HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
Founded 1831

Published evenings except Sunday by THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO. Telegraph Building, Federal Square

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

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

By carrier, ten cents a week; by mail, $3.00 a year in advance.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1919

What shall I do to gain eternal life?
Discharge aright
The simple dues with which each day is rife?
Yea, with thy might.
E'er perfect scheme of action thou devise,
Will life be fled;
While he who ever acts as conscience cries
Shall live though dead.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE

HARRISBURG was fortunate enough to have stationed in this city a branch of the War Camp Community Service and now that the work of that useful institution is drawing to a close we are only beginning to realize the extent of the service it has rendered. Moving very quietly, without attempt at self-aggrandizement or ostentation, those in charge have welded together elements of the community that never had any part in its activities and have given to many a new outlook on life.

Harrisburg people are grateful for what has been done and are asking themselves who or what is going to take the place of the W. C. C. S. when it closes its offices October 1. Are we to permit the work so well begun to lag? Are the thousands of people who have come under its beneficent influences to lose what they have gained and drift back into their old thoughtless, careless, individualistic mode of living, or shall we find some means of taking up the work where it has been laid down, some means of carrying along the benefits which have resulted?

Only those who know most intimately the full extent of the War Camp Community Service's efforts and the good things that have been accomplished realize how important it is to answer these questions properly.

TEAM WORK; FAIR PLAY

WORKINGMEN of Harrisburg who gave of their best efforts to war activities in the several industrial plants of the city during the progress of the conflict have a real interest in the home-coming celebration for the returned soldiers. They will be interested in hearing about what happened to the Hun when the products of the Harrisburg plants reached the lines overseas. If they could have been near the firing line and seen for themselves the results of their handiwork back home they would appreciate even more how important was the part they played in maintaining American ideals and defending the rights and the liberties of the American people.

Boyd Cable, a famous English writer, in considering a way out of the labor crisis under the heading "Tell the Workers," points out from his own experience as a worker and a soldier the importance of being frank with those who are responsible for production in any industry. He declares "there is always plenty that could with advantage be told the workers, plenty of ways of arousing their interest, getting them to feel that they belong to the business, just as much as the manager or heads." His theory is that all they want is an interest in their work, in the ultimate use of their production, a knowledge of what they are working for, of seeing or hearing about the result of their labor.

"Ask any of the firms that were building racing cars before the war," said he, "and they will tell you that labor troubles washed out when it was a case of getting a car built or tuned up for a race." It meant seeing the objective.

During the war Mr. Cable lectured before thousands of English workers and found they always wanted to know what were their particular productions doing in the field. Their pride in any special achievement of their production was something wonderful. An hour's talk on the subject sent them back to their work with greater heart, with a new interest, with a fresh zest. They knew the results of their labor, he adds, and had gained a satisfaction and pleasure in their achievements they had not known before.

It is the opinion of this remarkable man—who has served in South Africa as a scout, as a teamster and tramp in Australia, as a farmhand in New Zealand, as business manager and partner in commercial work, and who has sailed before the mast and been trimmer, fireman and greaser on steamships, and who was commissioned as a soldier at the outbreak of the big war—that there is no trade or manufacture about which there is not an interesting story to be told. As an inspiration to team work, which always wins, he says "it is absolutely necessary that the team should know what and where the goal is; that the workers should know what they are being paid for and that the interests of the firm are their interests."

Mr. Cable firmly believes that many employers are making the mistake of thinking that the workers are supporters of all the "revolutionary ideas so loudly proclaimed by the agitator class and are equally full of class hatred." He insists that this is quite wrong; that there are many of the workers who have perfectly sane and sound ideas on these subjects, who are just as unwilling to stir up trouble, to go on strike and to bring chaos on industry as any employer could wish. Given satisfactory talks and plain truths with which to reply to the agitator, this writer believes the average worker will be ready enough to use them. It is further the opinion of Mr. Cable that workers alone cannot be blamed for falling under the spell of the evil propaganda. He holds that a large share of the blame is on the employers who fail to counteract it with good propaganda.

In this period of industrial unrest and discontent, growing out of the war reaction, it will not be forgotten, as was recently suggested by a competent investigator of conditions throughout the West, that the "American people are fair and if the facts are presented to them there can be no doubt of the result." That is the crux of the whole matter. We must keep our feet on the ground and avoid distortion of the facts, to the end that the people may reach fair conclusions and be just in their judgments.

This good old country, the home of liberty and opportunity, is not going to be wrecked so long as so many millions of our people are at heart right and disposed to be fair.

DECORATE

TO-MORROW and Monday Harrisburg will pay tribute to its service men and women and the city should be a mass of color in their honor. Every house should have its flag or bit of bunting. Especially should this be so along the line of march. In that way each one of us can have his own individual part in the big celebration.

When a marcher sees a flag hanging from a window or waving from a staff over a building he will know that the resident thereof is a patriotic citizen who desires to pay his respects to those who followed the flag to France and brought it back victorious over the mightiest army the powers of darkness ever assembled to do battle with the legions of light.

Decorate, by all means! Hang out your flags! Make your home or your business place a reflection of your joy and thanksgiving over the safe return of these lads of ours. Even those who did not come back, who sleep the sleep that knows no waking beneath the soil of France, would have it so. To-morrow and Monday will be happy days in Harrisburg, and the city should wear its holiday dress in honor of the occasion.

PLANT A TREE

EVERY citizen of Harrisburg is directly interested in the planting of trees along the streets and on their private premises. A great interest has been aroused throughout the city in this matter, and through the co-operation of the State Forestry Commissioner and the Department of Parks it is hoped some definite program will be prepared for the practical work that has been outlined for October.

Even now the individual property owner should be selecting the location for the tree or trees which he will plant before the first of November. The Telegraph shall be glad to print from day to day the names of public-spirited citizens and the number of trees each will plant as an encouragement to others who have not yet made up their minds.

The City Forester having made a survey of the local tree conditions, indicating in an official statement the kind of trees most desirable for Harrisburg planting, those who would join in this important work ought to get into touch with the Department of Parks and inform themselves as to the size and species of trees best fitted for this climate.

Hundreds of trees are going to be set out, but the number should run into thousands before the campaign ends. Are you going to be a slacker in this respect, or will you do a good job for the present generation and those who are to come after you? Don't forget that the past generation made possible the many beautiful trees which grace the streets and parks of Harrisburg. It is now up to the present generation to do its part.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Time for filing expense accounts for the recent primary elections throughout Pennsylvania will expire next Wednesday, October 1, according to officials at the State Department and although only candidates for State-wide nominations are required to enter their financial statements at the State Capitol a number of aspirants for county and municipal nominations have been sending accounts to this city. They are returned by the State Department.

The time for filing nomination papers for county or municipal nominations, which must be with county commissioners will expire on October 7.

Filing of official returns from various counties is commented upon at the Capitol as unusually slow this year. Among the counties to file lately have been Pike, Schuylkill, York and Clarion.

—According to what is reported about Philadelphia's city hall there is not much chance of the election count being finished before October 6. Rumors of contests are growing, although in regard to mayor there have been statements that the Vares will agree to abide by the official count. Some charges are being made by the Philadelphia Press and other papers that the Vares are trying to delay the count, while the Record says that Vare officeholders are hunting up grounds for a contest. In the event that a contest is made it will furnish an interesting fight and one that will make State history.

—Announcement of official counts is bringing out some unusual advertisements from losers, who thank their friends for the efforts made in their behalf. One of them is by Alvine Sherbine, candidate for district attorney in Cambria, where there was a fuss over numbering of ballots in addition to stubs. He says that under the act of 1919 the ballot boxes were opened in some counties and results changed. "I express no opinion as to the final result if this reasonable course had been followed in Cambria county," says he in an advertisement in the Johnstown Democrat. He says he is still a Republican.

—B. F. Ruth, prominent progressive and Reading councilman, was defeated for renomination. It cost him $305.

—Frank J. Gorman, former Philadelphia newspaperman and county commissioner, has resigned his place in the city water department.

—Williamsport is the latest place to turn up with a contest of primary results and it looks as though ? ??

—Superior Court Judge W. H. Keller received 21,840 votes in Lackawanna county. George W. Maxey, district attorney, led for judge with 14,060 and Judge J. J. O'Neil was next with 12,807.

—Things have quieted down in Allegheny county since the primary and there is little talk of any independent ticket.

—The Scranton Times says: "Ralph E. Weeks, permanently elected president of the general citizens' committee on mine caves, is directed by motion of the organization to appoint a subcommittee whose duty it shall be to draft a plan to eliminate the mine cave menace. A second step in the line of action hit upon by the organization is to call for a conference with heads of the coal mining corporations. Failing in their search for a solution through an amicable understanding with the mining corporations the organization will then prepare to fight it out on the floor of the Capitol at Harrisburg a year and four months hence."

—There is a more relieved feeling in the big gray State Capitol, now that the word has gone about that there will be no "raiding" of various departments and little foundation for frequently reiterated reports of long contemplated reorganizations. Governor Sproul has let it be known that he does not intend to tear up departments and that the new bureaus will be created in good time. For the present the Governor is giving his attention to the selection of well qualified men for the commissions to study revision of the Constitution, health insurance and other things provided by the last General Assembly which he regards as highly essential, get started right, so that they will be ready with their reports for the session of 1921. It is regarded as improbable that there will be much of a change in the Workmen's Compensation Bureau for a time at least and if there are any new referees named it will hardly be until new year comes along. Several of the departments are understood to be revising their lists of employes to bring the staffs within pay-roll appropriations.

—Capitol Hill is a good bit interested in what Gifford Pinchot may do as a possible candidate for United States Senator. The conference of the former progressives here in July was regarded as a start of a campaign in this direction, but whether the ardor of the former forester has cooled since the primary is what many would like to find out.

—Auditor General Charles A. Snyder is being much mentioned as a possible candidate for the State Treasurer nomination.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

It's time to strike out the strike.—Boston Transcript.

The Omsk government began with o and ended with k, but it wasn't—Columbia Record.

These expeditions into Mexico are meant to be punitive, not puny.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

"Scouring the border" will help some, but why not scour the Carranza government?—Columbia Record.

Herbert Hoover has proved that the biscuit is mightier than the cannon ball.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The English view of the Dry-World Drive is that it's an effort to put the blight on Blighty.—Columbia Record.

It perhaps should be said, before the plot thickens, that we have no quarrel with the Mexican people.—Chicago Tribune.

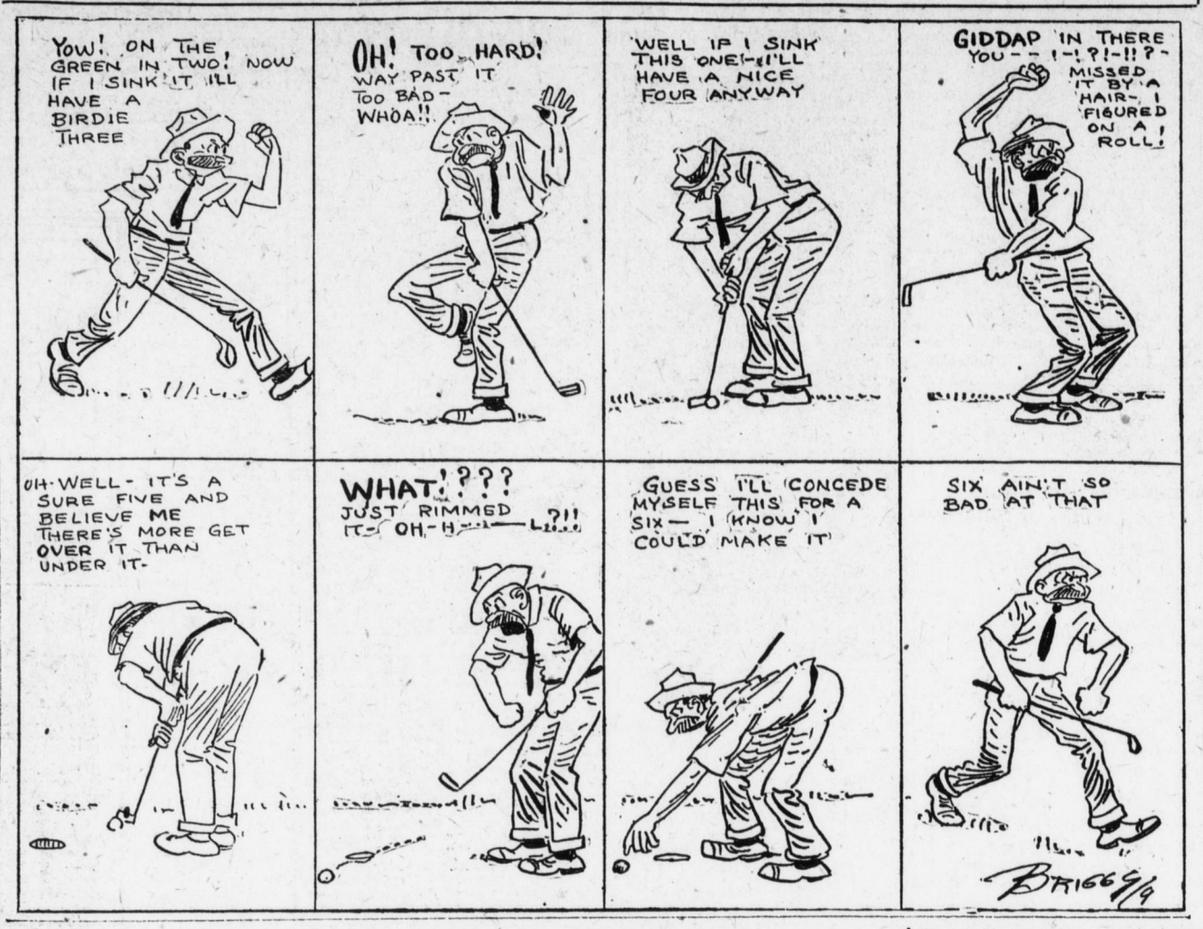
Denmark wants to borrow $120,000,000 crowns. There are some in Switzerland that aren't working.—Columbia Record.

Still, there must be either universal military training or universal military straining.—Columbia Record.

Dr. Karl Muck will land in Denmark, thus confirming what Hamlet said about that kingdom.—Columbia Record.

CONCEDING YOURSELF A PUTT

By BRIGGS



Press of State Solidly Behind Governor

Representative newspapers throughout Pennsylvania have given the strongest kind of editorial support to Governor William C. Sproul's declaration that Pennsylvania will preserve law and order in his telegram to William Z. Foster. Few utterances made by a Governor in years have drawn as much praise and the virile stand of the State executive has been generally approved.

Here are some of the comments:

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times

Governor Sproul's statement with respect to the Commonwealth's duty and the State administration's purpose to perform that duty without fear or favor is timely and appropriately couched. It leaves no possibility of misunderstanding on the part of anyone of what is essential to the preservation of order or of what may be expected in cases of disobedience of law or defiance of the authorities whose business it is to enforce the law. No private right will be interfered with save where its exercise may contravene the public welfare. When the exercise of private rights, harmless under ordinary conditions, may tend to cause a breach of the peace they are unlawful and will not be permitted. In those two paragraphs you have the essence of the Governor's statement. No reasonable, law-abiding and law-respecting person will protest against State action conformable to that. On the contrary, every good citizen will applaud Governor Sproul for having made clear the duty of the constituted authorities of the State and the obligations of the citizens of the Commonwealth at this time and at all times. And all good citizens will uphold the guardians of our rights and liberties in every action they may deem it necessary to take to enforce the law and preserve the peace. Others will have to take the consequences of their lawlessness.

Wilkes-Barre Record

In his message to William Z. Foster, one of the leaders of the steel strike, Governor Sproul plainly and fearlessly states that there will be no temporizing with the forces of lawlessness. To Foster's complaint about the action of the State police, the Governor replies that according to the information he received the police did not approach the crowd until their command to disperse had been defied, and nobody was hurt until shots had been fired and stones and other missiles had been thrown at the officers. He gives warning that the sheriffs of all the counties will have the full assistance of the State, that agitators who endeavor to incite the ignorant and the vicious to riot and pillage, dangerous and evil disposed persons who collect armed mobs to cross the border and overpower our municipal authorities and to attack our citizens and destroy their property, will be dealt as the law justifies.

Scranton Republican

Regardless of the merits of the steel strike, and without undertaking to say which side is right or wrong in the controversy that has arisen in connection with this great industry, Governor Sproul has made it clear in his telegram to William Z. Foster, leader in the Pittsburgh district, that law and order must be upheld in Pennsylvania. In his straight-forward assertion of the law and his vigorous determination to uphold it, as the State's executive, Governor Sproul has voiced the best sentiment of the order-loving people of Pennsylvania, who set their faces like flint against violence and anarchy. Aside from the questions involved, in this or any other industrial controversy, the majesty of the law must prevail, and life and property in Pennsylvania must be protected against lawlessness.

Philadelphia Inquirer

There can be nothing but praise and the heartiest approval for the vigorous and unequivocal statement of his position contained in the communication addressed by Governor Sproul to William Z. Foster, secretary of the organization by which the steel strike was ordered and under whose direction it is being carried on. Admirable alike in the moderation of its tone, in the tactfulness of its terms and in the fearlessness of its spirit, it covers the grave situation to which it relates in a way that could not be bettered, and it conveys to the people of this Commonwealth an assurance which they may not have needed, but will none the less welcome, that the whole strength of the State administration will be unhesitatingly and resolutely employed to enforce the law, to preserve the peace, to maintain order and to protect the whole community in the possession and enjoyment of its civic rights.

Philadelphia Record

Governor Sproul knows his duty, and he is going to perform it. He is going to maintain order, and protect persons and property. He will resist an invasion of the State by armed men. He has got to maintain this position or we are without any government except what the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and affiliated bodies, choose to give us. There has got to be government by the people and of the people and for the people, or a government of soviets. Pennsylvania has had some experience with rioting. It has just seen what happened in Boston when the police struck. It will not tolerate violence and lawlessness. The Governor has performed his duty in using the State Police to preserve order, and in serving notice that he will not permit armed men to invade the State for the purpose of intimidation or violence. This is a country where all the people rule through their chosen representatives, and not a country where a part of the people rule by violence or the intimidation of the rest of the people.

Altoona Tribune

Governor Sproul's telegram to William Z. Foster, promoter of the steel strike, in reply to Foster's complaint concerning the activities of the State police, was very much to the point. The Tribune believes it expresses the sentiments of every law-abiding Pennsylvanian. It informs Foster that the State officers are acting in strict obedience to the requirements of law. It reminds him that the sheriff of Allegheny county has prohibited assemblies of people during the present stress and that his orders will be sustained by the State.

It is also worth noting that the Governor reminded Foster of the duties devoting upon all peaceably disposed men at the present time.

Connellsville Courier

The citizens of Pennsylvania will stand squarely behind Governor Sproul in his determination to compel obedience to the law and to require the preservation of order and the uplic peace in the strike zones of the State. Strike Leader Foster and his staff will make no graver mistake than to proceed upon the assumption that Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians will stand for or condone violence and disregard of the law.

Evening Ledger

Governor Sproul's reply to W. Z. Foster's complaint against the activities of the State police in the steel strike is one of the sanest utterances which have thus far been made about the situation. The Governor informs Foster that the interest of the State authorities is in the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the rights of the strikers and "those of all of our people, citizens and sojourners alike, who live within our laws." Yet the Governor lets it be known in no uncertain way that if armed men from other states enter Pennsylvania in mass "to spread wicked propaganda and to endeavor to incite the ignorant and vicious to riot and pillage" they will be treated as enemies of the State and will be apprehended and punished.

Philadelphia Bulletin

The vigorous policy which Governor Sproul has outlined for dealing with the situation in Western Pennsylvania and in any other part of the State in which it may be repeated, is conceived in no spirit whatever of hostility to labor. It should be supported heartily by every workingman who is a sound American and who is unwilling to follow leaders in visionary or madhouse projects by which labor may manage business, "take over" capital, and dominate government by force or violence.

Public Ledger

The people will rise as one man to the support of Governor Sproul in his frank statement that as Governor of the State he does not intend to be terrorized by the revolutionary radicals who seem to have got the control of the American Federation of Labor in this matter of the steel strike, but does intend to execute the laws and protect the rights of all. And the Governor is clear-sighted in refusing to pay any attention to the cheap sophistry of men like Foster. Mr. Gompers before the Senate committee has just been eloquently uttering a defense of "the right of any one to quit his job." But Mr. Gompers well knows that the issue that has been raised by Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Foster in the steel strike is their right to force a man to quit his job and then by terrorization and threat of violence to control that job and prevent any other man from exercising his right to take it.

T. R.'s Commandments

A letter from the private correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt is prnted in a recent number of Collier's Weekly with the observation of the editor that "the American people might do worse than inscribe Theodore Roosevelt's Five Commandments for Politicians on the walls of every legislative assembly hall in the country."

The letter was written in 1889 when the writer, then not quite 31, was a member and virtual head of the United States Civil Service Commission. A. W. Merrifield, to whom the letter was addressed, had been Roosevelt's ranch partner in the cattle business along the Little Missouri river, and had just accepted the nomination for the legislature in the newly-created state of North Dakota. The letter follows:

"Dear Merrifield: All hail to you, brother politician. When I left I had no idea that the Maltese Cross brand was so soon to be represented by yet another candidate for political distinction. Of course I wish you all the luck possible. If you are elected I presume that you will act always for the benefit of the whole people of the state, and especially of your section. A man should never carry his partisanship into measures that affect the welfare of the community. When you are elected I shall write you again just to give a few final words of advice and to caution you not to be led into any plausible scheme by the designing men so often found around a legislature. You will have to encounter many temptations. I have far too much confidence in your principle and high character to doubt that you will meet them in a way worthy of your past life.

"1. Make up your mind to hew to the line and let the chips fly where they will.

"2. Act absolutely straight.

"3. Take no action that you would not be willing to have published abroad and known by your friends as well as your enemies.

"4. Cast no vote for which you do not feel full warranty in your own conscience, and do not be bothered in the least by what either the politicians, the newspapers or the people at large say about you.

"5. Above all, never get the political bee in your bonnet. Never try to shape your course so that you shall secure a re-election or a continuance of a political career.

"However, I did not mean to preach. If there is anything I can do for you I shall do it. Ever your faithful friend,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

This Means All of Us

[From the Merchants' Association of Greater New York[

A public speaker recently pointed out that while the United States has only six per cent. of the population of the world and only seven per cent. of the land, it produces:

Sixty per cent. of the world's supply of copper.

Forty per cent. of the world's supply of lead.

Fifty per cent. of the world's supply of zinc.

Sixty per centn of the world's supply of aluminum.

Sixty-six per cent. of the world's supply of oil.

Seventy-five per cent. of the world's supply of corn.

Sixty per cent. of the world's supply of cotton.

Forty per cent. of the world's supply of silver.

Fifty-two per cent. of the world's supply of coal.

Forty per cent. of the world's supply of iron and steel.

Twenty per cent. of the world's supply of gold.

Eighty-five per cent. of the world's supply of automobiles.

Twenty-five per cent. of the world's supply of wheat, and refines eighty per cent. of the copper and operates forty per cent. of the world's railroads.

Shortening the Misery

[From the Dallas News.]

Of course, women in high heeled shoes look funny when running for a street car, but it is less painful for them to run for one car than to stand around and wait for another.

No Wonder Germany Quit

By MAJOR FRANK C. MAHIN
Of the Army Recruiting Station

After hearing the deafening, stunning concussion of an American fourteen-inch railroad gun which had taken up a position about a hundred yards from my billet, I went over to see it. When I got over to the gun I found they had built a spur off the main line and carefuly camouflaged the entire spur as well as the gun on its car. I found a captain in charge and started asking questions. He told me they were shelling Metz, seventeen miles away, and hitting it every shot. I was curious about the gun itself and found that the life of the gun was only 150 shots. After that it had to be sent to an arsenal and the inner tube bored out and a new tube inserted. This meant that the gun was out of commission for a couple of months, after each 150 shots. I found that it took about one-fiftieth of a second from the time that they fired the powder charge till the shell left the muzzle, so the life of the gun in actual firing was just three seconds. Then I found that it took ten months to build the gun, ten months to build for three seconds actual use, and the gun and its mount cost about $200,000. And that set me to doing some real inquiring. The reason the gun wore out so fast was that it was a direct fire gun, needing a high muzzle velocity to carry the shell to its work. The shell from the gun was never more than a few hundred yards off the ground during its flight and to get the velocity required an enormous powder charge with a pressure in the gun and a frightful amount of heat. With a howitzer the velocity needed is quite low as the shell goes miles in the air and then drops, mainly through the action of gravity, onto its targets. The result is that the life of a howitzer is many, many times that of a gun. Twelve-inch howitzers have fired as many as 10,000 shots and still been safe to use and fairly accurate in their fire. But the ten months to make a fourteen-inch gun got my goat until I found that several plants in this country had made them before and had the necessary machinery. On the other hand we started to build 9.45-inch French howitzers on the 1st of September, 1917, and the first one was delivered early in November, 1918, more than fourteen months later. However, the work on these howitzers had progressed to such a stage that despite the difficulty of building them we were to complete eighty per month during the year 1919. Even the little but famous 75 took three months or more to build. And to start the war we had just four plants in the country capable of turning out cannons. Others had to be built, buildings, machinery, furnaces, lathes and all the delicate measuring instruments. The result was that of field artillery, that is guns from 75 millimeter (3 inch) to 240 millimeter (9.5 inch), we built complete during December, 1917, the wonderful sum of eight guns; eight guns when we needed 8,000. Slowly, month by month, the production grew as newly-built plants came into operation. By October, 1918, the production had reached 769 complete guns for that month. The only reason the number wasn't larger was that there were certain delicate parts which had not yet reached a quantity production. During the month of October 1918, the number of cannon forgings reached a total of 2,031 or almost three times the number completed. It had taken us a year and a half to really get under way on our production of cannon, but the number that would have been completed in the next year simply would have swamped the Boche and all with, their Allies. In four years, with well prepared factories to start with, the French which number we would have equalled and perhaps exceeded in the one year of 1919. And since the German Government had a pretty good idea of the extent of our preparations they used that knowledge as another basis for their desire to quit

Governor Coolidge Speaks

The introductory note of Governor Coolidge's "Have Faith in Massachusetts," to be published immediately by Houghton Mifflin Company, says "It is a time when all men should realize that, in the words of Governor Coolidge himself, 'Laws must rest on eternal foundations of righteousness'; that 'industry, thrift, character are not conferred by act or resolve. Government cannot relieve from toil.'"

Evening Chat

Capitol Park can produce more little interesting incidents in the course of a day than any place in Harrisburg, barring Market Square where the tide of life of the State Capital and its vicinity moves in and out half a dozen times a day. Just now the benches are a pleasant place to spend an afternoon and you can hear an argument on everything from the League of Nations to the price of a cut of pie, the real inside of Governor Sproul's plans and the last game of the Twilight League. Yesterday a Capitol squirrel climbed a tree and when it started down a sign which had been placed to guide the city's doctor guests to a meeting this week began to veer around in the wind and the squirrel in fright hastened back to the fork of the tree. Each time it started down the wind would give the card another whirl and the poor squirrel spent a most uncomfortable quarter of an hour. Two flocks of blackbirds came along about 5 p. m. and made camp in a couple of big trees. The blackbirds are not welcome in the park. They are not city bred and they chase the pigeons and robins. So one of the men in the park went out and threw some horse chestnuts at the flock and chased them out of Father Penn's domain. A nurse wheeled a baby coach about the Mexican monument and two squirrels mounted the front of it and sat like postillons while the youngster in the perambulator cooed and laughed at them. A boy more intent upon making sales than guarding wares called out that he had peanuts for sale in front of the State Library and left his basket at the foot of a tree. The squirrels found the freight and he lost half a quart. Two tomcats had to be chased away from the gold fish in the big fountain near General Hartranft's statute the other morning and the same day a boy cried when the woman with him refused to allow him to fish for the shining denizens of the fountains. Over on the east side of the building there is a large concrete place which covers the coal bins and it is an excellent place for youngsters to ride up and down on their bicycles when the ash conveyors are not working. Automobiles are parked in another space on the lower side of the building and day before yesterday policemen pulled two men who had crept into a large car for an afternoon nap. In the rotunda two children who had never been in an elevator cried as though their hearts would break when their mother tried to take them up to the fourth floor.

* * *

A number of changes are being made in Harrisburg newspaper work these days. J. Douglas Royal, who has been connected with the Patriot, has resigned to take up the practice of law. Guy Nordham, who had been in charge of the Universal News Service in this city for some time, has been transferred to the Chicago bureau where he will be promoted to the place of assistant manager in that large news center. William Wesley Stonebraker, who has been with the Patriot and Evening News as telegraphic editor, will succeed him. A change is also made in the United Press bureau, J. A. Leith going to Pittsburgh.

* * *

Harrisburg is going to have a busy week again. It has just been through with the biggest annual meeting of the State Medical Society ever held here and Monday the State Chamber of Commerce will open a two-day annual meeting with Alba B. Johnson presiding and many men prominent in business here to speak. Governor William C. Sproul is to be one of the speakers at the banquet Monday night and next day State officials, steel men, experts in research and various kinds of work will speak. Tuesday the State Welfare Commission will have a meeting to outline its future program and also to launch the inquiry into the Philadelphia rent profiteering charges. The Public Service Commission will take up telephone, street railway, taxicab and other matters. On October 1 veterans of the World War will commence to come here for the first annual meeting of the American Legion in Pennsylvania and a State organization will be formed. Many prominent soldiers will be here.

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Wine with the "kick" taken out of it and a bewildering variety of "soft" drinks based upon fruit juices of every kind indigenous to the Middle States and some from the southland are being sold in Pennsylvania now, according to reports coming to the State Bureau of Foods. Recently agents secured samples of some alleged soft drinks which smelled very much like the native grape wines and notes were taken of them as possible grounds for making arrests for violation of the nonalcoholic drink law, the labels declaring them to be free form "punch." When analyses were made it was found that they contained less than half of one per cent of alcohol and that they were wines which had been treated in some way as to take out the alcohol or else watered so as to reduce the volume of the "kick producer" and that they were not against the law. Some of the fruit juices have been inspected to see if they contain preservatives.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Major E. Lowry Humes was speaker at the Pittsburgh Credit Men's luncheon on "Law and Order."

—Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart is called by the Philadelphia Press the man upon whom everyone wishes a chairmanship.

—Governor William C. Sproul is to speak at the dedication of the new Mines Bureau in Pittsburgh.

—Mayor M. B. Kitts, renominated in Erie, is a former legislator.

—Dr. R. G. Burns, Pittsburgh health officer, says a return of influenza is unlikely this year.

—Captain Val Oldshue, former city editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette Times, has been sent on the first Red Cross mission to Hungary.

—Col. James G. Culming, an Oil City man, is on his way to Siberia for the army.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg made clothing for army camps throughout the war?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—Forage for Washington's army was assembled here in 1777 and 1778.

A Mystery Solved

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Her eyes were red and she explained that she had been to a wedding. "I always cry more at a wedding than I do at a funeral—it's so much more uncertain."