

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

Founded 1837

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

E. J. STACKPOLE, President and Editor-in-Chief; F. R. OYSTER, Business Manager; GUS M. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor.

Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association, The Audit Bureau of Circulation and Pennsylvania Associated Dailies.

Eastern office, Harrisburg, Pa., 5th and York streets; West office, Harrisburg, Pa., 5th and York streets; People's Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

Sworn daily average circulation for the three months ending April 30, 1916.

22,341

These figures are net. All returned, unsold and damaged copies deducted.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1

'Tis virtue and not birth, that makes us noble; Great actions speak great minds, and such should govern. —FLETCHER

HARRY C. WRIGHT'S DEATH

IN the death of Harry C. Wright, president of the Municipal League, member of the School Board and widely-known citizen, Steelton loses one of its real assets. Of Mr. Wright it may be said that he did more perhaps than any other one man to bring Steelton out of the slough of municipal indifference into the very first rank of progressive boroughs in the State.

As president and one of the guiding spirits in the Municipal League he did much to obtain passage of the various improvement loans which have marked Steelton's advancement to its present enviable position among boroughs.

Aside from his constructive work in strictly municipal circles, Mr. Wright has always been an ardent advocate of adequate recreation facilities. Always a booster for development of the Luther R. Kelker Park, Mr. Wright was one of the first to see the advantage of a playgrounds system for the borough and up to the very day that he was taken ill, worked strenuously to induce council to pass an ordinance creating a Parks and Playgrounds Commission to get the recreation work under proper administrative control.

As a member of the Steelton School Board Mr. Wright did much to place Steelton schools in their present high position. While he was a member of the board politics in school affairs was unknown. He was also a constant advocate of a bigger and better Steelton. Not only did he urge outside capitalists to invest their money there, but showed his faith in the town by investing practically every cent of his own money in Steelton real estate.

Mr. Wright's career has been a constant source of inspiration and help to the constructive civic forces in Steelton and his sudden death will be deeply mourned by all with whom he came in contact.

PLATTSBURG

AS the summer draws near and the schools and colleges make ready to disgorge their thousands who tremendous plans for the summer vacation, if carried out, would require months of time and a mint of money, there are many young men whose personalities are a sensible mixture of serious purpose and wholesome appreciation of the outdoors, who turn eager eyes toward the opportunities for physical development.

For such young men the War Department several years ago in its wisdom provided a means for the outlet of suppressed steam and a month's work and pleasure combined. The answer is Plattsburg, New York.

Discipline, obedience, cultivation of muscle and an erect bearing, pleasant association with men and boys of like mind, health, appetite, toughened sinews, military knowledge, appreciation and acquisition of authority, a healthy suburban and a stimulated love for America and all she stands for are only a few of the characteristic things which a month at the beautiful camp along Lake Champlain brings.

The decision which has been reached by a dozen or more of the students of the Harrisburg Academy who are interested in the idea of a month's training at the combination play and work camp at Plattsburg, will never be regretted. The enthusiasm displayed by every man who has in years past spent a month at this summer military camp is sufficient proof of the advantages which it offers and the benefits which accrue therefrom. It

is to be hoped that members of the Senior classes of both the Central and Technical high school will arrive at the same conclusion as the Academy boys. The big universities of the country predominate the Junior camp in July, but the percentage of high school and preparatory school students is not small. Businessmen of Harrisburg, you who are always talking about getting out in the open and reducing, but who never do it, now is your chance! Follow Mayor Mitchell's example and take a month off this summer.

A CITY OF FLOWERS

EVERYWHERE throughout Harrisburg the campaign for window and porch boxes this season is arousing great interest. Since the clouds have ceased to weep daily the work in the gardens and among the flowers has been taken up earnestly in all parts of the city. Likewise many of the most important business houses have decided to join in the floral decoration series of persons in the residential districts are falling into line.

A GETTING TOGETHER

DURING the last year there has been organized in this city an association of railroad men which is founded upon the principles of harmony and unity and co-operation. It is designed to bring together under more satisfactory conditions the employer and employe with the dominant thought that through a better understanding of each other's plans and purposes the general relations of the railroad management and railroad men will be improved.

This organization is said to be growing rapidly and the meetings from time to time, which are addressed by those interested in co-operative effort looking toward the promotion of a spirit of good fellowship, are having a wide influence for good. The meetings are attended by railroad officials and all classes of employes and already there is manifest a feeling of confidence and fraternity which augurs well for the future.

COAL STRIKE AVERTED

APPARENTLY the threatened coal strike is to be averted. Both sides have yielded something and if the operators and the mine workers approve the award of the joint committee the danger of a summer of idleness and a fuel famine next Fall and winter will be avoided. But the public will pay the freight. Be sure the operators will not shoulder the cost of additional wages and shorter hours. They will charge it up to the retailer and the retailer, if he is to continue in business, must pass it along to the consumer.

RAILROAD PROBLEMS

JUST when the great railroads with terminals at Philadelphia and New York were getting ready to enjoy a share of the returning prosperity of the country the congestion at the terminals is so great that it is impossible to move traffic with any degree of certainty. An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad stated a day or two ago that there is an average of 2,500 loaded cars clogging the system in the vicinity of Philadelphia and New York. As fast as these cars are moved in small fashion through the inadequate terminal facilities other loaded cars take their places and thus the conditions continue to worry and embarrass the transportation companies. Of course, this result is largely due to the big exports of war materials and supplies and the fact that New England is at the present time an enormous workshop, with most of the product going to these shipping points.

This congestion of traffic has become a problem which the railroads were never before called upon to meet. As the main arteries of internal commerce the railways are necessary to the prosperity of the country and when the normal flow of traffic through these arteries is impeded or stopped altogether there is certain to be a serious effect upon business.

EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY

WHAT the present Administration lacks in knowledge of government service it makes up in egotism. In the opening paragraph of his latest annual report, the First Assistant Postmaster General says:

The plans for improving, developing and extending the post office service in down at the outset of this Administration... have been followed consistently to the present time.

Mr. Roper became First Assistant Postmaster General without a single day's experience in the postal service—a service that expends \$283,000,000 a year. Mr. Roper's own bureau spends practically one-half of this amount and has control over nearly 60,000 post offices.

Without a day's experience Mr. Roper says that "at the outset of his administration he made plans for improving, developing, and extending the service and has followed those plans consistently to the present time." What great opportunities are being missed by such corporations as the United States Steel Company, the Standard Oil Company, the great New York banks, or the large manufacturing establishments of Chicago? What a pity they should go on employing supervisory officials who have worked up in the service when they could just as well employ a man like Roper who, without a day's experience, could lay out plans for improvement and development.

But, on the other hand, perhaps large business enterprises have observed the results of consistently following plans thus laid out and prefer their own policy of employing men of experience rather than men whose

Politics in Pennsylvania

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

By the Ex-Committeeman

—Ireland has Mexico beaten a mile—a president made and deposed in less than twenty-four hours is enough to make even Villa jealous.

—Whenever Democrats want an excuse for getting together to talk politics they hold a Jefferson banquet.

—If this is a sample of the kind of weather we are going to have during May, the month was worth waiting for.

—"Dead Man's Hill Pivot in Fighting"—newspaper headline. And yet they say there is nothing in a name.

—A State College professor says Bacon could not have written Shakespeare. If he lived in Chicago he'd be in contempt of court.

—It's a hard world. Just as times are prosperous enough to permit the purchase of an automobile the price of gasoline goes up another cent.

—Time flies, and procrastination is the swifter.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Becoming more and more evident that T. R. now stands for "To Run."—Columbia State.

The T. Coleman Du Pont boom for the Presidency blew up as soon as a Roosevelt spark fell into the magazine.—New York Sun.

Russia having engaged Americans to build a submarine, evidently expects the war to last two or three years yet.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Ford's selection in the Michigan Presidential preference primary will doubtless be regarded as a victory for the Ford machine.—Chicago Herald.

Doubtless Villa had nothing to do with the attack on Columbus, N. M. A sketch drawn by him will show that it was another town at the same place.—New York World.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WEST SHORE ROADS

To the Editor of the Telegraph: Carlisle, Pa., May 1, 1916.

Recently there appeared in our Carlisle dailies a communication calling attention of the public road at Leawood and Camp Hill, and giving sixty days in which to remedy conditions. May we add the conditions at Camp Hill are exceedingly bad and should be remedied at once. Now may we call attention to our Capital City streets between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. April 28, on Boas street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets conditions were so bad, with Ford cars capable of going anywhere, we sunk into mud so deep it was necessary to employ four men to dig us out, taking an hour to do the work. Should there be occasion to order at short notice cars from the State arsenal it is doubtful whether they could get them out at any cost as these road conditions exist at some of the State arsenals. There is positively not a public thoroughfare in Cumberland county equal to the present bad condition right in Harrisburg. Have someone look it up.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Can Teach Us Something

[Philadelphia Public Ledger] Like other cities that have suffered severely from the ravages of fire, Philadelphia has plans for rebuilding of an ambitious kind. The new business center of Augusta will be far finer than the old center, architecture, broader streets, more parks, and more things the energetic inhabitants intend to provide. Thus in a sense the great fire was a blessing. Yet it is pertinent to ask the question: Can American communities should wait for the disaster carelessness has invited before they make a serious effort in the direction of more beauty and security. This is the land of opportunities in many ways—in none more than in civic development. We permit fire-traps to exist in crowded sections, we ignore the possibilities of improvements that would mean financial advantage as well as greater attractiveness, we persist in hazardous construction and tolerate lack of enterprise. Cannot Philadelphia, at least, learn from the misfortunes of others the lesson they so plainly teach?

A New Literary Hope

[Kansas City Times.] The touch of romance that has been wanting in the great war has been supplied—an Irish rebellion! There is nothing more romantic than an Irish rebellion. It has the best literary traditions of any form of rebellion known. It has more of poetry, oratory, saga and minstrelsy than was ever boasted by lost cause. The hoofbeats and saber rattles of the Dubliners but a faint echo of the Charley over the water never held a candle to it. No plot, no conspiracy, no sedition that did not have the smell of peat smoke about it ever had an equal chance of being a literary success.

One regrets to hear from Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, that the situation is under control. It seems hardly fair to the interests of romance, not only to have it so, but to have it remain beyond control long enough, at least, for a Charles Lever to take a few hasty notes. The English government in times past has considered a decent patronage of literature to be one of its prerogatives. How good and how pleasant it would be if it could see its way to go a little easy now and let our pallid literary era be refreshed with a new chapter of Irish rebellion!

Democratic Split

[From the New York Sun.] That split in the Philippine bill is symptomatic of the distrust, suspicion and dislike the members of President Wilson's party feel toward him. They would not vote for him on any other measure on which his ambition was set, provided that measure was one that would give him the right to do as he pleased whenever they find it possible to thwart his wishes without endangering their own skins they may be counted on to do it.

NONE WORSE

By Wing Dingler

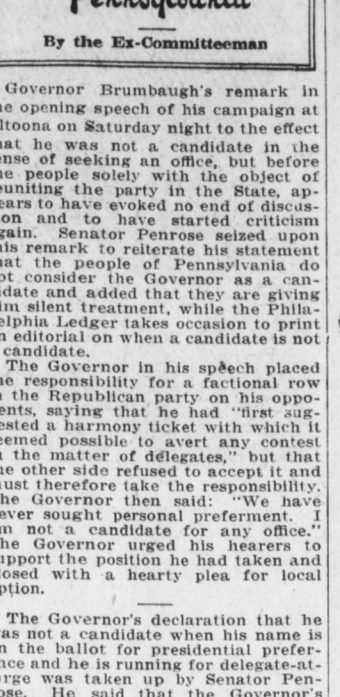
There are a lot of things that take one's breath, but gee, the shock that's always bound, the workings of the breathing cogs, to block is when some chap plays through the mud.

A Real Newspaperman

Tommy Trant came to Chicago with a pencil in his pocket and a dream in his eyes. He came from Indiana, a tall, stocky, awkward, heavily freckled boy, to stand by the desk of the city editor of The Record, seeking a representative of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania. When he says that the will of the Democratic majority of the State will be set aside by his mandate, even should he be elected to membership in the Democratic National committee I will not be recognized. This statement alone, in my opinion, stamps Mr. Palmer as being totally unfit to represent the Democrats of Pennsylvania. When he says that the will of the Democratic majority of the State will be set aside by his mandate, even should he be elected to membership in the Democratic National committee I will not be recognized. His bossism and will settle for all time the question of party management by self-constituted bosses.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

BIRDS OF A FEATHER



FRIENDLY RELATIONS

—From the Baltimore American.

WILL THEY GET TOGETHER?

—From the Baltimore American.

PROTECTING THE TEA DRINKER

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Not long ago a large shipment of Chinese leechi nuts arrived in San Francisco and passed the usual examination of customs officials. In loading the boxes on a truck, however, one dropped to the ground, scattering its contents and incidentally disclosing the fact that it contained not leechi nuts, but tea. The customs officials immediately ordered the boxes returned to the dock where every one of them was opened and its contents investigated. As was suspected, the whole shipment was well padded with small pound baskets of a peculiar kind of Chinese tea prohibited entry by the United States government.

This tea, called by the Chinese, "Old Man's Tea," is believed by the superstitious of their race to contain many wonderful medicinal qualities, but the practical government experts have pronounced it nothing but an ordinary tea, so highly fermented as to be sour, and unfit for consumption in this country. Hence the customs officials are continuing to exasperated at the methods used by the Chinese who seek to smuggle it into the country in shipments of crude drugs, joss papers and peanuts. It is a nuisance to have to go through several thousand boxes of peanuts, for instance, in order to hold up perhaps five or six one-pound baskets of sour tea. But so exhaustive has become the search that the government officials that a basket of this tea now rarely enters the country.

In fact, tea is by far the safest and most protected commodity to buy, for not one pound is released into the course of trade that has not been examined by a government expert. No longer does the clever application of Prussian blue and soapstone deceive American consumers. The government allows the importer just six months to get shipment of tea out of the country; if by that time it is not deported, the tea is confiscated and destroyed. The tea inspection service maintains a list of the names of the government is direct and thorough. In the first place, there are tea examiners in New York, Boston, Tacoma, San Francisco and Honolulu, which are posted with the names of the names of the tea shipments. While the headquarters of the examiners is the customs office of the port at which they are employed, they are directly under the supervision of George F. Mitchell, the Supervising Tea Expert at Washington. In addition, there is a United States Board of Tea Appeals before which are heard the cases of importers dissatisfied with the decisions rendered by the examining experts.

When a cargo of tea arrives in any port in this country, consigned to American importers, it is placed in a bonded warehouse. Here samples of the tea are obtained by the customs officials and turned over to the federal examiners, who, by comparing it with government standards, decide whether its purity, quality and fitness for consumption are such that it can be placed upon the market. If there is

no examiner in the port where the tea arrives, samples of the product are sent by parcel post to the nearest federal examiner.

When the tea is up to government standards, it is immediately released by the examiner and resumes the usual course of trade. When it is not up to the standard, however, and is rejected by the examiner, the importer is given a period of six months in which to remove the tea from the country; at the end of that time, it will be confiscated by the government and destroyed. Samples of rejected teas are always furnished the Supervising Tea Expert at Washington, who also puts them through certain tests, with the privilege of correcting the decision of the examiner if it should appear that he is wrong.

In the event that the tea is rejected by the examiner, the importer may still take the matter to the United States Board of Tea Appeals, which has been created by congress for the purpose of trying tea cases. Upon the decision of this board, which tests the tea in open court and hears the case of any witnesses in the case, depends the fate of the tea. The number of cases appealed to this board, however, are negligible. The decision of the port examiners being accepted without complaint in almost every instance. As every tea merchant is familiar with the government standards, are qualified to judge as to its quality, there is little excuse for a shipment of poor tea ever reaching the market.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

WILLING TO RISK IT. In kissing, many germs may pass. A claim that scientists advance, we see a pretty lass. We feel inclined to take a chance.

NOWADAYS.

I suppose you graduate soon? I dunno. I'm pretty weak on sewing and crocheting, I might not pass.

Lesson From War

[Buffalo Commercial.] If America has advanced a hundred years in the brief space of the war, is it not possible that other members of the family of nations—not a very happy family just now—may also take a leap ahead to a clearer understanding of the necessity for an international compact to suppress troublemakers?

Politics in Pennsylvania

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

By the Ex-Committeeman

—Ireland has Mexico beaten a mile—a president made and deposed in less than twenty-four hours is enough to make even Villa jealous.

—Whenever Democrats want an excuse for getting together to talk politics they hold a Jefferson banquet.

—If this is a sample of the kind of weather we are going to have during May, the month was worth waiting for.

—"Dead Man's Hill Pivot in Fighting"—newspaper headline. And yet they say there is nothing in a name.

—A State College professor says Bacon could not have written Shakespeare. If he lived in Chicago he'd be in contempt of court.

—It's a hard world. Just as times are prosperous enough to permit the purchase of an automobile the price of gasoline goes up another cent.

—Time flies, and procrastination is the swifter.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Becoming more and more evident that T. R. now stands for "To Run."—Columbia State.

The T. Coleman Du Pont boom for the Presidency blew up as soon as a Roosevelt spark fell into the magazine.—New York Sun.

Russia having engaged Americans to build a submarine, evidently expects the war to last two or three years yet.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Ford's selection in the Michigan Presidential preference primary will doubtless be regarded as a victory for the Ford machine.—Chicago Herald.

Doubtless Villa had nothing to do with the attack on Columbus, N. M. A sketch drawn by him will show that it was another town at the same place.—New York World.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WEST SHORE ROADS

To the Editor of the Telegraph: Carlisle, Pa., May 1, 1916.

Recently there appeared in our Carlisle dailies a communication calling attention of the public road at Leawood and Camp Hill, and giving sixty days in which to remedy conditions. May we add the conditions at Camp Hill are exceedingly bad and should be remedied at once. Now may we call attention to our Capital City streets between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. April 28, on Boas street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets conditions were so bad, with Ford cars capable of going anywhere, we sunk into mud so deep it was necessary to employ four men to dig us out, taking an hour to do the work. Should there be occasion to order at short notice cars from the State arsenal it is doubtful whether they could get them out at any cost as these road conditions exist at some of the State arsenals. There is positively not a public thoroughfare in Cumberland county equal to the present bad condition right in Harrisburg. Have someone look it up.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Can Teach Us Something

[Philadelphia Public Ledger] Like other cities that have suffered severely from the ravages of fire, Philadelphia has plans for rebuilding of an ambitious kind. The new business center of Augusta will be far finer than the old center, architecture, broader streets, more parks, and more things the energetic inhabitants intend to provide. Thus in a sense the great fire was a blessing. Yet it is pertinent to ask the question: Can American communities should wait for the disaster carelessness has invited before they make a serious effort in the direction of more beauty and security. This is the land of opportunities in many ways—in none more than in civic development. We permit fire-traps to exist in crowded sections, we ignore the possibilities of improvements that would mean financial advantage as well as greater attractiveness, we persist in hazardous construction and tolerate lack of enterprise. Cannot Philadelphia, at least, learn from the misfortunes of others the lesson they so plainly teach?

A New Literary Hope

[Kansas City Times.] The touch of romance that has been wanting in the great war has been supplied—an Irish rebellion! There is nothing more romantic than an Irish rebellion. It has the best literary traditions of any form of rebellion known. It has more of poetry, oratory, saga and minstrelsy than was ever boasted by lost cause. The hoofbeats and saber rattles of the Dubliners but a faint echo of the Charley over the water never held a candle to it. No plot, no conspiracy, no sedition that did not have the smell of peat smoke about it ever had an equal chance of being a literary success.

One regrets to hear from Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, that the situation is under control. It seems hardly fair to the interests of romance, not only to have it so, but to have it remain beyond control long enough, at least, for a Charles Lever to take a few hasty notes. The English government in times past has considered a decent patronage of literature to be one of its prerogatives. How good and how pleasant it would be if it could see its way to go a little easy now and let our pallid literary era be refreshed with a new chapter of Irish rebellion!

Democratic Split

[From the New York Sun.] That split in the Philippine bill is symptomatic of the distrust, suspicion and dislike the members of President Wilson's party feel toward him. They would not vote for him on any other measure on which his ambition was set, provided that measure was one that would give him the right to do as he pleased whenever they find it possible to thwart his wishes without endangering their own skins they may be counted on to do it.

NONE WORSE

By Wing Dingler

There are a lot of things that take one's breath, but gee, the shock that's always bound, the workings of the breathing cogs, to block is when some chap plays through the mud.

A Real Newspaperman

Tommy Trant came to Chicago with a pencil in his pocket and a dream in his eyes. He came from Indiana, a tall, stocky, awkward, heavily freckled boy, to stand by the desk of the city editor of The Record, seeking a representative of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania. When he says that the will of the Democratic majority of the State will be set aside by his mandate, even should he be elected to membership in the Democratic National committee I will not be recognized. This statement alone, in my opinion, stamps Mr. Palmer as being totally unfit to represent the Democrats of Pennsylvania. When he says that the will of the Democratic majority of the State will be set aside by his mandate, even should he be elected to membership in the Democratic National committee I will not be recognized. His bossism and will settle for all time the question of party management by self-constituted bosses.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

BIRDS OF A FEATHER



FRIENDLY RELATIONS

—From the Baltimore American.

WILL THEY GET TOGETHER?

—From the Baltimore American.

PROTECTING THE TEA DRINKER

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Not long ago a large shipment of Chinese leechi nuts arrived in San Francisco and passed the usual examination of customs officials. In loading the boxes on a truck, however, one dropped to the ground, scattering its contents and incidentally disclosing the fact that it contained not leechi nuts, but tea. The customs officials immediately ordered the boxes returned to the dock where every one of them was opened and its contents investigated. As was suspected, the whole shipment was well padded with small pound baskets of a peculiar kind of Chinese tea prohibited entry by the United States government.

This tea, called by the Chinese, "Old Man's Tea," is believed by the superstitious of their race to contain many wonderful medicinal qualities, but the practical government experts have pronounced it nothing but an ordinary tea, so highly fermented as to be sour, and unfit for consumption in this country. Hence the customs officials are continuing to exasperated at the methods used by the Chinese who seek to smuggle it into the country in shipments of crude drugs, joss papers and peanuts. It is a nuisance to have to go through several thousand boxes of peanuts, for instance, in order to hold up perhaps five or six one-pound baskets of sour tea. But so exhaustive has become the search that the government officials that a basket of this tea now rarely enters the country.

In fact, tea is by far the safest and most protected commodity to buy, for not one pound is released into the course of trade that has not been examined by a government expert. No longer does the clever application of Prussian blue and soapstone deceive American consumers. The government allows the importer just six months to get shipment of tea out of the country; if by that time it is not deported, the tea is confiscated and destroyed. The tea inspection service maintains a list of the names of the government is direct and thorough. In the first place, there are tea examiners in New York, Boston, Tacoma, San Francisco and Honolulu, which are posted with the names of the names of the tea shipments. While the headquarters of the examiners is the customs office of the port at which they are employed, they are directly under the supervision of George F. Mitchell, the Supervising Tea Expert at Washington. In addition, there is a United States Board of Tea Appeals before which are heard the cases of importers dissatisfied with the decisions rendered by the examining experts.

When a cargo of tea arrives in any port in this country, consigned to American importers, it is placed in a bonded warehouse. Here samples of the tea are obtained by the customs officials and turned over to the federal examiners, who, by comparing it with government standards, decide whether its purity, quality and fitness for consumption are such that it can be placed upon the market. If there is

no examiner in the port where the tea arrives, samples of the product are sent by parcel post to the nearest federal examiner.

When the tea is up to government standards, it is immediately released by the examiner and resumes the usual course of trade. When it is not up to the standard, however, and is rejected by the examiner, the importer is given a period of six months in which to remove the tea from the country; at the end of that time, it will be confiscated by the government and destroyed. Samples of rejected teas are always furnished the Supervising Tea Expert at Washington, who also puts them through certain tests, with the privilege of correcting the decision of the examiner if it should appear that he is wrong.

In the event that the tea is rejected by the examiner, the importer may still take the matter to the United States Board of Tea Appeals, which has been created by congress for the purpose of trying tea cases. Upon the decision of this board, which tests the tea in open court and hears the case of any witnesses in the case, depends the fate of the tea. The number of cases appealed to this board, however, are negligible. The decision of the port examiners being accepted without complaint in almost every instance. As every tea merchant is familiar with the government standards, are qualified to judge as to its quality, there is little excuse for a shipment of poor tea ever reaching the market.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

WILLING TO RISK IT. In kissing, many germs may pass. A claim that scientists advance, we see a pretty lass. We feel inclined to take a chance.

NOWADAYS.

I suppose you graduate soon? I dunno. I'm pretty weak on sewing and crocheting, I might not pass.

Lesson From War

[Buffalo Commercial.] If America has advanced a hundred years in the brief space of the war, is it not possible that other members of the family of nations—not a very happy family just now—may also take a leap ahead to a clearer understanding of the necessity for an international compact to suppress troublemakers?

Evening Chat

United States Senator Boies Penrose, who was here on Saturday night

from his way from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, made a remark that ought to interest every Pennsylvanian of means who can not go abroad because of the war and, incidentally, which shows that the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph is right in his admiration of the scenery of their native State. The Senator said that he had just come over the Alleghenies by automobile and that he expected to go over them again. "I have been going over the mountains of Pennsylvania by automobile for good long while and I have especially enjoyed the trip. I have taken the last week. I got to know and appreciate our mountains when I was a young man and my admiration for them has increased the more I travel about," said the Senator. "Your city lies right where the mountains begin and you have scenery which is a credit to the Alleghenies. I am commencing to appreciate. Years ago, when I first came to Harrisburg, I used to enjoy your surroundings and with the high ways being developed I think that thousands will soon know more about the beauties of this section of the State. Pennsylvania abounds in places which are well worth a visit. The Alleghenies are now being reached easier than ever. Do you know I think that every man who can ought to take a couple of trips year across the Alleghenies."

"What's the reason people do not take more interest in Arbor Day? Is it because planting time can not always be reached upon to