

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1919

Do not look for wrong or evil— You will find them if you do; As you measure for your neighbor, He will measure back to you.

—Alice Carey.

FISHERMAN AND GENIE

THE present situation at Washington reminds one of the Arabian Nights' story of "The Fisherman and the Genie," which, as you will recall, runs something like this: A fisherman, casting his net into the sea, drew forth a copper casket instead of the fish he sought. Eagerly opening it, he was amazed to see issue therefrom a great black cloud that enveloped the skies in smoke, in the midst of which appeared a giant genie, who announced that he had sworn to kill the person who should set him free. The fisherman persuaded the genie to go back into the box, whereupon he snatched shut the lid and cast the ungrateful genie back into the deep. The President and his Democratic Congress opened the genie's casket when they took over the railroads of the country and put business under a ban, the effects of which only a few favored lines were able to escape. Now the skies are full of black clouds, the genie is threatening and what the people would like to know is how are the President and Congress going to get the genie back into the bottle, or that being impossible to induce the genie to be a good, reasonable fellow, capable of listening to logic and possessing some regard for the welfare of others? Indeed, we would much prefer the latter arrangement. If that can be brought about, the President has a "cure-all" for every ill. Let him try his hand at this.

LET US PAUSE

BEFORE we rush headlong into public ownership of railroads—which is only a step toward the taking over of many lines of utilities—it might be well to look back for a moment over some of our experiments along this line in the past. Patrick Henry once said that he had but one lamp by which his feet were guided and that was the lamp of experience, and the saying holds good to-day. We need look no farther than our own city or State for example. This idea of bringing about the millennium by public ownership of public utilities is by no means new. It was tried out when Pennsylvania built the great canal system of the State and the Portage railroad. And it didn't work. Not only that, but the State became almost bankrupt, panic ensued and thousands of people lost every penny they had saved. It is a common saying that the "canals were grabbed by the railroads." Sure is not the case, as the records of the Department of Internal Affairs will show. The canals, owned by the public, and the State railroad, too, went steadily from bad to worse. They were a failure, so far as earning capacity is concerned, long before the railroads came to compete. Indeed, they were in such bad state that the Pennsylvania Railroad politely declined the State's offer to sell the system to the railroad company and purchased the canals only after long years of effort on the State's part to dispose of its bad bargain. So rejoiced were the people to get rid of them that they celebrated and the Legislature passed a vote of thanks to the company for relieving the State of "an intolerable burden."

The same thing occurred in a dozen other States. Albert W. Atwood, in an article in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, on

"Our Forgotten Socialism," has this to say concerning Pennsylvania's part in the nation's public ownership spree:

Pennsylvania planned a complete vertebrate system of track and waterways, and unlike most of the other states actually built it. Men even said that by digging seven-and-a-half miles more of canal Philadelphia would soon be connected directly with the Pacific Ocean.

Only a few years later, however, Pennsylvania tried in vain to sell to private interests two million dollars of stocks in banks, turnpikes, bridges, canals and railroads. Finally its canals were sold out to private interests after they had got deeply in debt. Indeed before many decades had passed, half of the nearly five thousand miles of canals in the country, built mostly by the states at a cost of possibly two hundred millions, had been abandoned, and most of the rest had become unprofitable because of railroad competition.

But the states fared only a little better with their railroads. After Pennsylvania sold out her railroad interests to private companies at what is said to be only one-sixth of their cost, and on easy terms at that. Times may have changed since then, but public ownership has not. We are losing hundreds of millions of dollars in Federal control of railroads. Who is going to assume this burden if the roads are taken over permanently? The taxpayers? We think the people will have something to say about that. And then there is the \$20,000,000 debt to be assumed. Can we stand such an addition to our credit at a time when war debts are weighing heavily on the taxpayers? And if we do, what are the benefits which the people—and by this we mean all the people—are to receive? And what do the railroadmen themselves hope to gain by making the railroads a football for partisan politics?

These are fair and sober questions. They, and our own disastrous history as it relates to public ownership should have careful study before we take the plunge.

Upon the return of the telephone properties to their owners by the United States Government last Friday one of the big wire-speaking systems let it be known that while the property had been properly maintained it was not the same property which the Government had taken over a year ago. But in a statement to the stockholders the management explains that the fault was not of Federal control, but was due to causes growing out of the war. It is plainly evident, however, that the experiment of Government ownership has not demonstrated its virtue as a panacea for all the ills of the public utilities in this country.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE

WHILE the Knights of Columbus performed an important service during the war, it is preparing to do a still greater service in peace. At the Buffalo convention special attention is being given to the unrest of the country and especially to the imported deviltry under the name of Bolshevism. One of the leaders of the K. of C. in his annual report declared that the organization was old fight the menace from overseas to the bitter end by every means in its power and that its chief weapon in the new warfare would be education. He favored the operation of supplementary night schools in every city and town where there is a K. of C. council. "We shall fight to the uttermost of our strength," declared this courageous and clear-sighted official, "the forces of extreme radicalism and the crazy doctrines of false foreign philosophers who seek to spread their pernicious propaganda on our free soil."

With the Knights of Columbus and other great organizations of men who recognize the danger of the devil of unrest and discontent standing as a bulwark against this peril, the people of this country are justified in believing that terrorism and the bloodthirsty hordes of men and women out of sympathy with our institutions will be suppressed. It seems incredible that with the starvation of their victims in Russia and elsewhere in Europe, the outraging of women, the nationalizing of innocent girls and destruction of property and the homes of thrifty workmen, the apostles of anarchy and radicalism should have any followers in this free and enlightened country, where liberty and opportunity have attracted the oppressed of the world and given them new hope and inspiration.

While many aliens are now returning whence they came to discover what became of their families and friends during the war period, it is believed that these and thousands more will come back to America with a determination to make this land their permanent home. But it is due these and thousands more who are looking toward America that our system of education shall be so changed as to throw the light where it is needed and give these aliens who want to become decent American citizens a reasonable chance.

An army engineer says the impending survey of the Susquehanna River looking to making the stream navigable, will be somewhat on the lines showing that shall be made with respect to possible traffic and the amount of freight which will be transported by water. Those who have made a study of the problem believe that the millions of tons of coal and agricultural products and lumber and manufactured goods will constitute an imposing and profitable argument in favor of converting the Susquehanna into a navigable stream. The Penn-Harris Hotel will blossom forth next Spring as the Telegraph and other big buildings with window boxes filled with flowers. Every year sees an increase in the number of homes and business places thus decorated.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

To-day marks the close of the period for filing nominating petitions for judicial primaries at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and indications are that there will be more filed this year than in any previous year. Few of the judges seeking re-election will be unopposed.

This year Pennsylvania will elect one superior court judge, eight circuit judges, Philadelphia and Allegheny having the most; five orphans' court judges, one county court judge in Allegheny, two municipal judges in Philadelphia and fourteen associate judges. The latter will be elected in thirteen counties, Huntingdon having two to elect.

When the judicial papers are all filed political interest will largely center in the filing of papers for county judges, municipal judges and County Commissioners which must be filed under a recently approved act before midnight of August 10th.

Superior Court Judge William L. Keller, of Lancaster, appointed last winter, has filed papers to be a candidate for re-election to the full term of ten years.

Some very interesting situations have been created by the judicial contests, in Philadelphia and Allegheny all of the sitting judges, who aspire to election and among whom are prominent names, are opposed. Patrick P. Conway, of Philadelphia, has established an unusual record in filing petitions to run for orphans' and common pleas court places. This is probably the first time such a thing has occurred.

Some of the best known judges of the State, men like Judge John Garman, Frank Kellner, Solomons, Wilhelm, of Schuylkill, and J. N. Keller, of Perry-Juniata, face fights, while Judges G. A. Endlich and G. W. Warner, of Lancaster, will not be opposed, at least from indications.

Somerset county is to the front again with a number of candidates. Light the shades of those old-time political warriors, "The Frosty Sons of Thunder." Ex-Banking Commissioner, Norman T. Boose, Charles F. Uhl, Jr., Democratic leader, and E. O. Kooser, son of Judge F. J. Kooser, named to fill the vacancy, are candidates for the office. This is probably the first time to fill the place last winter, will not be a candidate.

Representative C. M. Palmer, of Schuylkill, has been picked by Schuylkill leaders to run for District Attorney on the Republican ticket, being preferred over four other men.

The Connellsville Courier says that William L. Wood, member of the House of Representatives, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for county treasurer in Fayette. He is one of the big stock holders in the county of Crow, Keppart and Coke.

Among petitions filed late yesterday were three which mean battle with the primary. They were for the following: John Robman, Jr., Pittsburgh, for Allegheny county orphans' court, and M. A. Kilker, Girardville, for Schuylkill orphans' court. The latter is a candidate for associate judge in Snyder county.

The battle against Senator Max Leslie, of Luzerne county, in Allegheny county has been opened, the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times printing a list of men who will be supporting the ticket. The Gazette-Times states in its editorial that this battle will attract State-wide attention and if the Philadelphia majority contest is averted it will be the anti-Leslie state of several men who fought in France. That the fight is going to be vigorous is indicated by the statement in the Gazette-Times that the anti-Leslie party is going to be vigorous in its efforts to obtain what may be deemed a more equitable adjustment of prices, certain well-meaning but mistaken people are inflicting a serious injustice upon the hardest worked and least appreciated workers in the State, the farmers. One would infer from the so-called arguments of those who criticize the soil tillers that the farmers are responsible for all the ills that have befallen in the wake of the Kaiser's attempt to bestride the world like a Colossus.

The criticism is unfounded. It does not take into consideration the economic conditions under which the farmer must labor. If any class of workers has been hit harder than the farmer, it is the agriculturist. Here is a brief resume of some of the things with which he must contend. The farmer's work has been dark. The whole family must turn to the soil. When many others have ended the day's work, and are enjoying themselves at the county automobile riding, the farmer, with his wife and children, are still at their labors. The farmer must invest in new implements. The price of a new tractor was \$18 to \$12. Now the price is \$18 to \$20. Harrows which formerly cost \$10 now cost \$30. The farmer must pay \$25 for a horse, which he formerly bought for \$100. He must pay \$100 to \$150 for cows which formerly cost \$25 to \$50. Mill feed, which formerly cost \$12, now costs the farmer \$60 to \$70 a ton. When the farmer goes to the mill to buy he must pay whatever the miller asks. When the miller asks to sell, the miller again fixes the price and the farmer must take whatever he offers. The soil must be tilled and crops will cost \$20 per acre; now it costs \$40 to \$60 per acre. Seeds have risen to \$50 per bushel, spinners seed \$2 per pound. But the price of spinach at the market has only increased from 10c a half peck to 20c. In other words, the farmer must pay ten times as much for his seed, but the price he gets for the product is only twice as much as formerly. Beans, which were formerly \$4 a bushel, are now \$18. Other seeds are in proportion. These instances are only a few in comparison with the total number of increases.

After all the work of preparing the ground; after all the investment in fertilizer, seeds, when the weather comes along unfavorable weather conditions, and the farmer finds that at the end of the year he has little or nothing for his investment. The farmer's work is a hard one. It is drawing up a platform which he will submit to the Committee of One Hundred and that the committee will have to accept the platform if the farmer's demands are reasonable. The repeated interjection of the name of former Governor Edwin S. Stuart as a Majority possibility in Philadelphia is regarded as significant in political circles. He was first spoken of by Senator Vare and then by the Press. "Those deep political machinations saw in the Stuart boom a move on the Majority checkerboard, with the all-powerful name of the former Gov-

WONDER WHAT A MAN THINKS ABOUT WHILE BEING INTRODUCED BY TOASTMASTER By BRIGGS

WELL HE'S GOT TO ME AT LAST - I MUST APPEAR AS MUCH AT EASE AS I CAN -

I'LL TRY TO APPEAR AS THOUGH I DO NOT MERIT ALL HIS PRAISE BUT I AM POWERLESS TO STOP HIM

EVERYBODY IS NOW AWARE OF THE FACT THAT MR TOASTMASTER IS ALLUDING TO ME. THEY ARE ALL LOOKING AT ME

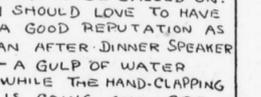
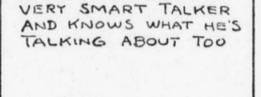
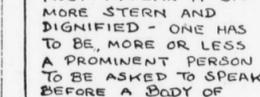
LET ME THINK OVER WHAT I'M TO SAY - I THINK THAT STORY ABOUT THE COLORED BOY THAT JUST GOT BACK FROM FRANCE

—AH HE REFERS TO MY JUDICIAL MIND - I MUST APPEAR A BIT MORE STERN AND DIGNIFIED - ONE HAS TO BE MORE OR LESS A PROMINENT PERSON TO BE ASKED TO SPEAK BEFORE A BODY OF MEN LIKE THIS

—GEE HE CERTAINLY IS GIVING ME A LOT OF PRAISE - HE IS A VERY SMART TALKER AND KNOWS WHAT HE'S TALKING ABOUT TOO

—WELL HE'S FINISHED AT LAST - I MIGHTY GLAD TO BE CALLED ON. I SHOULD LOVE TO HAVE A GOOD REPUTATION AS AN AFTER-DINNER SPEAKER WHILE THE HAND-CLAPPING IS GOING ON - GEE I WISH THE WIFE COULD SEE ME NOW

"MR TOASTMASTER"



THINKING AMONG THE GUNS

A Clergyman's Conversion to Universal Military Training

There are literally scores of departments in a modern army where each department needs men as thoroughly trained as the skilled mechanics—at least that much.

To believe that all these will spring into a co-ordinated, equipped and efficient army inside of a month, when need arises, is as foolish as to believe that a bumper crop of potatoes will spring up without planting and get themselves harvested.

The French priesthood has scored largely during this war; the Allied clergy have lost. Why? Because we have been stopgaps for the most part while they were trained men, able to do where the boys went and do what the boys did. They had a military education many of them. None of us had. The French, having a military education not only in our ignorance, but had the foundation for an intelligent grip and understanding of the whole war. We, even those of us who went, had to go as untrained and unskilled as a mass-covered backwoodsman; we could not give even an intelligent leadership.

Also, for the most part, we gloried in our ignorance. We repaired, God and "handed" in the days when opinions were being moulded. We dogged and doubted when we should have been clear-sighted leaders. A heap of dead boys lying in shreds of barbed wire and concrete and clay mud. That's one side of it. The other picture that came to my mind was one in my own state back in the old days. It was a picture of a big, hulking lad wearing some of the officers' pull apart and pull together buttons. He was a regular soldier, and he was interrupted by a breathless officer.

"Do you know anything about the gun?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, for God's sake teach these rookies—we have more than we can possibly handle," and he rushed out. (To Be Continued)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE FARMER DEFENDED To the Editor of the Telegraph: In the agitation to reduce the high cost of living, certain factors have been overlooked. Abnormal conditions have boosted the price of shoes, wearing apparel, groceries, and in brief, every necessity and luxury of life. The end is not yet. Announcement is again made that footwear and clothing are due for another increase. Shoes that were formerly \$2 have doubled and sometimes tripled in price; men's suits which were once in the \$15 class are now \$25 and \$30. The same proportion holds true for many other necessities that variety and also with respect to groceries. It matters not what one desires to purchase, a proportionately higher price is exacted. The farmer's work has been dark. The whole family must turn to the soil. When many others have ended the day's work, and are enjoying themselves at the county automobile riding, the farmer, with his wife and children, are still at their labors. The farmer must invest in new implements. The price of a new tractor was \$18 to \$12. Now the price is \$18 to \$20. Harrows which formerly cost \$10 now cost \$30. The farmer must pay \$25 for a horse, which he formerly bought for \$100. He must pay \$100 to \$150 for cows which formerly cost \$25 to \$50. Mill feed, which formerly cost \$12, now costs the farmer \$60 to \$70 a ton. When the farmer goes to the mill to buy he must pay whatever the miller asks. When the miller asks to sell, the miller again fixes the price and the farmer must take whatever he offers. The soil must be tilled and crops will cost \$20 per acre; now it costs \$40 to \$60 per acre. Seeds have risen to \$50 per bushel, spinners seed \$2 per pound. But the price of spinach at the market has only increased from 10c a half peck to 20c. In other words, the farmer must pay ten times as much for his seed, but the price he gets for the product is only twice as much as formerly. Beans, which were formerly \$4 a bushel, are now \$18. Other seeds are in proportion. These instances are only a few in comparison with the total number of increases.

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ernor dangled before Congressman Moore's eyes as a possible opponent. Another name, in addition to those of Judge John M. Peterson and Receiver of Taxes W. Freeland Kendrick, was mentioned by Mr. Lane, but whatever serious importance the name may have had, it faded yesterday when the individual, City Solicitor John P. Connelly, declared positively that he would not be a candidate.

May Reduce Divorces

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] There are too many divorces. There are many who believe that any considerable number of divorces is too much, though some think there should be a good many divorces, and some few even proclaim that there should be more divorces than there are.

Nineteen hundred and forty-one divorce decrees were granted by four St. Louis judges in the court year ended July 1. The judges who granted most of them—Judges Karl Kimmel, Benjamin J. Klene and Victor H. Falkenhainer—believe the number was too large, and they gave their opinions, in reply to inquiries, as to the means which might lessen the number of divorce decrees, which is believed to be the largest ever granted here in a court year.

Judge Kimmel, in the year granted 655 decrees. Judge Klene granted 563. Both believe that the number of divorces granted, and hence the number of divorces granted, will become fewer from now on, because of prohibition. Judge Falkenhainer says he has formed no conclusion as to this matter, but will watch the future figures with interest.

Judge Kimmel said: "I am just as certain now as I would be if next year's figures were before me, that prohibition is going to make a difference in the number of the divorce courts. The part taken by liquor in many divorce cases is too plain for anyone to overlook. I have known occasions in a good many cases to leave over the bench, and point my finger at a man, and say, 'You could get along with your wife all right if you would only quit drinking.'"

"Some of them paid no attention to me, but they will have to pay attention to the law, and some who thought they could live with rounded lives without a highball every few hours will find out otherwise, and wonder why they didn't get rid of the drink on their own accord a long while before, I know."

Judge Klene said: "Women are frequent sufferers from ill treatment, due to the excessive use of liquor by men. It would certainly seem that, with the sale of liquor forbidden by law, the number of divorces suits brought by women should be reduced, and the effect should appear within the coming year."

"It is not natural for most men to be cruel or harsh with their wives. The ill treatment usually comes when the husband is 'tanked up.'"

Keystone National Guard

[From the Philadelphia Press.] The Keystone National Guard will perpetuate the historic glories of the 23rd Infantry. On the tactics of the officers and enlisted men will appear the famous red keystone, which all will be proud to wear. It is the insignia of heroic deeds which have been a large part in the history of the world war.

The War Department has taken account of popular sentiment in Pennsylvania in deciding not to designate a division of the regular army as the 23rd, or by the name "Keystone." Officers who had served with the American Expeditionary Force were unanimous in regarding the name and the insignia as peculiarly appropriate only to the Pennsylvania troops. The men who fought so bravely, the regiments which suffered such terrible losses, were members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania before they were incorporated into the National Army.

The National Guard units are now reinstated, though the individuals who served in them before the war are no longer held by duty to their old units. Beyond a doubt most of the survivors will be strongly averse to severing the ties that have bound them to their companions in trench and field. These will furnish a numerous body of veterans for the reorganized National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Another strike was on, and walking home was "the only way." When Johnson arrived at his small home in the far north in the hours of the morning, he sent a note to the office: "Will not be at the office to-day. Am not home yesterday yet."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Judge John M. Garman, of Luzerne county, who is a candidate for re-election, used to live in this county.

—Guy W. Smith, the new chief of the Bureau of Markets, has traveled through a score of states studying marketing conditions.

—E. L. Lutz, the new chief of the revenue collector, has returned to the practice of law.

—James M. Barnett, candidate for judge in Perry-Juniata district, was supervisor of the census in this district some years ago.

—The district court procedure for the return to license holders of amounts of money paid by them and covering period when they had been closed by court orders is being followed in various counties of the State. The action is taken under a new law which permits such return upon proper statements of the court. It seems that there were a dozen counties where the condition prevailed at Middle-town occurred.

DOG COMES INTO HIS OWN

[From Christian Science Monitor.] And now, during the past four years, the dog has given such a proof of his faithfulness to the best traditions of the dog race that all over the world his praises are being sounded. The story of the war-dog and his deeds is gradually being pieced together. From the very beginning of the war, the writer has expressed it, dogs had a paw in it. When the Germans invaded Belgium the harness dogs, which up to that time had been used for hauling milk, vegetables, and other produce, began to assist the refugees in getting their children and household goods out of the invaded country. Later they hauled light artillery, and carts laden with blankets, bread, hay, and scores of other things for the comfort of the soldiers and their horses. Dogs did sentry duty in the trenches, patrolled No-Man's Land, carried dispatches through barbed wire entanglements, and a hail of bullets, and above all added to the laurels of their ancestors through the ages by seeking out and helping the wounded everywhere, on the far-flung battlefields of Europe and beyond.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT RESTRICTIONS

[From the New York Tribune.] The Government is accused of keeping the cost of living unduly high by maintaining control of wheat. The theory being that if it were to remove all restrictions the price would drop. Recently all restrictions on trading in wheat flour and the Winnipeg exchange were removed. Instead of declining prices, prices promptly advanced 20 cents a bushel. Yesterday the restrictions were put on again with the apparent object of preventing a further advance in the cost of living.

CHANGING TIMES IN MISSOURI

[From the Armstrong Herald.] The old hitch rack that has done duty for farmers' horses for the past forty years has been ordered by the State to be removed away last Friday by order of the Council. It will be seen there no more forever. This old rack was the favorite place for the farmers to hitch their plowing horses and teams when they came to town, especially in the days of long ago when nothing was thought of buying or selling horse and mule. Every farmer left his horse tied there while he took a quiet nap.

ON HIS WAY

[From the Dallas News.] Another strike was on, and walking home was "the only way." When Johnson arrived at his small home in the far north in the hours of the morning, he sent a note to the office: "Will not be at the office to-day. Am not home yesterday yet."

REVEALETH SECRETS

There is a God in heaven that revealeth secrets, and maketh known that shall be in the latter days.—Daniel ii, 28.

OLD FASHIONED JUDGE BENT

[From the Arkansas Thomas Cat.] Judge Peter Bent is an old-fashioned farmer who carries his buggy whip from store to store.

Evening Chat

In line with the plans to make Harrisburg a demonstration city, so to speak, for sanitation and marketing, it is possible that Harrisburg may also get a model barracks for the State Police. The plan for this improvement, for which \$75,000 was appropriated by the recent Legislature, are being revised so that they will meet modern conditions and the idea is to erect the building on the tract just east of the State Arsenal and along the city parkway. One of the details of the plan is to make a large very modern building with location between the parkway and the run which meanders along the State Arsenal and the State hospital properties. The barracks will house a whole troop and provision will be made for stables and also for a training ground. It will give Harrisburg a barracks if such term can be applied to State Policemen, most of whom are required to be out patrolling the countryside. When one comes to think about it, the State has immense property holdings, but the fact is that from Herr street clear north to a point well above Maclay there are large very modern barracks. The location of the new troop, however, does not mean that the men will be held here. They will be scattered throughout the State and be on constant patrol duty through agricultural districts.

Thanks were extended to-day to the people of Pennsylvania who gave books and the various public libraries throughout Pennsylvania for assistance in books for the soldiers, sailors and marines during the war by Robert P. Bliss, of the State Library, the representative of the American Library Association for the war. Mr. Bliss stated that Pennsylvania had responded handsomely to the call for books and had contributed a good share of the 600,000 books which had been bought or donated for the soldiers. Half of this number of books were sent to the soldiers in Europe, about one million in all, being bought or donated for the soldiers. There are now three to five large libraries at various army camps, 237 at hospitals for the army and navy, the Red Cross hospitals, 1296 on ships, 600 books in the Shipping board and 998 branches scattered everywhere American soldiers are stationed, including this country, the colonies, European stations, barracks, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus huts and even in Archangel and Siberia. When the men are brought home many of the books now in Europe are given to American colleges and schools on the other side of the ocean.

Plans that will give the city of Harrisburg one of the best systems of school libraries in the State are being worked out by Miss Alice R. Eaton, librarian of the city Public Library, who has been giving much time and thought to ways to reach the children of the numerous schools scattered throughout the city. The problem is not an easy one because there are youngsters of all nationalities and the funds of the library are limited. However, the best is being made of the situation and the number of school libraries will be increased and the children's teachers will be enlarged appreciably. These new libraries were established over five years ago and have grown from three to a dozen. It is astonishing how many books are circulated through the schools. The children under the guidance of their teachers, take of the books loaned by the library. While the way the children are reading, remember and talk of what they have read is one of those ever interesting facts about childhood.

If there is any one line of business that is being pushed and which is attracting much attention from store keeper it is the so-called "soft" drinks. Scores of concerns have gone into the manufacture of manufacturing these drinks and many of them are delicious concoctions, so good and refreshing that people must try them. The manufacturers did not take up that avenue of manufacturing before. The automobiles of the men getting the business started, the great number of roads of the Lykens valley, and the Hanovers and down in Conewago while they are all over Cumberland and Perry counties. Signs announcing the new drink are being put up to make them "right" and which are free from "kick" and headache are popping up on every store and on many a barn.

Dauphin county court procedure for the return to license holders of amounts of money paid by them and covering period when they had been closed by court orders is being followed in various counties of the State. The action is taken under a new law which permits such return upon proper statements of the court. It seems that there were a dozen counties where the condition prevailed at Middle-town occurred.

DO YOU KNOW

—Harrisburg rolled steel is used for making motor truck parts?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

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BUYS ONE OF BRITISH ISLES

[From the Youth's Companion.] No doubt there is a tendency in England to reduce the size of holdings of the great landed proprietors, but evidently not all of the land is yet cut up into 10-acre lots. Lord Leverhulme has recently bought Lewis Island, off the west coast of Scotland. Next to Great Britain and Ireland it is the largest of the British Isles. It contains 770 square miles and has a population of thirty thousand. The new owner is ambitious to make the island the center of the British fishing business and believes that it can sustain a population of three hundred thousand.