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FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 11

Friendship by its very nature consists in loving, rather than in being loved: in other words, friendship consists in being a friend, not in having a friend.—H. CLAY TRUMBULL.

GARRISON'S RESIGNATION

THE resignation of Secretary Garrison at this critical juncture of affairs in Washington is inexplicable. Doubtless the Secretary of War was provoked to anger by the sudden change of front of the President with relation to the continental army plan, but a really strong man would have stood by his guns in an effort to save at least some remnants of his defense program in Congress.

Garrison is an able man, the ablest in the cabinet, indeed, and his loss at this time must be a severe blow to the War Department, especially since he takes with him his efficient assistant, Mr. Breckenridge. But if Garrison thoroughly believed his own plans to be best for the country it was his duty as a patriotic citizen to make as good a fight for them as he knew how, and the sensible thing for him to have done under the circumstances was to force a compromise with the opposition, as many a statesman has done before him. To quit in a fit of petty anger because he could not have absolutely his own way is an evidence of weakness that should have no place in the War Department.

The Secretary's principal reason for resigning was his belief that only a Federal Continental army, instead of a reorganized National Guard, could be the main military dependence of the nation. He held that some day the United States may be called upon to defend the Monroe doctrine, and, in that event, he foresaw that the National Guard might not be available for use outside of the United States before the declaration of war, but this is at best a lame excuse.

Upon the contention, on the one hand, that the continental army or ultimately universal service, was the nation's only reliance and the position, on the other, that no one plan could be enforced upon Congress, President Wilson and his Secretary of War parted official company.

The acute differences of opinion which led to the break started early in the year, when opposition to the continental army plan began developing in Congress. There had been indefinite rumors of the possibility of the Secretary of War leaving the Cabinet, but they never were given credence in official quarters. The Secretary everywhere was regarded as one of the strong men of the Administration upon whom the President leaned in the difficult situations, both domestic and international, which have marked his Administration, and it is for this reason that his resignation came as a distinct shock to the nation. Garrison could have made a name for himself and could have sown the seeds for the ultimate adoption of his continental army plan, should it happen that the National Guard prove inadequate to the needs of the nation, had he remained in the Cabinet. There is no disgrace in being beaten, but Americans give small place in history to their statesmen who run under fire.

MAYOR SMITH'S JOB

WHEREVER the exceeding difficulty of his position is appreciated and understood, the sympathy of Republicans generally is with Thomas B. Smith, the present Mayor of Philadelphia. He assumed the responsibilities of his important office in January and almost upon the moment of taking the helm the political factional storm, which is increasing in intensity with each succeeding day, broke over his head.

Mayor Smith is not in sympathy with the factionists and has manifestly striven in every proper way to prevail upon his friends in both camps to maintain harmony within the organization and thereby strengthen the party alignment for the improvement conflict of next November.

If the walls of the Mayor's office could speak, they might tell a story of strenuous argument on both sides to influence Mayor Smith to bring the forces of his administration to the support of one faction or the other. Thus far he has withstood the pressure that has been exerted in this way and it is known that he is determined to maintain a neutral attitude so far as the Republican factions are concerned. More power to him in this decision. He is maintaining the correct position and while it is not surprising that factional leaders are anxious to have the support of the Administration in their particular activities at this time, they can hardly expect that Mayor Smith will involve his administration in a political controversy with which the people of Philadelphia have no sympathy.

In the outset of his administration, the Mayor won the favor of his city by announcing certain constructive policies which have to do with the upbuilding and the welfare of the State's metropolis. These policies have since been reasserted and outlined in such a way as to emphasize the earnestness of Mayor Smith's attitude regarding the important work which lies before him.

Of course, political bosses now and then assume ownership of officials chosen by the people. They even assume a grieved position and imagine themselves the victims of rank ingratitude when the servants of the people do not grovel in the dust at their feet and wave incense before them.

It were well officials should give their first thought to the promotion of the welfare of their constituencies. It does not then follow that they will be untrue to the party of their choice nor lack in appreciation of the aid and support of the party leaders who may have contributed in one way or another to their election. Mayor Smith is evidently proceeding upon the correct theory that he best serves his party when he serves his city, and the very leaders who are now attempting to make him the buffer of their resentment will respect him the more for his courage and good sense in standing out against their wiles.

His position is not an enviable one and his determination to treat both factions fairly and the leaders with courtesy and consideration adds to the embarrassment of his position. He may take comfort in the thought that he is not the only official in the State who is privately execrating those responsible for the present party eruption. These, however, may find sustaining grace in the fact that political history is dotted with controversies of this sort which melted suddenly like the winter snow under an April sun. Perhaps the Philadelphia storm may pass the same way.

An exceedingly favorable and encouraging sign of the times is the effort of the national Government, as well as of Pennsylvania and other States, to bring the man and the job together through efficient employment agencies. Heretofore the difficulty in connecting the man with the job has resulted in widespread unemployment in some sections and serious labor difficulties by reason of lack of men in other sections. Systematic efforts are now made to adjust the labor supply to the man and the Federal and State governments are doing a helpful thing in thus organizing these facilities for this important work.

LET THE PROBE GO ON

LET the probe started by the Federal authorities at Pittsburgh into the political contributions made by liquor interests to help finance political campaigns in Pennsylvania go on. There can be no excuse for a pause in the investigation at the very beginning.

It has been known for years that liquor money has gone into politics on a very extensive scale in Pennsylvania, but these contributions have not been any one party affair by any manner of means. The liquor men who have put their cash into campaign funds have not done so for love of party. Democrats, Republicans, Progressives and what not have been their beneficiaries under varying conditions. In not a few instances, it is reported, liquor men have given only under threats and in fear of consequences. This being true, any effort to cut short the revelations at Pittsburgh, for which the people of the State are waiting with much interest, will be naturally regarded as an effort to shield the Democratic organization of the State, which was accused in 1914 of running on a dry platform and of soliciting "wet" contributions.

Regardless of those who may be hit, this probe should go to the bottom, but no matter what is the outcome some good will have been accomplished, since it is persistently reported that liquor interests are frightened and will be extremely careful with their campaign contributions to any party next Fall.

Samuel B. Montgomery, an official of the United Mine Workers of America, who is also a State Senator in West Virginia, made a statement before the military committee of the House at Washington that labor is not opposed to a National Guard "where it is not dominated and controlled by the employers of labor." He also favors a State constabulary to handle strike riots. This is a sane view and is said to be increasingly the policy of intelligent labor leaders.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW

AN English financier who is now in this country on an important mission for private interests abroad declares that Americans are entirely too optimistic regarding the conclusion of the war. He believes the finish may be five or ten years away and in his judgment the people of the United States do not realize the vast amount of prosperity which is to accrue to them from the European conflict. He thinks that the only real danger here is that "we may get drunk with prosperity." It is likewise the opinion of this experienced financier that a generation will have passed before the European manufacturing and commercial situation becomes normal. Many factory districts in Belgium, for instance, have been absolutely annihilated and this leads him to believe that the United States will be compelled to manufacture many articles that have always been imported. Hundreds of industries abroad, he thinks, will never be rebuilt.

All of which is important, if true, and a further spur to the right sort of activities on the part of the people of the United States.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—We know of one Garrison that couldn't hold the fort.

—Think a little of Lincoln to-morrow—it will do you good.

—Many a man puts his fortune into real estate only to find that it is not the way to enrich land.

—New Jersey has a woman burglar. She is evidently a believer in the dictum that "a woman's job is the home."

—Justice Hughes, in declining a Presidential nomination may have in mind what happened to T. R. when he refused the Vice-Presidential nomination.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Georgia lynches five negroes in one bunch. After all, is Mexico so bad?—Philadelphia North American.

Nobody seems to have suggested Teddy for the vacant place on the Supreme Court bench.—Charleston News and Courier.

The process of elimination is going to nail that Persia sinking to Switzerland yet.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

Up to date the main trouble with British expeditions seems to be there is not quite enough expedition about them.—Chicago Herald.

The Italians seem very much surprised to discover that Montenegro has been unable to whip Germany, Austria and Bulgaria.—Galveston News.

NEWSPAPER VIEWS OF GARRISON'S ACT

[Philadelphia Record.]

It will seem to many observers that Secretary Garrison might have been a little less hasty, and, without sacrificing the principles which he held so dear, might have waited to see whether Congressional counsels should prevail. But this, of course, was a matter for his own conscience and judgment. If his action shall serve to crystallize the sentiment of the country and of Congress in favor of a practical plan which will place adequate and properly trained military forces at the disposal of the Government and under its own command, the retirement of even so valuable an official may in the long run serve a useful purpose. Barring this, no good can come of it. The Garrison resignation is deeply to be regretted.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

A full and careful study of all the correspondences and the causes underlying Mr. Garrison's decision will be essential to an accurate judgment, but it is clear that President Wilson will have to use all the power he can bring to bear upon his party followers if he hopes to unite them on any military policy that will be practicable and acceptable to the country, and if he expects to succeed in securing its adoption by Congress without the injection of partisanship.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

And so Garrison goes. He might have stood the attitude of the committee and valiantly fought back, but he could not stand alone without the hearty support the President. That support was not forthcoming. It is Chairman Hay, of the Military committee, and not President Wilson who dominates the situation.

[New York World.]

Secretary Garrison's resignation is the more deplorable, at such a critical time as this, because it is without adequate cause. If cabinet members are to resign whenever there is opposition in Congress to the measures that they advocate, or whenever Congress is on the point of doing something of which they do not approve, government must soon collapse.

[New York Sun.]

By the resignation of the Secretary of War the Administration and, more, the country lose a most valuable servant. Mr. Garrison's career has been marked by a breadth and depth of learning, a maturity of judgment and a great good sense that was the keynote of his signal ability. The loss to our public service is utterly deplorable.

MODESTY OF MYERS

[New York World.]

All hail to Captain W. M. Myers, the Sartorial Solon of the Virginia Legislature!

To "protect the men of Virginia," cowering in coy dismay amid the sweet seductiveness of ladies' fashions, the dauntless Captain has introduced a bill.

To his powers of sustained research we owe the first scientific determination of where ladies must end and fashions must begin. Ladies, apparently, may safely extend from the top of the head, all the way down the face and three inches down the throat. Then fashion continues the charming work of artifice down, down, abysmally down, until finally, when hope has almost perished, at four short inches from the ground fashion comes to an abrupt and unlamented end, and ladies may again diaphanously manifest themselves all the way down to the earth. But mind you, between the three inches of larynx and the four inches of underpinning, fashion must extend continuous and opaque. There must be no interstices nor transparencies. No, nor even translucencies, for according to the Captain shadows are more sinful than shapes.

It is a wonderful work which the Captain has accomplished. Had he done no more than finally to establish the innate viciousness of the female collar-bone, he would deserve the gratitude of posterity. But when we think of all the other suspicious sectors which he had to scrutinize and analyze before condemning, we feel that we should like to take our hat off to the Captain—if we felt sure that we should not be considered guilty of an indecorous exposure.

NOTHING SERIOUS

Senator Gallinger—Of jewelry Germany is a great producer and Germany cannot send any kind of jewelry out into the markets of the world to-day, so that for the time being New Jersey is finding a market for jewelry, but it will not last.

Senator Martine, of New Jersey—If there were no prosperity in this country, the people of this country would not be able to buy jewelry.

Senator Gallinger — I think they probably could afford to buy the kind of jewelry made in New Jersey under any circumstances. (Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.)—"Congressional Record."

HOW TO LIVE LONGER

AIR—Rule 3—No matter how much air you have in the house, it is not as good as the air outdoors.

Even if the outdoor air is damp and foggy, it is always healthier than stale air indoors. This is just as true in the city as in the country.

Children who have plenty of fresh air at school learn quickly and do not get sick easily.

Learn to stay in the open air. If you do not get exercise while at work, walk at least part of the way to or from it. **Play games outdoors, if you can.**

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Organization of the campaign for the election of a local option Legislature was effected for the eastern half of the State last night in Philadelphia when a meeting was held similar to that recently held in Pittsburgh. At the meeting arrangements were made to counteract the movements of the liquor people in setting up candidates for all the legislative seats and the battle will be carried into the primaries on a wet and dry basis without regard to party.

The meeting was under direction of the Local Option Committee of Philadelphia, which is a sister organization to that formed at Pittsburgh where J. Denny O'Neil is in command. The sentiment favored a county unit as carried by the Williams bill last session. It was attended by representatives of the following:

The Local Option Committee of Pennsylvania, The Presbyterian Board of Temperance, The Anti-Saloon League of Pennsylvania, The Philadelphia Lawyers' Local Option Committee, The Local Option Committee of Physicians of Philadelphia, The National Temperance Commission, The Local Option Committee of the State Federation of Churches, and The Philadelphia County Sunday School Association.

—According to Philadelphia newspapers to-day Mayor Smith has declared that he is opposed to any factional fighting in the Republican party but that he is committed to the candidacy of Speaker Ambler for auditor general. The Philadelphia Press says the Mayor made a peace plea and the Record and North American insist that it is a war cry. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the Mayor disclaimed any intention of setting himself up as a boss, but spoke of his personal friendship and admiration of Ambler. It closes by saying that up-State people have lined up strongly for Senator Charles A. Snyder against Mr. Ambler.

—The Philadelphia Mayor is quoted by the Philadelphia Record as follows on the subject of harmony: "I do not intend to take part in factional politics, unless it should develop that factional matters are hampering my administration. I do not intend, however, that any disagreement between factions or leaders shall spoil my administration. I have no right to set myself up as a political boss. My stand is that I shall not interfere between party leaders or their misunderstandings unless they tread on my corns.

"Senator Penrose," the Mayor added after making the comment that it was too bad that factional differences had arisen, "should do all he can for Ambler. I do not think he is taking the wise course in refusing to be for him. He should accept Speaker Ambler as the candidate for auditor general, otherwise I am afraid there will be a bitter political fight in the State. It is no answer for Senator Penrose to say that Speaker Ambler is a contractor. He served the Senator for many years and would make an admirable candidate, as he has a fine record. I am absolutely for Ambler for auditor general."

The Mayor in commenting on the differences between the rival factions in the organization, asserted that factional troubles at this time were uncalled-for. He announced, however, that he did not want a fight, and, if it came, he would not interfere unless his administration should be attacked."

The section of the Clark act dealing with compulsory street paving is being tested in a suit now in progress in the York county court, in which the city of York is endeavoring to recover a paving assessment from Jacob Eyster, before whose property the improvement was made. Eyster is resisting on the ground that the Clark Third Class Cities act is unconstitutional. Two particulars of the act to which counsel for the defendant takes exception are alleged discrimination in allowing council to assess either entirely upon the property owners or city, or partly on both, and that it does not sufficiently give notice of the provisions in relation to paving.

—Mrs. Frances A. Huston, of McClellandtown, has been appointed postmistress at McClellandtown to succeed S. F. Guy, who has tendered his resignation owing to his work as justice of the peace at that place. She will assume her duties at once. Mrs. Huston was census taker for German township, Fayette county, in 1910. Her father was postmaster at McClellandtown under Cleveland's administration.

—Prothonotary J. W. Reese, of Schuylkill county, was yesterday brought into the St. Clair election probe in the court at Pottsville, it being charged that he took a hand in the work of the election board until thrown out.

—Representative A. C. Stein, one of the leaders of the Allegheny county delegation in the House, has announced that he will not run again. Stein will remove to a new district and says that the reason he is giving up politics is because he has married the best wife in the world and wants to stay at home at night.

—Representative G. G. Corbin, of Mifflin county is out for Republican renomination.

—Congressman B. K. Focht is receiving many assurances of support since he announced his candidacy for renomination. The opposition to him is divided between several candidates.

—The return of W. F. Rempfis, rampant Berks Bull Mooser, to the Republican fold, has attracted general attention. It shows the way the wind is blowing.

—Philadelphia lawyers are backing Chester N. Farr, jr., to succeed Judge Ralston. It is declared by Philadelphia administration men that William H. Wilson does not desire a place on the bench, but will remain as director of safety.

—James Gay Gordon, jr., son of the former judge, may be named as an assistant district attorney in Philadelphia.

—Men responsible for the election frauds in West Chester are getting stiff fines from the courts.

LINCOLN, 1865

On this day President Lincoln enters upon his second term amidst the benedictions of all loyal citizens of the United States. No man in any office at any period of our history has been so tried as he, and no man has ever shown himself more faithful to a great duty. His temperament, his singular sagacity, his inflexible honesty, his patient persistence, his clear comprehension of the scope of the war and of the character and purpose of the American people, have not only enabled him to guide the country safely in its most perilous hour, but have endeared him forever to the popular heart.—Harper's Weekly, March 11, 1865.

A RARE TREAT

"Were you beating your wife, sir?" the judge demanded.

"Yes, your honor."

"How did you come to do it?"

"Lord knows, Judge. For twenty years she allus wuz th' one what did th' beatin', but I jes' happened ter catch her when she wasn't feelin' right."—"Case and Comment."

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

THE JUGGLER

—From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

MANAGING THE CITY

The Wave That Swept America

By Frederic J. Haskin

THIS is the place where commission government in America began, where it has been most severely tried, and most triumphantly successful—Galveston, Texas.

Galveston changed her plan of government in the midst of death and ruin. Her misfortune drew the eyes of the world, and proved a sensational advertisement for the system she adopted to overcome it. In fact, it may be said that the tidal wave which struck Galveston in 1900 swept commission government all over the United States. The storm of last summer put it dramatically to the test.

The government of American cities was patterned after that of the United States. It worked very well while the towns were small because the rapid advance in property values made a comparatively small tax levy sufficient to meet both municipal expenses and the needs of a large force of city hall pie-eaters. But as the cities grew, their needs became so complicated and numerous that these amiable but rather incompetent gentlemen could not take care of them, although they did keep right on increasing the taxes.

The 400 commission government cities are scattered all over the United States. Kansas leads with 35; Illinois has 30 and Pennsylvania 29. Maine has 1 and Massachusetts 7, but there are no others in New England. Forty of the forty-eight States contain commission government cities.

Of all these, Galveston has had the most unusual experience. Before the flood, its municipal government was about as bad as possible. The town was bankrupt, its script was at a discount, the city council spent all its time squabbling and good citizens were refusing in disgust to pay their taxes. Then the storm hit it, destroying its city hall, its fire department, its water works and the lives and homes of many of its people. Out of necessity a commission was appointed to take charge of this ruin. In the emergency, jealousy, hatred and selfishness were forgotten. The people not only rebuilt their homes, but also constructed a sea wall, raised the land the city stood on to the level of its top, and built a causeway from their island to the shore. Through their commission they spent millions and every dollar of it was well spent, while every municipal service was put upon a new basis of efficiency. At Galveston, a fine community spirit was literally born in one day of awful destruction.

Last summer this spirit was put to the test. The United States Weather Bureau sent warning to Galveston that another great storm like the one that had destroyed it was about to strike. The commission was equal to the emergency. In a few hours it organized a battalion of messengers on motorcycles and sent them racing up and down the island warning the country people to come behind the shelter of the sea wall. Every family on the island was reached, and all but 81 persons came in behind the wall. All of the 81 who failed to come in were drowned.

Behind their mighty sea wall, the people of Galveston were safe, but the causeway to the mainland, which had cost them a million dollars, was swept away like a picket fence. Two ocean-going freight steamers swept over it without touching and now lie stranded a mile inland on the Texas prairie.

The water supply of the city was also cut off, and for some days the commission peddled it in wagons, doling out a quart at a time.

But Galveston is not discouraged. Pipes have been laid across a temporary trestle to the mainland, so that the water supply is renewed, and plans are already complete for rebuilding the causeway.

Galveston has enjoyed only one piece of financial good luck. She has been exempted from State taxes as a mark of respect and sympathy from the rest of the people of Texas. But the ill winds which have brought her so much loss, have blown greater good. They have awakened in Galveston perhaps the finest civic spirit this country has ever seen, and they have made her a shining example of efficient municipal government to all America and the world.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

CONGRATULATIONS.

Congratulate me I'm married.

Sure—and congratulate me. I'm single.

IN THE WAR ZONE.

Say, doctor.

Yes, my brave man?

I'd like to trade two duchesses for an ordinary nurse.

A TIP TO HUB

By Wing Dinger

Valentine Day Monday,
So to-morrow eve
If you'd be a wise hub,
Get me on this, Steve,
Go out to the florist's
Or the candy shop,
Order something sent home
Marked "To Mom from Pop."

Don't forget the kiddies,
They'll be looking, too,
For some little token
Of esteem from you.
Needn't be expensive—
If to kids and wife
You just send a post card
'Twill put joy in life.

ARE HANDS KISSED?

[Kansas City Star.]

The clinging kiss has been barred by the moving picture censors of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Hereafter no kiss may fill more than ten feet of film. A 10-foot kiss might seem to be a pretty long one to the outsider, but ten feet of film whisks past in about two seconds.

But what about the hand kiss? Did anyone, outside of a book, ever see a man kiss a woman's hand? Not in this part of the country, at least. But in nearly every moving picture love scene the hero bends over the hand of the woman he loves and kisses her fingers, fondly and long.

CHRIST'S HUMAN FORM

Wherefore in all things it behooved him to be made like unto his brethren that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people. For in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted.—Hebrews ii, 17 and 18.

THE STATE FROM DAY TO DAY

Four score and fifty years ago a little shoot sprang up from the earth on the spot that marks the boundery of Silver Spring and Hampden townships, over Carlisle way, giving evidence of the coming tree which has since developed into a monster oak measuring four feet through. This week saw the passing of the 130-year-old oak, and when it was cut up the trunk furnished four cords of wood.

The following up-to-date simile was extracted with difficulty from an evening contemporary in the western part of the State: "'And just think how horrible this modern warfare is,' he exclaimed, shuddering so fast that he flickered like a movie."

What to do with one's husband when something more important interferes has been solved by Mrs. Christiansen, of Beaver, who entertained the other evening at cards, men being strictly de trop. Hubby preferred to read his paper but wifey wanted the room for her female guests and so she called in an officer and had her worse half carted off to the station, where he spent the night.

Workmen on Mount Penn, within the limits of Reading, engaged in cutting down trees were surprised a short while ago to see a full-grown deer sporting itself within a few squares of a traveled thoroughfare. The animal is supposed to have come from Lebanon and was evidently inured to the roar of the city.

The lure of gay Paris was too much for Faith Chipperfield, who met John J. Kelly, of Wilkes-Barre, in 1913, while he was traveling through France. They were married and settled down in Wilkes-Barre, but after four months the wife yearned for a breath of the French capital and she has not been back home since. That was two years ago. Kelly wants a divorce.

If the income of the State through the Highway Department continues at the rate at which it has been traveling for the first six weeks of the year, the situation in Pennsylvania ought to be very like that in the Pawnee county, Kansas, where the world's record is held for automobile ownership. This county has an automobile for every nine persons it has been figured. As for Pennsylvania, more money has been received in this particular department in the first six weeks of 1916 than during the entire year of 1914.

Evening Chat

Going out into the highways for talesmen for jury duty, which had to be resorted to in the Shuman murder trial on Wednesday and yesterday was the second time such procedure has been required in a murder trial in a decade. It is very rare and the last time it is understood to have been ordered was in the Brubaker trial in 1905, which also took place before Judge Kunkel. In that case George W. McIlhenny, then deputy sheriff, picked people out of the courtroom, from the courthouse portico and off Market street. The drawing of the extra men on Wednesday night had the usual amusing incidents. Sheriff Caldwell went after one man known to be in the vicinity of Third and Market and met him in a cigar store. The man asked him to have a cigar, but the sheriff shook his head and gave him a summons. Another man was taken as he was shaving and another as he was transacting some business in a bank. Another was lifted out of a county office where he had gone for a chat. A story is told of another man being listed on the special panel and being telephoned to come to the courthouse. He was prompt in obeying, immediately called up and as expeditiously rejected by the lawyers. It is not often that the State has to use such rare machinery, but when it does some people are apt to be inconvenienced.

* * *

In the current issue of the Telephone News there is an interesting story of the construction and occupancy of the splendid headquarters building of the Bell Telephone Company in Philadelphia. This article, which is illustrated, is of special interest because it contains a number of fine etchings showing prominent officials in their sumptuous new offices in the performance of their important duties. Among these is L. H. Kinnard, the vice-president and general manager; J. H. Crosman, general commercial superintendent, and General Superintendent Stryker, all former residents of Harrisburg and identified with the company's activities while in this city. Naturally Harrisburg is proud of these young men who have made good with a great corporation and have been called from time to time to higher and still higher positions. In this number there is also a full-page illustration of the Telephone Society of Harrisburg which includes a flashlight picture of all who were present at the recent meeting at the Technical auditorium. Among those who were especially honored on that occasion were Mr. Kinnard, Martin H. Buehler, also a Harrisburg boy, and F. H. Bethell, president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and associated interests. It's an extremely interesting number, but its prime interest lies in the fact that little old Harrisburg has contributed so much to the success and prosperity of a great public utility.

* * *

The revenue received by the State of Pennsylvania for automobile licenses for 1916 thus far is greater than the whole income of the Commonwealth in any year from 1791 to 1821. The 1916 revenue, which yesterday passed the total of the automobile licenses for the whole of 1914, is expected to pass the 1915 total of $1,665,000 in a few months. The receipts thus far for 1916 registration of automobiles and trucks have reached $1,200,000. The first time the whole revenue of the State passed the million dollar mark was in 1821 when $1,420,586.40 was received, but it dropped below the million mark until 1828 when it rose to $1,588,757.12 and never went below again. The number of cars registered is said to be the second greatest of any State in the Union at present.

* * *

One of the funny things attending the drawing of the juries for the murder trials now in progress has been the manner in which men have avoided being called for service. The word got about on Monday evening and again yesterday that extra men were being summoned by the sheriff and the way the vicinity of the courthouse was avoided was worth noticing. It was also the cause of some practical jokes as men called up friends and notified them to stay away. And those "notified" walked blocks out of their routes home.

* * *

"Speeding up" of work in coal mines, metal trades and others engaged in filling war orders or pushing along shipments for export or to fill some of the big demands for provisions or munitions is believed to be the fault of the extraordinarily large number of industrial accidents being reported at the Capitol. The number of accidents has been running so high lately that investigations are being made to see if some safety precautions can not be taken to lessen the mishaps. The number of policies written for the State Insurance fund passed the 8,500 mark yesterday afternoon and the number of applications is said to be holding to about 100 a day. The activity for insurance in companies and associations is also said to be continuing unabated.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—John H. Harris, Bucknell president, will speak on Lincoln at Williamsport to-night.

—Herbert P. Worth is the new president of the West Chester Board of Trade.

—Ex-Congressman Elias Deemer, of Williamsport, is in Florida.

—Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, says it keeps him busy attending luncheons and dinners and City Solicitor Connelly has been called in to bear his share.

—Burgess Madajewski, of Nanticoke, heard that a silk mill might locate near his town. He went out and secured it and then told the story.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg castings are in use in many town improvements throughout the State?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The first public improvement was getting rid of the Landis mill dam which had made Paxton creek unsanitary.

Ask For It By Name

When you see an article advertised in this newspaper, remember the name.

Ask for it by that name and insist on getting exactly what you asked for.

Good storekeepers never attempt to substitute something else.

They know that there is quality behind the average advertised article and that it will please their customers.

They are glad to link the name of their store with the name of reputable manufacturers.