of the council believed that the money sought was to be used to help defray the expenses of the concert, although such use was discouraged by the petitioners.

For these reasons the quest of the firemen was refused by the decisive vote of five to one.

If the firemen of Camp Hill desire an annual appropriation for the maintenance of the organization, and its equipment, the request should be preferred when the annual budget is made. Such request coupled in proper terms, unconnected with threats of vengeance, preferred at a suitable time, would no doubt receive favorable consideration.

Borough affairs in Camp Hill are conducted under the annual budget system which does not take into account extraordinary expenditures. It certainly would not be right to use borough funds to pay for band concerts and the like, particularly when the extra money is being mappd out to the very last cent.

TRUTH.

German Morale Breaking

[New York Times.] We shall now see whether the Germans, beaten back in the open, can bend without breaking and renew the combat every day with undaunted spirit. A doubt is raised by the physique and caliber of many of the prisoners who have fallen lately into the hands of the allies. With every thrust the German driving power seems to decline. At Mount Kemmel, on the road to Compiègne, and very recently when the enemy has faced the French and the Americans on the Marne and the troops of General Gouraud between Brunay and the Argonne hills there has been a marked lack of persistence in attack and a failure of rallying power. The Germans who are now opposed to Petain, Liget and Gouraud are not the impetuous and confident troops who broke through the lines of the Allies on March 21, and with General Von Hutler's Riga tactics and an unprejudiced use of poison gas, drove ahead several miles a day. The "Storm of Peace," as the fifth phase of the offensive was called, early lost its violence, and it was no doubt an appreciation of this fact that caused General Foch to try a defensive offensive movement on a wide front.

Counterattacks by the Germans are to be expected, and there will be a swaying of the battleline at widely distant points for several days. The high command will keep its head, even if the men in the ranks lose heart and sometimes break to the rear. There are now dealing with unforeseen and unwelcome conditions. For four months, almost to a day, the Germans have known, with rare exception, only forward movement and the capture of prisoners, thousands of guns and piles of equipment. Now the enemy has turned upon them with lightning quickness and a smiling power of attack that they cannot stand up against. The offensive that was to compel peace has become an offensive of the allies, perhaps seeking a decision in what the German rank and file had been told was to be the last battle of the war. The time schedules of the General Staff have so often gone wrong of late that such a crisis as a bitter disappointment as General Foch is now inflicting upon the Germans may prove their undoing. If they have fortified and the new strategy spirit, now is the time for them to show it.

Some Order!

A certain Irish sergeant was exceedingly wroth when he discovered that one of his men had paid a visit to the regimental barber and was missing his mustache. "Private Jones," he roared, "who on earth gave yez permission to get that mustache off?" "The barber," answered Jones, unconcernedly, "only I thought it would improve my appearance."

"Improve your appearance with a face like yours!" bawled the enraged sergeant, "I didn't want to do that, because he's an awfully nice fellow, and I should have been very sorry to cause him pain."

"He did you harm?" he asked, "I didn't want to do that, because he's an awfully nice fellow, and I should have been very sorry to cause him pain."

Feminine Diplomacy

"Yes, I finally got rid of him," she said "without having to tell him so many words that I never could get to love him. I didn't want to do that, because he's an awfully nice fellow, and I should have been very sorry to cause him pain."

No Christian Significance

The Turks accused of sacking hospitals may accept the Iron Cross without embarrassment. Washington Star.

Ask the Proofreader

Is he approaching its bier?—Troy Times.

England Plans Muster Out

London Correspondence of Associated Press

ALTHOUGH the end of the war may be far distant, plans for demobilizing the British Army when the proper time arrives are well under way. The military authorities, acting in conjunction with the Ministry of Labor, are perfecting the scheme by which the soldiers will be returned to civil life with the utmost celerity, and at a camp not far from London there has already been a rehearsal of the methods to be adopted for dispersing the men.

"Big as was the job to get men into the army," said an officer engaged in the work, "it will be a bigger job to get them out of it. But the country may be sure that everything will be done to enable the soldiers to reach their homes and get employment with the minimum of friction."

The scheme is far-reaching. The authorities have had to consider not only the situation at home but also how the plan will fit in with the convenience of France, Italy and the overseas dominions, and with transport facilities from Salonik, Mesopotamia, Palestine and from other parts of the world. How long it will take to demobilize the millions of troops is a question to which the military authorities have not yet prepared to give a definite reply.

Eighteen dispersal depots are to be established in England, Scotland and Wales. Every step has been worked out in detail. Before the men in France are ordered home they will be assembled in the order

of the districts from which they came, so that all may be sent in a body direct to the dispersal depot closest to the locality from which they joined the army. Each man will take with him the entire kit, including his arms and personal equipment, steel helmet and box respirator. Previously he will have been deprived of his ammunition.

On reaching the dispersal stations the men will hand over their equipment. Everything must be given up except the uniform which the soldier is wearing, and his great coat, although the coat must be returned after the month's furlough to which each man will be entitled. He will be permitted to retain his uniform.

The soldier will pass through several huts before he is sent on furlough. In one he will be given a protection certificate containing all particulars regarding his regiment, length of service and destination. In another he will be given an advance on the pay still due him, and post office money orders in three equal installments for the remainder.

On application, the soldier will be presented with an "out-of-war" insurance policy, valid for a year. This will entitle him to receive a fixed sum for a definite period from a postoffice, if unemployed.

Finally the men will be grouped in different huts, according to the locality to which they are to be sent. Railroad tickets already will have been made out. Then will come entrainment and the start for home.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

I Accuse—By a German whose identity the Prussian government is trying hard to uncover. George H. Doran, New York City, publisher, \$1.50.

Only a day or two ago the cable carried a story of the efforts of the Swiss government to determine the whereabouts of the French and German refugees in the hope of breaking out of expelling him from Switzerland. Several Germans in Switzerland have already been arrested, including a member of the staff of Felix Zetung, a paper published by German democrats in Switzerland. Prussia is endeavoring to coerce the Swiss government into withdrawing protection from political refugees in the hope of breaking out anti-German propaganda at Berne. The latest cablegram states that the author of "I Accuse" and "The Crime" is a German democrat who condemns his own government for bringing on the war. Every clue to the authorship of these books is followed and so perfecting the writer's task that he had to write secretly, in Switzerland, and his manuscript was smuggled out. He warns his countrymen that they are the insane victims of the imperialist "plot."

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Cannon fodder is about the only German ration that has not run low, but there are certain indications that this supply also is not unlimited.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

There must be a feline strain in Nicholas Romanof.—New York Morning Telegraph.

They call it a bumper wheat crop because of the bump it will give the Kaiser.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

A peace by understanding would be all right, if Germany could only be made to understand.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

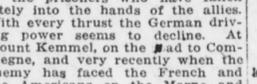
We may not be fighting the German people, but they have a curious way of getting between us and the Hohenzollerns.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The civilized world isn't likely to register any vigorous protest of Germany's proposed antismuggling laws.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

Speaking of Mr. Garfield

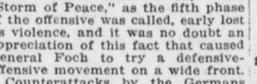
Speaking of Mr. Garfield—as some one occasionally does—E. W. M. remarks that he can fuel all the people some of the time, but—and so forth.—Pittsburgh Post.

OUR DAILY LAUGH



PATRIOTIC GIRL

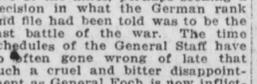
"And she frowned upon his suit." "Yes, she told him it ought to be khaki."



IN PUDDLEVILLE

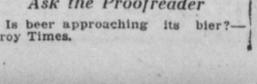
Miss Frog (cooly): Suppose I refuse you?

Mr. Frog (desperately): Then there's nothing left for me to do but "orok."



PARODIES

Mary had a little lamb In prehistoric times Which has enabled bards to frame An endless string of rhymes.



JUST LIKE US

Mrs. Beetle—Henry, won't you please hook my shell up the back!

BY BRIGGS

Evening Chat

Recent orders of the National Government that in the interest of paper conservation two copies should be eliminated by newspaper publishers and the circulation reduced to a purely paying basis may without parallel in the history of newspaper making, but over ninety years ago in Harrisburg there was a strenuous effort made in the same direction by the position which has been recognized by practical newspaper men. It was just after James Monroe had enunciated the Monroe Doctrine and the people of the young republic, recovering from the effects of the war, were forwarding ready to meet whatever eventualities might arise as a result of the intrepid Virginian's proclamation of the position which has been recognized by practical newspaper men. It was just after James Monroe had enunciated the Monroe Doctrine and the people of the young republic, recovering from the effects of the war, were forwarding ready to meet whatever eventualities might arise as a result of the intrepid Virginian's proclamation of the position which has been recognized by practical newspaper men. It was just after James Monroe had enunciated the Monroe Doctrine and the people of the young republic, recovering from the effects of the war, were forwarding ready to meet whatever eventualities might arise as a result of the intrepid Virginian's proclamation of the position which has been recognized by practical newspaper men.

These considerations are but as a drop in the bucket to the many that urge us to the following determination, which is: To ask respectfully of delinquent subscribers forwarding before the first of January, 1925, a sum near what they know to be due; and, in case this request is not intended to strike from our list all who are in arrears more than two years." The editor announces the suspension of the free list.

This Harrisburg newspaper of ninety-four years ago indicates that the official habit of proclamations and messages was strong even in those days. Four columns are devoted to the presidential message of President Monroe, and the editor hands a few remarks to the Governor. "Printers," he writes, "are not delinquent subscribers. They have a laudable self-complacency with regard to their own sayings and doings. His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, in his grave message, informs us that he shows out the same way." Just to illustrate that trouble with the mails was no new thing, it may be said that the editor of the Harrisburg Postmaster of long ago, James Penrock, Mr. Penrock announces in a seven-inch ad:

BRILLIANT SCHEME

Imagine Frank Sites, who is now mobilizing our quarters for War Stamps, advertising as postmaster a lottery in which the capital prize was \$50,000 and which altogether contained 12,120 prizes and 23,100 blanks!

That pillar of finance, the Harrisburg Bank, declines in paid advertisement, a dividend of four per cent for six months, while Prothonotary Obed; Fahnestock announces in a week of his country with about fifty cases, many of the names being those of families which are still prominent in the townships of Dauphin county. John Fox, in a recent advertisement, called upon persons indebted to an estate to pay up and facilitate administration, just as is done in our day.

The report of the legislative proceedings is interesting because it shows that what was perplexing the Pennsylvania lawmakers on Capitol Hill a few years ago was also before those of 1824. For instance, there was a prolonged debate over the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery, a new court for Philadelphia was causing much heartburning; the biennial fight over the mode of printing the Legislative Journal seemed to have been revived, even in that year; a resolution for Pennsylvania to unite with Indiana in establishing a canal through Pittsburgh along the Ohio; creating a state road in Northampton county, which was also done in the Session of 1917, he said; while one Alexander Wright was communicating views to the Legislature on removal of judges from office.

A singular coincidence with affairs which are uppermost in our mind in this war is this resolution: "Resolved That the Committee on Domestic Manufactures be directed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from military duty, in time of peace, all such persons as are actually employed in manufacturing establishments." In the debate several legislators opposed "exempting one-third of the citizens from military duty and from the agricultural class good cause to ask, too, for exemption.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

D. A. Harman, superintendent of Hazleton schools, has caused some comment in his city by recommending that medical inspection be extended to the city schools.

Meredith Jones, head of the Scranton Protective Association, has started out on a campaign to get rid of the mine cats in that municipality.