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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

And ye are complete in him, which is the head of principality and power: buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead. — Colossians ii, 10 and 12.

THE LATEST REFERENDUM

THERE is a lively interest among merchants in the referendum which has been ordered by the United States Chamber of Commerce with reference to the question of whether there shall be Federal legislation "permitting the maintenance of resale prices, under proper restrictions, on identified merchandise for voluntary purchase made and sold under competitive conditions."

One of the largest retail stores of New York which has been in the habit, along with other stores, of cutting prices on nationally-advertised merchandise, has gone on record as favoring Federal legislation along the lines indicated above. National advertisers insist that the practice of cutting prices on their goods detracts from the value of their advertising and at the same time draws legitimate trade from the local stores by directing it into mail order channels.

The opposing argument advanced by some of the large department stores suggests that by the processes of centralization secured through their stores they are in a position to serve the public far better than could be done should the United States Government legislate to place restrictions on the manner of conducting inter-State trade. The result of this referendum will be interesting reading.

By the way, as was suggested in these columns recently, why would it not be well to utilize the thousands of river stone in the stream at the feet of the "Front Steps of Harrisburg" for riprapping the bottom of the embankment along the steps. This is a practical scheme and it ought to be possible to work it out in some economical way.

A CITY MANAGER

HOW long the commission form of government will last in the American municipalities will depend almost solely upon the character of administration. In too many cases the commission form has resulted in a breaking down of public interest in municipal affairs and the reaction is almost invariably against a continuance of the commission scheme.

Already certain weaknesses have been developed in the commission plan wherever it has been tried and there is a movement to establish the commission-manager plan. This means the people elect a commission, acting as a board of directors, who hire the city manager and he in turn employs and directs the employes. It is believed that this plan will become popular, a large number of cities having already adopted the new scheme. If we are to have centralized government, as under the commission plan, it may as well extend to the limit in the employment of one man instead of five. If the responsibility, according to the theory of the commission advocates, should be concentrated in a small body it might be further concentrated in a single individual. Then the people would know just who to look to for results.

There are now forty cities with the commission-manager plan in operation and the experiment is spreading rapidly. Under this plan the commissioners are assigned each to the headship of a city department. They assume no individual administrative work, they do not give all their time to the city, but only spare time; they receive only nominal salaries or none and continue uninterrupted their private careers. They are empowered to hire from anywhere in the nation a city manager at a good salary which they can determine. The city manager holds office at their pleasure, is their sole executive agent in all things and runs the municipal administration under their continuous supervision and direction. As a rule a nonresident is selected for manager so that he may be free from local, political and neighborhood entanglements.

It is held as one of the strong features of the commission-manager plan that there is more efficiency in the administration and a considerable saving of public money.

The criticism of the commission plan now in force in Harrisburg and elsewhere is that each commissioner reigns supreme in his department and resents "interference" from other commissioners, thus giving the city five separate little governments and limiting consultation in common counsel.

As a matter of fact, the objections to the commission plan have been increasing and it is doubtful whether the people will long approve the new scheme. Our own thought is that the most serious defect lies in the fact of a growing indifference of the people to the administration of their own affairs.

All the churches of Harrisburg will be crowded to-morrow and not the least interesting feature of the services of the Eastertide will be the high class music which has been prepared for this glad festival. Harrisburg has long been noted as a music center, and the congregations of this city are favored with some fine choirs.

SHAKESPEARE

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE died 300 years ago to-morrow. Yesterday a Chicago judge, whose name we even now do not recall, decided that Bacon and not Shakespeare wrote the immortal plays and verse which bear the name of the Bard of Avon. But long, long after this foolish legal decision shall have been forgotten, and when the Bacon controversy shall have become a matter over which humorously inclined students of the future will smile and crack their quiet jokes, Shakespeare will remain a name before which the mighty of the earth will bow in humble homage.

How many can quote Bacon at length? How few there are who in some form of speech or other, wittingly or unwittingly, but quote Shakespeare in their daily conversation. This is neither the time nor the place to discuss Lord Bacon, but it is passing strange, if the learned legal gentleman of Chicago is correct in his findings, that the authentic writings of Bacon bear so few of the stamps of genius that mark every line of the Shakespearean plays and poems.

Indisputably the greatest playwright of all time, Shakespeare has become a tradition, an essential in this as in many other countries, notably Germany, and, of course, England. He is to the trained mind what food and drink are to the athlete; the wells of his knowledge and experience are bottomless, and, like the sayings of Solomon, always pure and refreshing.

The three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's death has produced a revival of his plays, tragic and romantic. Newspapers and literary publications devote columns of space to a recital of his work and discussions of his writings. Libraries are feeling the demand for books on the subject, critical and descriptive. All England, in spite of the war, will observe the tercentenary of his death and will do honor to his memory in many ways. At Stratford-on-Avon, the dramatist's birthplace, there will be a fortnight of Shakespearean performances and a long series of special celebrations. All the world will pay its respects to the memory of the man to whom literature and the stage owes a debt it can never repay.

Kings and queens, statesmen and soldiers, who lived with Shakespeare are mere shadows in the popular mind. To millions their names mean nothing. But where civilized men meet to-day, be it in the halls of the mighty or the cottages of the humble, in the peace of the fields or the roar of the trenches, in the crowded thoroughfares of the city or on the lonely wastes of the waters or the wilderness, beside them stands the figure of Shakespeare, the embodiment of wisdom, philosophy, learning and comradeship. In honoring Shakespeare to-day the world pays tribute to intellect, and by so doing rebukes mere temporal power. In effect it says, even while the world is torn asunder by the ravaging armies of ambitious rulers, "Truly, 'the pen is mightier than the sword'."

AMERICA FIRST

FULLER E. CALLAWAY, a Georgia mill operator, appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee in favor of a protective tariff on dyestuffs, declared: "I am about 200 per cent. Democrat and 40 per cent. Republican, but politics ought not to enter into the building up of the dye-making industry here." Evidently Mr. Callaway's 40 per cent. Republicanism was pleading the cause. This statement, oft repeated before the committee during the present hearing, that "politics ought not to enter into building up the dye-making industry," is about the most arrant nonsense of which the Democrats have yet been guilty.

In the first place, why single out the dye-making industry? Some Democrats reply that it is an infant industry, and should be encouraged. That is a weak answer for a party to make which has been categorically against a protective policy of any kind. In the second place, on what great policy are the two great parties at issue? Assuredly it is the tariff.

The Republicans have always stood for protection to American industries, the Democrats have stood for free trade, or a tariff for revenue only, which is free trade with a handicap. In demanding of the present Congress a protective duty on dyestuffs, manufacturers are asking a Democratic body to apply a Republican principle to their particular industry. There is no disguising the fact. The Democratic party cannot, consistent with its classical policy, yield to this demand, which is not saying much because that party has become hopelessly inconsistent. Dyemakers are entitled to protection. So are cotton manufacturers, steel manufacturers, wool manufacturers, miners and agriculturalists.

All "200 per cent. Democrats" who want protection on their particular industries are advised to get into the melting pot and boil down to 100 per cent. Republican, vote for that party's candidate and legislators, and make the protective policy of national application, for we are going up against some awful trade tactics and foreign combinations after this war, and the "local issue" characterization of the tariff will necessitate apologies. Manufacturers must buck the line together or they will be man-handled separately and fatally. It shall not be "Me First!" It must be "America First!"

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—Mr. Ford's remarkable success in settling the European war is probably an inspiration to those who are backing him for President.

—"After May 10," says the Sporting Editor, "baseball will be the fashion in Harrisburg. Yep, and late dinners.

—After reading one or two fervid editorials in German-language newspapers of this country we wonder why the writers can bring themselves to live among such a low, degraded people.

—Why is it that a man can't look at his wife's new Easter dress without thinking about his pocketbook?

—Talk about your Tower of Babel incident, wait until the English "tommies" try to understand one of the Russian soldiers now in France trying to talk French.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The contempt that his lack of good taste, to put it mildly, has awakened among thousands of Americans who once followed his leadership is not apparently within Mr. Bryan's purview. He cannot see himself as others see him. Perhaps, however, the present ludicrous exhibition he is making of his foiled and deluded self is not without some advantage to the general public. — New York Sun.

PAYROLL HELPS

[Johnstown Tribune.]

It is more than possible that Henry Ford's efforts in behalf of the workmen in his shops had more to do with his vote in the Presidential preference primaries in Michigan and Nebraska than his position on preparedness. The profits on Ford automobiles are so enormous that a minimum wage of $5 per day in the Ford shops is amply warranted. When a producer is able to secure his price, he need care but little as to the size of his payroll.

The First Easter Morn

Now upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them, and they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre; and they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus.

And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold two men stood by them in shining garments; and as they were afraid, and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them, "Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen; remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee; saying, the Son of Man must be delivered into the hands of sinful men, and be crucified, and the third day rise again." And they remembered his words, and returned from the sepulchre, and told all these things unto the eleven, and to all the rest.

It was Mary Magdalene, and Joanna, and Mary, the mother of James, and other women that were with them, which told these things until the apostles. And their words seemed to them as idle tales, and they believed them not.

Then arose Peter, and ran unto the sepulchre; and stooping down, he beheld the linen clothes laid by themselves, and departed, wondering in himself at that which was come to pass.

And behold, two of them went that same day to a village called Emmaus, which was from Jerusalem about three score furlongs. And they talked together of all these things which had happened. And it came to pass, that while they communed together and reasoned, Jesus himself drew near, and went with them. But their eyes were holden, that they should not know him. * * *

And it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them. And their eyes were opened, and they knew him; and he vanished out of their sight. And they said one to another, Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures?

And they rose up the same hour, and returned to Jerusalem, and found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them, saying, the Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon. And they told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread.

And as they thus spake, Jesus himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you. But they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit.

And he said unto them, Why are ye troubled? and why do thoughts arise in your hearts? Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself; handle me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have.

And while they yet believed not for joy, and wondered, he said unto them, Have ye here any meat? And they gave him a piece of broiled fish, and of an honeycomb. And he took it, and did eat before them. And he said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms concerning me. Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures.

And said unto them, thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day: and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem: and ye are witnesses of these things.

And he led them out as far as to Bethany, and he lifted up his hands, and blessed them. And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven.

And they worshiped him, and returned to Jerusalem with great joy: and were continually in the temple, praising and blessing God.—St. Luke, 24.

Being For Temperance

[Johnstown Tribune.]

We feel so sorry for Governor Brumbaugh and a host of Pennsylvania Republicans, who are contending for local option. They have been excommunicated, driven out of the party, told where to get off, and otherwise reprimanded. Also, editors who dare favor any further legal restriction of the liquor traffic are kicked out of both the Washington and Republican parties. It is hard luck, truly.

The dictum comes from the wettest of "wet" politicians. It comes from the sole champion of the idea that one saloon is necessary to every one thousand people. It comes from the politicians who regularly bolt a Republican nomination when the nominee is "dry."

Worse yet, we are told that Republicans who dare introduce the subject of local option, or kindred issues, are not real friends of Temperance, with a capital T. The way to be a friend of temperance is not to bother a bunch of politicians with the liquor issue.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Certification of the names of men whose candidacies for various positions or nominations will appear on the ballot at the May primary will be made by the department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth as rapidly as the task permits. The time for filing withdrawals expired last night and to-day was the last day for inaugurating contests of petitions for places on the ballot.

The 2,400 petitions of candidates whose names will be certified are being compared with the entries in the department records so that the material for the ballot will be accurate, and this work is keeping the entire force busy. The certification of names will be made in alphabetical order, each party having its own ballot.

The close of the period of withdrawal was marked by some eleventh-hour filing of affidavits and by telegrams giving notice of intention to send withdrawals. The department took the position that withdrawals not in the post office box by 4 p. m. or in the hands of the department officials at that hour would not be received. Several came in too late. In two or three cases withdrawals failed because not sworn to.

One of the amusing incidents of the closing rush was the effort of a Luzerne county man to withdraw a withdrawal. He had sent his withdrawal in proper form and endeavored to have it taken off through a telephone message, it being too late to get an additional affidavit here.

Some Washington party declarations were withdrawn because that party has no presidential candidate on its ballot.

—The time for withdrawing nominating petitions for places on the ballot for the May primary expired yesterday.

The withdrawals filed between 3 and 4 p. m. were:

Republican national delegate—Philip L. Drum, John Shadrach, Lee P. Holcomb, Eleventh district; Henry Clay Chisholm, Seventeenth.

Congress—William P. Siegert, Republican and Washington, Sixth; Henry Fisher, Republican and Washington, Sixth.

Senate — John M. Amweg, Republican, Seventh.

State committee—R. Earl Penrod, Republican, Cambria; Frank B. Black, Republican, Somerset.

House—O. P. Beckley, Republican, Second Dauphin; D. Edward Edmondson, Democrat, Montour; Jonathan Currier, Republican, Clearfield; Morgan W. Williamson, Republican and Democrat, Seventh Luzerne; Martin J. Morgan and John B. Cadiz, Washington, Seventeenth Philadelphia; John H. Crankshaw, Republican, Second Montgomery; William E. Kapp, Democrat, Adams; John Douglas, Jr., Republican, Eighth Allegheny.

—The exchange of pleasantries between A. Mitchell Palmer and Michael Liebel, Jr., the rival Democratic candidates for Democratic national committeeman, is becoming real entertaining. Palmer has charged that Liebel is an enemy to the President and Liebel says that Palmer needs a few alibis. Liebel's fight has developed very suddenly and it was a painful surprise to Palmer and his pals to find that it had so much headway.

—Friends of Calvin Green, the Lewistown businessman, have called attention to the fact that he has not withdrawn as a candidate for Republican national delegate for a minute. He withdrew his declaration, but remains a candidate.

—Pottsville's mayor may be forced to defend his title in the courts.

—The withdrawals of congressional candidates in Philadelphia caused some excitement, as they resulted in ending chances of fights.

—A Pittsburgh story is to the effect that most of the Allegheny candidates for national delegate are united in Roosevelt.

—Senator Penrose is to speak at Mauch Chunk next week.

—John Codman, Philadelphia city attache for forty years, has resigned.

In announcing at Philadelphia that the Governor would take the stump next week, Attorney General Brown said his itinerary virtually was completed. From Huntingdon he will move westward to invade the Pittsburgh and Erie-Crawford district. From there he will cover the northern tier of counties, and will spend the closing days of the trip in the eastern counties. Brumbaugh leaders in Philadelphia said the Governor "would be on the job in good shape," and scouted rumors that he still was critically ill.

Through the withdrawal of Dr. A. M. Barr, of Pittsburgh, Public Service Commissioner William Magee will be unopposed for national delegate in the Thirty-first district. He is pledged to Brumbaugh. John D. Graham was to have been substituted for George E. Flinn, son of the Progressive leader. But Graham was taken out of the race, and, therefore, Flinn will be unopposed as an unpledged candidate for national delegate in the Thirtieth district.

Cost of Newspapers

[From Newspaperdom.]

Two cents is the right price for the modern newspaper; we cannot go on adding sheets forever and maintaining one cent retail. The price was set originally for four-page newspapers, but the value of what is given the public has grown beyond all reason out of proportion with the price. . . . Added circulation means increased loss, especially with the war prices the newspaper publisher has to pay on all sides.

He spends twenty per cent. more for news than he did a decade ago; the cost of labor has been jumped twice in that period, and is up about fifteen per cent.; paper has gained more than that, and may jump another fifteen per cent. before the year is ended; type metal is one hundred per cent. higher, and so are supplies; more pictures are demanded and they cost more; newer and higher-priced machines are required every few years.

All along the line it is more, more, more. . . . It is the fear of one-cent competition that deters the publisher from raising the price; but it is so apparent that co-operation of the interests as discussed will shut out such suicidal competition that the publisher should be willing to tackle the proposition in a business-like way, and put it through.

The public is paying thirty to fifty per cent. more for its clothing, and stands it without a murmur. Nobody is rushing into the clothing business on that account. And newspapers can be put up to ten cents a week, the right price, with very little difficulty.

Summum Bonum

All the breath and the bloom of the year in the bag of one bee;
All the wonder and wealth of the mine in the heart of one gem;
In the core of one pearl all the shade and the shine of the sea;
Breath and bloom, shade and shine —wonder, wealth and—how far above them—
Truth, that's brighter than gem,
Trust, that's purer than pearl—
Brightest truth, purest trust in the universe—all were for me
In the kiss of one girl.

—Browning.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

GREETING FROM HIS CHILDREN

—From Life.

DIXIE GOES AHEAD

The Dynamo of the South

By Frederic J. Haskin

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Perhaps the most significient industrial development of the modern South, and one of the most interest to the nation at large, is the harnessing of the streams that flow down from the Alleghanies.

These mountains extend through the whole length of the South from the Mason and Dixon line far into Southern Georgia. Their wealth of coal and mineral has resulted in the growth of some of the largest industrial cities in the South along their foothills. It is only in recent years that the people of the South have awakened to the fact that in the swift Alleghany rivers there is a source of power far greater than that of the coal mines.

All through the South these rivers are now being dammed, and their rushing currents turned upon turbines that supply light and factory power to a host of cities and towns. The distance of the Tennessee and Okokee rivers, is particularly favored in this regard, and the city has taken to itself the title of "The Dynamo of the South." There are others that might well claim it. This city has simply been selected as a typical example of how the South is utilizing its resources in water power.

There are three water power sites within reach of Chattanooga which are especially favorable for development—Hale's bar on the Tennessee river, the Okoee river, and the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee river in Alabama. The first two have been developed by private capital. The third, which is by far the largest in potential power, has received the approval of the government engineers, and a project to develop it with government aid is the great industrial dream of this section of the South.

As is often the case in the sudden rise of a new industry, the story of Chattanooga's hydro-electric development is closely bound with that of a single man. Charles E. James is his name. Chattanooga points to him frankly and proudly as the architect of her fortunes. She gives him credit for having brought to the city industries which are worth twenty-five million dollars—and the whole assessed value of property in Chattanooga is only thirty millions. Mr. James might be described without starting an argument, as the man who made the town. The statement, however, would be strictly unauthorized; for Mr. James is in that class of heroes who have fame thrust upon them. Chattanooga newspapermen say that he is the hardest individual to interview in the South. He is a small gray man who works hard at a desk in a small office all day long, and tersely refers all inquiries to some of his numerous assistants and secretaries.

Nevertheless Mr. James is a logical candidate for the spotlight, because he is both unusual and typical. He is a native builder of the South—a Southerner born and raised who has demonstrated that the South produces industrial brains of the highest order. When he came to Chattanooga with his parents and several brothers, he was five years old and barefooted. His father began the family work by accumulating something of fortune and a large amount of Chattanooga real estate.

Charles began his career as a builder in life, helping to erect Chattanooga's first theatre when still a boy. As soon as he came into his share of the family fortune, he disposed of the vacant real estate, gathered together all the capital he could, and proceeded to furnish the city with sundry equipments and improvements which he thought it needed. He built a gas works and a street car system and took over a little coal mine, quadrupled its output and made Chattanooga an important center for the production of coke.

Meantime, the great power possibilities of the mountain streams were beginning to be realized, and a congressional investigation was held to determine whether the city of Chattanooga should be allowed to develop a power plant on the Tennessee river. The committee decided that the project was a good one; but before granting the permit, Congress required assurance that the plant would be built. The city could not give a guarantee. Mr. James then took the stand, and gave his personal assurance that if the city refused to carry out the work, he would see that is was done by private capital.

The Chattanooga city fathers decided that they could not afford to build a power plant, and it was up to James, who took into his counsel J. C. Guild, a well-known civil engineer. Between them they had not enough capital to swing the deal; but they got assistance from New York, and the plant was built. Neither of its promoters made much money out of the work; but they made good the assurance given by James, and gave Chattanooga a tremendous industrial asset.

The plant is that at Hale's bar and has a total of 58,000 horse-power. It has the capacity to furnish all the power for four times as many factories as there are in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga also has a smaller plant, generating about 3,500 horse-power on the Okokee river, a much smaller stream. Since the development of these two projects many of Chattanooga's factories have substituted electrical for steam power, and a number of new ones have been built, while many small towns in Tennessee and Alabama obtain both light and factory power from the same plnts.

THE STATE FROM DAY TO DAY

The opening of the trout season has started the ball rolling in the Logan Branch at Bellefonte. The largest catch reported so far measured 22 inches, and the Ike Walton who pulled it in has never told a lie in his life.

The discovery of a supposed "bag of gold" in the old Caldwell house at Creighton has proved to be a reality a tin box containing a one dollar bill and 13 old pennies instead of six thousand or so dollars, as originally expected. The unlucky number again.

The Washington Observer observes as follows: Overheard in Tylerdale—"If you were that New Jersey preacher fired for kissing a girl, what would you do?" "Do? I' quit." "Quit kissing?" "Goodness no, quit preaching." Let us join in singing "Down in Old Louisiana, Where the River Kissimmee Flows."

It was recently reported in a Philadelphia paper that "the progeny of a waltzing male mouse and a mother without the accomplishments will not waltz without training. But with parents who waltz, the children waltz as naturally as the baby duck takes to water." Apparently the "best laid schemes o' mice" would be of no avail without hereditary ability.

"Rambling prayers breed doubt and infidelity" said a minister recently in a nearby town. Lots of people, take notice!

Silas Marner all over again has been enacted in Bellefonte with the nurses at the hospital acting the role of Silas. A little three weeks' old chubby girl was found sleeping in a blanket on the doorstep of the sisters' home at the Bellefonte convent.

Light your pipes, old girls, and smoke up, because a Wilkes-Barre woman, just dead at the age of 106, frequently said that smoking prolonged life. We doubt it ourselves, but it is a good talking point, anyway.

Passengers on a train of the Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton Railway enjoyed a hot time in the old woods along the route the other day when they dashed through a heavy forest fire that was raging on both sides of the track.

Still Mud

[Kansas City Star.]

We get reminders every now and then that the world isn't finished. For instance, a motorist from San Franvisco reports that he has encountered the worst roads so far in Kansas. Of course, he hadn't tried the Missouri mud roads yet. They will be in close competition.

But the point is that dirt roads, no matter how well cared for and dragged, are still dirt roads. They are not 365-day roads until a permanent hard surface is put on them.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

FUNDS SHORT.

I understand you've laid siege to my daughter's hand.

Yes, but I'm not prepared for a long siege.

PARADOXICAL.

The silly mortal
who pretends
To know it all
gets termed
a fake,
The less advice
you give your
friends
The more of it,
you find, they
take.

Evening Chat

Only good-natured men should hold positions at a railroad passenger station, according to "Andy" Derr, a ticket examiner for the Pennsylvania railroad. "An ordinary person would throw up his job in less than an hour," he continued. Mr. Derr had just answered a question for a woman patron for the seventh consecutive time. He added, "That woman has been in here every day, two and three times, inquiring about stop-over privileges. She holds a ticket good until used, and was told so, yet she does not seem to believe what we say. However, there is no use in losing one's temper. We are here to serve the patrons, but there is no denying that we sometimes get vexed."

* * *

Dr. J. M. J. Raunick, city health officer, has received a number of letters from various parts of the United States from other health officers, asking for information on conducting "baby week" campaigns, and also in regard to the city milk supply, how it is inspected and the methods used. Some of these letters contain numerous questions as to how the milk supply coming into the city is examined. Other requests have been received for the monthly bulletin issued by the city bureau, and for all statistics relative to children's diseases and deaths. Among the letters received concerning "Baby Week," were two from persons in the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor which has been observing this city.

* * *

When Wellington G. Jones, sporting editor of the Telegraph, opened his mail the other morning he found a letter from a certain railroad company which shall be nameless, notifying him that there had arrived in Harrisburg to be delivered wherever he desired, two "casket trucks." Mr. Jones remonstrated over the phone. The freight clerk insisted. The coffin repositories were there, they were addressed to him and he simply must take them away. Mr. Jones in vain insisted that he had no use for undertakers' equipment and the clerk said he ought to have thought of that before he ordered 'em. Finally a search of the records showed that the trucks were addressed to a man whose first name and initial were Wellington G., who resides near Harrisburg, and familiarity with the name of Wellington G. Jones had led a baseball-loving clerk into error in setting down the last name. Such is fame.

* * *

Complaints of excessive whistling by locomotives, which are always most numerous in the Spring, are commencing to be made at the office of the State Public Service Commission again. Such complaints are always easily adjusted, it being a matter of regulation for the railroad people, but for several years it has been noticed that Springtime always brings an increase of objections to the shrieking of whistles. One of the reasons assigned for the Spring crop of complaints is that people contend that they are awakened early in the morning by the noise and cannot go to sleep again as readily as they can in winter time when the hour of sun rise is later. The railroad activity at present also has something to do with the whistling complained of.

* * *

Thousands of hyacinths and other flowers will bloom in Capitol park for Easter Sunday to-morrow, the annual display having been arranged by the State gardeners. The hyacinths are in full bloom and in front of the main entrance to the Capitol are two huge circular beds of blue and white flowers. These flowers are also blooming in other parts of the park. Two beds of tulips have been laid out in front of the Capitol. These beds aggregate over 440 feet.

* * *

An interesting fact in view of the presented strained situation in relation to Mexico and the possibility of the National Guard being called upon if affairs grow acute is that it was two years ago to-day that the American forces completed the occupation of Mexico's big seaport Vera Cruz. It is also interesting to note that when Vera Cruz was taken in the Mexican war that a native of Harrisburg, Commodore David Conner, commanded the American fleet which covered the landing of Scott's army.

* * *

Attorney J. Clarence Funk, the recently appointed resident clerk for the Federal courts for the Middle district of Pennsylvania, served in his official capacity for the first time at a court session when United States Judge Charles B. Witmer held argument and naturalization court on Wednesday. And fellow members of the bar and court attaches were loud in the praise of Mr. Funk's admirable handling of the work. Incidentally Mr. Funk's foresightedness in preparing typewritten copies of the trial lists invoked upon his head the earnest thanks of the courthouse attaches, lawyers and newspaper reporters who heretofore have diligently searched for information as to cases and so forth.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Cyrus E. Woods, secretary of the Commonwealth, honored by invitation to address the Academy of Social and Political Science, is one of the trustees of Lafayette.

—Judge J. M. McLaughrey, of Mercer, has ordered investigations into clubs. He assumed office in January and is making things interesting.

—James A. Wakefield, Pittsburgh lawyer who was in Europe when the war began, is giving a series of talks on the battle of Mons which he saw.

—Charles I. Corby, who entertained the Governor in Washington, is one of the big manufacturers of the country.

DO YOU KNOW

That the control of Paxton Creek has reclaimed for important business interests the entire district traversed by this stream?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

Front street has been the home of over half of the Governors.

Selling For the Retailer

Mr. Manufacturer, which is the best way—to load up the dealer and let him worry out; or to keep the goods moving from his shelves?

There is less selling cost in constant repeat orders is there not?

A satisfied dealer doesn't worry you much, does he?

The easy way to help your dealers and to enthuse them is through newspaper advertising.

Information on this subject will be given by the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association, World Building, New York.