

POLICE KEEPING STATE IN ORDER

Of Third-Cities Cities, Reading Leads in Number, Wilkes-Barre Per Capita Largest.

CARBONDALE COST LOWEST

Corry Has Smallest Force, and Erie Expense Per Capita Exceeds Other Towns—Larger Cities Need Traffic Police.

—Harrisburg. The cost of policing 31 Pennsylvania cities of the third class has been determined by the Bureau of Municipalities of the Department of Labor and Industry, and the results were made public by Commissioner John Price Jackson.

The Bureau of Municipalities was created in the Department of Labor and Industry by the last Legislature. The Bureau was formerly a division in the Bureau of Statistics and Information. Its work is in charge of J. Herman Kniesel, chief.

The compilation shows that Reading, with the largest population of the 31 cities cited, has 104 policemen—the greater number of the cities included in the list. Corry, the city of the least population, has the least number of police—four. The population of each of the cities for 1917 has been estimated by increasing the 1916 estimate of the United States Bureau of Census by one year's ratio of increase.

Carbondale has one policeman to every 2799 inhabitants, while Wilkes-Barre has one for every 768 inhabitants. The total annual cost of maintaining the police force in Corry is \$3820, while in Reading the total annual cost is \$115,000. The lowest annual cost per capita of population is in Carbondale, at 36 cents, while the highest cost per capita is in Erie, at \$1.33.

In the larger municipalities the greater cost of policing is attributed to the necessity for greater numbers of traffic police, as well as for more patrolmen and officers. The annual wage cost per policeman varies from \$500 in Williamsport to \$1140 in Johnstown. The complete tabulation showing the number of policemen in each municipality, the total annual police cost, the annual police cost per capita of population and the annual wage cost per policeman is:

City	No. police	Total An. Cost	An. Pol. Cost per cap.
Allentown	49	\$49,518.00	.76
Altoona	47	46,950.00	.79
Bradford	10	11,792.50	.81
Carbondale	4	7,140.00	.36
Chester	44	44,683.00	1.07
Coatesville	15	18,613.72	1.24
Connellsville	10	10,500.00	.66
Corry	4	3,820.00	.59
Dubois	6	8,276.00	.55
Easton	29	29,290.00	.95
Erie	101	101,566.00	1.33
Franklin	6	7,800.00	.68
Harrisburg	70	78,275.00	1.07
Hazleton	20	17,000.00	.59
Johnstown	55	68,380.00	.97
Lancaster	45	44,900.00	.87
Lebanon	17	14,820.00	.71
Lock Haven	7	6,180.00	.76
McKeesport	50	58,000.00	1.20
Meadville	6	6,600.00	.47
Monaca	5	4,700.00	.51
New Castle	26	33,900.00	.81
Oil City	9	10,200.00	.52
Pittston	15	14,880.00	.78
Pottsville	13	12,000.00	.53
Reading	104	115,000.00	1.03
Titusville	5	5,000.00	.57
Uniontown	12	14,230.00	.63
Wilkes-Barre	102	95,637.00	1.22
Williamsport	29	27,200.00	.80
York	35	32,724.00	.62

Miner Disobeyed Order.

The State Compensation Board has made an important ruling in a coal mine compensation case, that of Gurski vs. Susquehanna Coal Company, Luzerne county, which it was contended that a man met fatal injury by going back for tools which were necessary for him to handle the work assigned to him. The Board says that "it is clear his orders prohibited his going into the place where he met his death" and that there is no evidence that another machine could not have been provided to replace that which he went to get.

In another mining case, that of Tournish vs. Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Company, Schuylkill, compensation was allowed the widow of a miner who suffered amputation following the firing of a "shot" in a mine. Death was due to "pressure of air created by the force of the explosion of the dynamite," which was one of considerable violence.

Give Up Only Their Dinner.

While the Pennsylvania State Society, composed of the heads of the various departments and commissioners of the State Government, has given up its annual dinner this fall because of the war, its monthly luncheons will be continued. They will be held on the first Wednesday of each month in this city, and a number of State officials and prominent men will speak at the functions. Considerable attention is to be given to the historical features of the State Government and the early legislative days.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Howard McComsey, of East Drumore, on a twelve acre field has an average of 150 bushels of potatoes to the acre. This is in striking contrast with what he had on six acres last season, when he had few more than supplied his own family.

Norristown women gladdened the nearly 1,000 men of the United States Ambulance Corps, encamped at Betzwood, with all sorts of pies, which were served at evening mess.

Altoona insurance offices are employing women as solicitors.

Drought has compelled the Green Mountain colliery to put on the water train.

Army enlistments have created vacancies in the four troops of State police.

Lebanon county's 272 teachers are in annual institute in the county Courthouse.

Commission government has reduced Altoona's city debt \$196,500 in four years.

Ed Jenkins, McVeytown, caught 400 Junista salmon in the Juniata river this season.

H. F. Schreiber, of Old Zionsville, raised 1,700 bushels of potatoes.

Berks Red Men will raise \$10,000, by each giving \$1, to purchase war ambulances.

The schools of Emaus have been closed on account of an epidemic of diphtheria.

Absolom Yergey, 34, of Fox Hill, procured a gunner's license from a Pottstown magistrate.

The 137 acre farm of the late Joel Long, of Upper Bern township, Berks county, was sold to Mrs. A. J. Haag, of Shartlesville, for \$6,423.72.

"Out of town buying" is ascribed as the reason for ten tenantless store-rooms in the heart of Royersford.

Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, has decided to adopt a French orphan for a year.

John W. Balthaser sold his 120 acre farm in Tilden township, Berks county, to Jacob L. Balthaser for \$7,100.

Altoona Y. W. C. A. has raised \$20,000 of the \$50,000 it set out to raise a week ago.

Lack of milk threatens to close Hobbie Creamery, a farmers' co-operative plant, north of Hazleton, after ten years' operation.

Three thousand, four hundred and sixty-six bank accounts, for a total of \$267.09, were opened in Hazleton's newly organized school thrift system.

Vegetables raised by seventy pupils of the Newport public schools sold for \$91.95.

Fifteen cases of diphtheria have developed in Martinsburg, all the schools in the borough are closed and no services were held in the Sunday schools.

A French language class in the Altoona high school is patronized by forty-two graduate nurses in local hospitals, anxious to prepare themselves for possible service in France.

The last toll turnpike in Blair county is a thing of the past, the Duncansville and Newry Turnpike Company, after a year's bickering, having decided to accept an offer of \$4,000 for the road, to be paid equally by the state and the county.

Franklin county farmers have paid as high as \$4 a day and board for men to cut corn and do other rush work, and much farm work was done by moonlight. Men who worked all day in shops went on the farms and worked until midnight cutting corn and husking. Women also worked by moonlight on scores of farms.

Seventy draft soldiers left Bridgeport for Camp Meade, while massed bands played "The Star Spangled Banner." There was the usual weeping and cheers of the assembled parents and populace. Five left from Norris town, 20 from the First district and 43 from the Third district.

A new use has been found for old newspapers by David Armstrong, of Fairview road, Leipserville, who has newspapers wrapped around the stalks of 2,500 celery plants growing in his truck patch in the rear of his home. Armstrong is using the newspapers for blanching the celery.

Notices were posted at the mills of James Lees & Sons Company, Bridgeport, announcing an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of all the 800 employees. This will mean an added payment of between \$50,000 and \$60,000 a year.

A large number of shell making machines were installed in Jeanesville Iron Works, which is being altered to handle a 5,000,000 order for the United States government, after turning out 500,000 shrapnel for the Russians.

The time for paying taxes to enable soldiers to vote has expired.

Encouraged by getting work this fall in the farming districts, the brawny wives of Polish, Austrian and Italian miners up state now seek employment in the timber yards of the anthracite collieries.

Using their husbands' passes, wives of the Juniata Valley Railroad men are cutting the cost of living by trips to the farms for produce.

It cost Henry W. Heidenreich \$288.05 to be elected Mayor of Hazleton by getting more than 51 per cent of the vote at the primaries.

Charles E. Jefferies, who obtained the Democratic nomination for County Controller at the primary election, filed an unusual expense account. In a letter to the Prothonotary he said: "To secure 2,336 votes and the Democratic nomination for County Controller in Blair county cost me 25 cents."

FOOD PLEDGE WEEK CAMPAIGN COMING OCTOBER 21 TO 28

Every Family Must Do Utmost to Conserve Resources and Lend Money to Nation So We May Crush Enemy.

LEARN LESSONS OF ECONOMY

Washington.—America's place in the industrial competition of nations that will follow peace will be determined in large part by the response that the American people make to the coming food pledge week campaign. This is the belief of the United States food administration and is one of the thoughts that is spurring on its forces in their preparations by enrolling the families of the nation in the cause of food conservation during the week of October 21.

"When the war is over," the food administrator declared recently, "Europe will find herself with a reduced standard of living, with a people greatly disciplined in all directions, and in a position to compete in the world's markets in a way that they never have been able before. We shall also face a world with a reduced consuming power, and unless we can secure such discipline in our own people, we will be in no position to meet that condition when peace comes."

The idea that the purpose of food saving is not alone the present one of feeding our army and the allies, is further developed by the belief of the food administration that wars are paid for out of the savings of the people. It is pointed out that the decision is up to the American people right now, whether they are to help pay for the present conflict out of the savings of today or after the war by mortgaging the future of the people. A saving of six cents a day per person will amount to two billion dollars a year.

If the United States were an autocratic country there would be no popular appeal for the conservation of food. There would be an autocratic food control. The muffled fist would rule in the kitchen. Imperial food decrees would be enforced at the point of the bayonet. But ours is not an autocratic country. Food control is in the hands of the people themselves, and it is to the people that the food administration has appealed in the food pledge card campaign.

Herbert Hoover has termed this appeal an "unprecedented adventure in democracy"—an adventure that will determine whether or not a democratic form of government is, after all, fitted to engage in a death grapple with autocracy.

The food pledge week campaign resolves itself into an effort to secure as a result of voluntary agreement pledges insuring the general support of a well-defined program of food conservation. The food pledge week campaign represents an effort to induce as many American homes as possible to unite in a common policy. Our wheat reserves can be conserved if everybody helps. Our meat reserves can be conserved if the whole public co-operates.

The American people are asked to join together in a common conservation policy. As evidence that they are supporting this policy they are asked to hang a card denoting membership in the United States food administration in their window. In order that the conservation policy may be understood, the reasons for it made plain, and the manner of observing it rendered certain, instruction cards—"The War Creed of the Kitchen," are to be hung in the home.

And that is what the national food pledge week campaign is all about.

Whole Family Under Fire.
A land owner of Vergeze, according to a Paris correspondent, has received the following letter from his son, a staff captain:

"I heard a strange story today, that a woman and a boy of sixteen had been found among the men of the 1st battalion of unmounted chassards. An investigation was made, and they were found to be the wife and son of a chasseur who had determined not to be separated from him. Both went into the trenches with him. Both the most striking thing about it is that they had been with the battalion for five months but the authorities found out. Of course everybody in the battalion knew, but as you see, the secret was well kept."

"As an old chasseur yourself, you will be proud to learn that a father, mother and son have been under fire together in your old battalion."

When Success is Sweetest.
Success is sweet; the sweeter if long delayed and attained through manifold struggles and defeats.—Alcott.

Hay Fever Pollens.
The development of hay fever in any locality depends upon the atmospheric hay fever pollens increasing to a point which overcomes the resistance of the patient," says Doctor Scheppegrell. "It was ascertained that most of the spring and summer cases of hay fever are caused by the pollen of the grasses, although the pollen of other plants, such as the yellow dock, amaranth, goose foot, etc., may cause the attack or help to maintain it when set up by the grass pollens."

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ALLIES PREPARING FOR THE WINTER

Warm Clothing Being Rashed From Factory and Home to Men in Trenches.

BIG MOVES NOT LOOKED FOR

Short, Sharp Blows at Selected Points During Fine Spells, With Occasional Airplane Raids To Be Order of Day for Winter.

Paris.—Preparations for the fourth winter campaign on the western front are already in full swing. The summer campaign is over, and while both the English and French may be expected to make a few big drives, it is not anticipated that the beginning of winter, for military purposes, will see any radical alteration in the war map of France and Flanders.

Millions of sweaters, socks, paper suits, rubber Wellington boots, head wraps, mufflers, gloves and mittens are beginning to flow out from factory and home to the French poilus and British Tommies, hundreds of thousands of whom are facing their fourth winter period in the trenches. The comfort of the fighting man is so carefully studied now, after three years' experience, that nothing will be overlooked to make the coming harsh trial bearable.

Practically all the way from Nienport to Verdun the armies are in quarters totally different from those they occupied last winter; with the exception of one or two stretches—as around La Bassée and the Argonne—the French and British are stationed in captured German lines. Throughout the spring and summer the men have shown little inclination to dig, feeling that in view of the possibility of a further move forward, just enough shelter was good enough for the time being. Turning over earth has never appealed to any infantry in this war, but necessity is likely to force them to do a lot of it in order to provide themselves with snug and well-drained trenches for the winter.

Little Change in Line.

Until next spring the western line is not likely to vary to any great extent, unless the totally unexpected happens. High winds, morning and evening mists, snow flurries and rain will limit the usefulness of the airplane and diminish the enormous help

co-operate throughout the winter in the gigantic task of preparing for the death blow. The details cannot be discussed, but the ground has been cleared for a colossal amount of work, embracing all branches that go to make for the efficient operation of a modern war machine, and a big share will be taken over during the bad weather by Americans, not only in the United States, but also in France. And this quite aside from the training of the fighting men and the education of the officers in the latest phases of warfare.

The result of all this activity will be that next spring the entente allies will possess a superlunary war machine, gunned, manned and equipped in an unprecedentedly complete and magnificent manner. It was correct to say last winter that in 1917 the entente allies would develop a striking force which could not be exceeded in 1918 if the war continued. But at that time the intervention of the United States was only a dim possibility; the revolution in Russia and the collapse of her army were foreseen by nobody.

Tough Problem for Enemy.

As the situation stands at present, with the United States adding her mighty power to the common lot, and with a still unextinguished hope that the Muscovites may be brought back to their old aggressive fighting, men belonging to the inner circles of Europe affirm their belief that the entente allies will be able to confront Hindenburg with a far harsher problem in 1918 than they could have hoped to put up to him in 1917.

Next spring the British army will still be at top strength, for in the past summer Haig has put forth nothing like his maximum effort, and in consequence has suffered losses far below the figures anticipated at the British war office. When it was seen that the Russian army must drop out of all German plans this summer and that Germany would be able to develop an unexpected strength upon the western front, the Franco-British policy naturally became more conservative. The building up of the American armies has confirmed the wisdom of this course, which looks to the accumulation of an irresistible power before the last continuous, annihilating blows are delivered upon all possible fronts.

Passengers Brave Sea's Perils.

An Atlantic Port.—An American passenger steamer in the coastwise service went aground in a shoal off the New England coast, but was floated, apparently uninjured, after eight hours. The passengers and crew remained on board.

Prudence the Motto.

But while no light can be shed at this stage upon the plans of the American commander in chief, I am able to give this assurance, that prudence is his motto, that he will never consent to play to the gallery as even the best generals are sometimes tempted to do. It is Haig's great merit that he bides his time and only strikes when he is able to strike in real earnest. Pershing resembles the British leader in this respect, and Europe has had enough war experience to know that these are the men who get the real results at the least possible cost in lives, and that though they have little to show on the war map, they are steadily, persistently, relentlessly wearing down the toughest foe that ever took the field.

What can be said, however, without giving any information to the enemy is that here in France Americans will