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FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4

Every man must get to heaven his own way.—FREDERICK THE GREAT.

HUGHES OR WILSON—THAT'S ALL

OUR Democratic brethren are much perturbed over the keynote speech of the standard bearer of the Republican party. They pretend to see in this speech many inherent weaknesses, but the outside evidence is all against this pretense. They are deeply concerned over the widespread conviction of the strength of Mr. Hughes as a statesman and President Wilson himself realizes the difficulty of overcoming the increasing confidence of the people in the Republican candidate and his popularity among all classes. Discussing the Democratic situation at Washington, in a current analysis of political conditions, Colonel Harvey, editor of the North American Review, says:

> The Republicans inevitably and justifiably, as it happens, pronounce "severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this administration," but in the light of the record of their own party as the most extravagant ever known their righteous indignation is far from convincing. On the other hand, the Democrats, for reasons that are distressingly apparent, prudently withhold their time-honored shibboleth of economy.

Nothing has so weakened the Democratic position in this campaign as the extravagant appropriations and the increased cost of the government under the present administration. At a time when people are demanding economy in every direction, millions upon millions of dollars are being expended in ways that are entirely without justification.

President Wilson's practical renunciation of the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only has likewise proven a serious handicap in the Wilson campaign. The policy of protection is so obviously in the interest of American capital and labor that the Democratic leaders are compelled to abandon their traditional attitude which held the tariff to be a tax.

It is also clearly manifest that the series of untoward events since the beginning of the war in Europe and the complications in Mexico have impaired the standing of the administration at Washington even more than its weak domestic policies.

Colonel Harvey wisely suggests that the ultimate issue in the campaign this year "will be one of sincerity based upon character. Hughes or Wilson? That's all."

Community center work has been discussed by officials of the School Board and Department of Parks, and it is encouraging to hear from an expert of the Playgrounds and Recreation Association of America that Harrisburg is admirably fitted for this sort of work. Two or three years ago an effort was made to interest the people of the city in the use of the school buildings for social center activities, but it was not given sufficient public support to make the movement a success. Enough interest was demonstrated, however, to justify some further effort in this direction.

GOOD ROADS THE THING

A RECENT magazine article stated that Governor Major of Missouri, Governor Hodges of Kansas and Governor Cruce of Oklahoma had put on working clothes and aided in the construction of highways on Good Roads Day. We rise to remark that Governor Brumbaugh was also on the job and is to-day giving more thought to the road system of Pennsylvania than to any other feature of his constructive program for the State. It is the Governor's sincere belief, after a thorough study of the question, that Pennsylvania will benefit more from a system of intercommunicating highways and main trunk lines than from any other single activity. He believes that good roads are inter-related with more prosperous rural conditions and a reduction of the high cost of living through easy access of the producer and the consumer.

No better example of window box decoration can be found in the city than the attractive plants and vines on the Executive Mansion. It is proper that the official residence of the Governor should be thus adorned as a lesson to all.

STILL WATCHFULLY WAITING

THE crisis which is upon the country in an impending strike of thousands of railroad employes does not seem to impress the fatuous statesmen at Washington. So serious is the situation that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has addressed a letter to President Wilson in the hope that he will see fit to start an inquiry in behalf of the administration. An amicable settlement seems remote at this time and unless some steps are taken to prevent a break the business interests of the country are likely to suffer most seriously. As it looks now a deadlock between the railroad officials and the various brotherhoods is imminent, yet the feeling in Washington seems to be that no crisis is impending. More watchful waiting.

Letters from the Harrisburg soldier boys on the Mexican border indicate that they are performing their duty with a high sense of their obligation to the Government. Assuming that they were sent to the border on a false alarm they are nevertheless meeting all the expectations of their community and their country in a difficult and trying situation.

SUSQUEHANNA BASIN GUARDS

A COURSE of swimming and life-saving has been established for the Fairmount park guards in Philadelphia. It is expected to develop at least a score of guards as efficient as those at the seashore resorts. The Schuylkill river is crowded on Sunday and every summer evening by persons who cannot swim and do not know the danger of being in light boats or canoes.

This is another thing for the consideration of the "Greater Harrisburg Navy." There should be along the "Front Steps of Harrisburg" during the summer season two or three trained guards to look after the girls and boys who are using the river now more than ever before.

There is much for this new association organized for the development of the Susquehanna basin to do and already the various committees are hard at work upon the matters referred to them.

Alliances of the Hughes supporters are being formed all over the country and these organizations are enrolling most of the Progressives who had not previously become identified with the Republican party. Why not make it unanimous?

AN OUTRAGEOUS TAX

THE most astounding and outrageous development in the history of the liquor business in Pennsylvania has just come to light. In their fight against prohibition the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association has announced, through the national president, Neil Bonner, that there soon will be levied a tax on all men with whom the liquor dealers do business, and thus will be raised a large fund to combat the prohibition movement.

The idea is to deduct 1 per cent. of all purchases from the bill and put this amount into a general campaign fund. It is to apply to merchants, druggists, supply dealers and every class of trade patronized by the retailers. The amazing letter follows:

> The Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, in common with retail liquor dealers' associations of other States, has adopted a discount stamp system, the purpose of which is to afford our friends whom we patronize an opportunity to help our cause by contributing in an equitable manner toward a fund to be used (in legitimate ways) in protecting and defending our business against confiscation by State and national prohibition. This stamp proposition contemplates a voluntary contribution of 1 per cent. discount—a penny on each dollar—from invoice prices, on goods sold to the retail liquor trade, this amount to be deducted from bills and invoices and discount stamps to the amount of such contributions to be attached to bills and invoices when payment is made either in cash or by check. The proceeds of such contributions are to be turned into a general fund to be used for the purpose aforesaid. For the purpose of illustrating this discount stamp system, subject to your approval and consent—now and in the future—we have deducted 1 per cent. from your invoice herewith and have attached discount stamps to the amount of the deduction, and are pleased to hand you herewith our check in payment of the net amount as shown by the invoice. If the deduction from this invoice is not entirely satisfactory in every way, we will thank you to so notify us, and we shall be pleased to refund you the amount. Manifestly, our interests in this campaign against prohibition, which is continuously harassing the liquor industry and aims at its destruction, are mutual.

In other words, the liquor dealers place themselves on a par with the government as a tax levying power. They propose to tax all businessmen for the privilege of trading with them. The tax is to be "voluntary," but it is not difficult to understand that the merchant who declines to be robbed of a cent out of each dollar will be soon on the blacklist.

The liquor business thrives on the money that should be spent otherwise. The grocer, the dry goods man, the clothier, the milliner, the automobile dealer, the ice man, the coal man—all men who deal in commodities of the home are robbed by the liquor traffic. Every penny that is spent for "booze" should go into some other line of trade. Yet for the purpose of piling up a fund with which to stem the rising sentiment of prohibition these same liquor dealers propose to tax the very man whose business they are injuring.

This proposed liquor tax is dangerous in the extreme. If a tax on sales to liquor dealers, why not one on gasoline buyers to fight the government's antitrust suits, or on white paper purchasers to prevent the government from interfering with that trade, or on sugar users—or on any one of a dozen commodities.

Let merchants accede to these outrageous demands of the liquor men and there will be no end to the "taxes" that will be assessed against them. It is about time that the government takes a look into this new form of private taxation. The thing is next door to blackmail. If the liquor dealers are so anxious for campaign funds who don't they contribute themselves—heaven knows their profits are higher than those of most other businessmen in these days of close margins.

Good for the Governor! He is going to do just as might have been expected in the matter of inviting tourists into Pennsylvania through proper State publicity.

Sir Roger's soul, like that of John Brown, "goes marching on."

Thanks, Mr. Demain, you are a gentleman and a good forecaster.

TELEGRAPH PERISCOPE

—"Austrians fall back on both wings," says a news dispatch, which leads to the belief that they may soon be flying.

—Even a single man can lead a double life.

—"Women love some wickedness in a man," says Lillian Russell, and we arise with the rest of the chorus to remark that she always gets it.

—Emperor William is complaining because the allied campaign is designed to carry the war to German towns and villages to "the peril and undoing of our helpless women and children," which is a thought that didn't seem to bother the Kaiser when he marched through Belgium.

—Some of these days a Harrisburg policeman is going to arrest a burglar, and then there'll be a surprise party at the Mayor's office.

—After looking over a number of the bathing girl pictures in the resort catalogs we arise to remark that we don't blame the sharks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Mr. Hughes's acceptance speech is a disappointment to the President's supporters solely because it is so unanswerable. They are reduced to the old already worn-out and threadbare cries that he is the candidate of the hyphenated enemies of Americanism and that he does not tell President Wilson what he ought to have done.—N. Y. Sun.

Does not the price that England has paid for unpreparedness make any impression upon American ultrapacifists?—N. Y. Sun.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

T. Philip Terry, the American whom experienced travelers say has out-Baedekered-Baedeker in the guidebook field, is coming to be regarded as a stormy petrel in his chosen career After years of careful preparation, he had scarcely issued his "Handbook of Mexico" when the present revolution broke out in that distracted country, and tourists' travel was abandoned. Wishing to get as far away as possible from the scene of his unrequited labors, he turned his attention to the Mikado's Empire, where he had lived for ten years or more. Three and one-half years of diligent work there enabled him to issue his present book, "Terry's Japanese Empire," but no sooner was it on the market than the Great War, in which Japan is involved, broke out. Dazed, but still hopeful, he turned his attention to China, and was rapidly bringing to completion a guidebook to that huge republic when the uprisings which followed the accession of Yuan Shih Kai to the Dragon Throne disrupted interior communication. At present he is reading peace literature at his home in Hingham, Mass., and is said to be perfecting a plan whereby upon receipt of a retainer from harmony-loving governments, he will abstain from writing a guidebook of the country and thus remove at least one active possibility of their becoming entangled in a costly war!

"Tish," Mary Roberts Rinehart's best known character, promises to make almost as many friends when she appears in book form, as she has done through her career in the magazines. The advance orders for the book, which will be published by Houghton Mifflin Company, in August, have necessitated a second printing, bringing the total number of copies up to 25,000.

Governors Dig Roads

Farm and Fireside, in discussing good roads, relates how Governor Major of Missouri, and Governor Hodges of Kansas, put on working clothes and helped to build good roads. It says:

"In working clothes and with proper equipment, Governor Major and Governor Hodges were foremost among the laborers, helping to make bad dirt roads into good dirt roads.

"It was at a banquet in Kansas City shortly before Missouri's first good roads days that Governor Major bantered Governor George H. Hodges, of Kansas, and Governor Lee Cruce, of Oklahoma, to come to Missouri to see good roads built. Governor Hodges agreed to come if Governor Major would furnish the overalls. Major accepted the offer on condition that Hodges work after he put on the overalls. Governor Hodges not only came and worked, but he started good roads days in Kansas, which have been continued since his term of office expired.

"'I would rather,' Hodges reclared, 'see more money go into the permanent construction of roads and less into battleships and things of that sort. Let's bring it right back to Kansas. Let us begin the construction of a great permanent system of rock roads all over the United States, uniting every capital and every city of consequence in these United States of ours.'"

The Lesson of the Primary

(Kansas City Star)

The voter who sought to discharge his party obligations today by helping to select the best men who are candidates at the primary election had an object lesson in the absurdity of the present elective system. He found the names of three or four candidates for some twenty-eight principal offices. Many of the names were unfamiliar to him and many of the officers he perhaps had never heard of. When the ballots are counted it will be found that thousands of voters did not vote on many of the candidates for these lesser places.

It is obvious of course, that the system of making mere administrative offices elective tends to the advantage of machine politics and to the disadvantage of efficient local government. It is impossible that the voters should by this hit or miss method succeed in picking the best men or that there should be responsibility anywhere for the performance of the officials who owe their election to this kind of a lottery. To fix such responsibility all these minor offices should be made appointive, and the appointive power would be responsible to the people for the conduct of the men appointed.

WHAT THE ROTARY CLUB LEARNED OF THE CITY

[Questions submitted to members of the Harrisburg Rotary Club and their answers as presented at the organization's annual "Municipal Quiz."]

Who is the Superintendent of Streets and Public Improvements? His term? His salary? What departments are under his direct supervision?

William H. Lynch. His term, two years. Salary, $2,500.00. Departments over which he has direct supervision: Highway, City Engineer and Public Works.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Governor Brumbaugh's sudden departure from this city yesterday afternoon following a series of conferences with heads of departments about replacing men not in political favor with others who are aligned with the Governor and his friends has not relieved the tension which has prevailed at the Capitol since Private Secretary Ball began making up the "beheading list." The Governor had planned to remain here until to-morrow, but decided to spend to-day in Philadelphia in conference with friends. He denied reports that his coming here was prompted by fears of a railroad strike or difficulties over the National Guard.

It was expected that the Governor while here would name a successor to Colonel John P. Wood, commander of the First Cavalry, now at El Paso, as a member of the State Industrial Board. The colonel is not in favor because of opposition to child labor and other policies of the administration and as his term was up in June he is a "holdover." The Governor has not reappointed Forestry Commissioner Robert S. Conklin, whose term ended some time ago, which is attributed to his displeasure with Congressman W. W. Griest.

One of the things which was expected was the appointment of someone to the managership of the State Insurance Fund at $7,500 per year. The impression has been that W. J. Roney, Jr., of Philadelphia, had the inside track, but Albert L. Allen, the assistant manager, and Paul N. Furman, of the Bureau of Statistics, are also in the race, with the always present possibility of a dark horse.

Taken altogether, the Governor's visit has stirred up no end of political excitement at the Capitol, and as he is believed to have approved some removals, there are some gentlemen looking for "pink slips."

—While Secretary Patton was getting Governor Brumbaugh's sanction of the invitation to Professor J. G. Sanders, of Wisconsin, to become State zoologist as successsor to Dr. H. A. Surface, the orchard growers' association of Lancaster county was yesterday passing resolutions of protest against Surface's removal. The Governor left the city without giving much heed to the Surface protest or demand for a hearing and will not return from Maine until long after August 15, when the term of Dr. Surface will end. The Philadelphia Inquirer to-day makes editorial protest against the removal of Dr. Surface.

—It is understood that Professor Sanders will be here about the end of the month and will assume direction of the work of the bureau. Dr. Surface has not announced any further plans, but members of the Commission of Agriculture are wondering what he will do next.

—Mayor Armstrong, of Pittsburgh, has approved the action of Director Swan in coping with the strike situation among the city's street and park workers. Swan "fired" them when they refused to work for what the city offered.

—Mayor Kitts, of Erie, yesterday broke ground for the flood prevention work in that city. There was considerable ceremony and many prominent men attended.

—The Philadelphia grand jury today started in to hear about the gambling, of which there must have been considerable, judging from the reports which have been going around.

—The Philadelphia Record to-day says: "Frank J. Gorman, for years secretary of the Keystone and other antimachine parties, and for two terms a county commissioner at $5,000 a year, has been appointed registrar of the Bureau of Water at $2,400 a year. He succeeds Joseph A. Carlin, who resigned to enter business in Cleveland. Gorman was selected as the personal appointee of Mayor Smith, who had previously considered his name for the position of superintendent of the Bureau of Charities and chief of the Bureau of City Property. The appointment at this time is regarded as a recognition of D. Clarence Gibboney, who gathered the evidence for the tenderloin raids at the instance of the mayor. Gibboney and Gorman remained in control of the old Keystone party remnant until its death with the last municipal election, when Gorman was defeated for re-election as city commissioner. Gibboney has been pressing Gorman for consideration by the Smith-Vare organization machine since the election. Gorman will have to observe the formality of a civil service examination to gain a permanent appointment."

—The action of the Progressive conference at Indianapolis yesterday in deciding not to have a ticket will probably lead to numerous withdrawals of men now candidates on Washington tickets throughout the State. The Democratic machine men, who had counted upon keeping the third party movement alive in order to complicate district elections for their own ends, were bitterly disappointed to-day and lost no opportunity of saying so. The withdrawal of Washington district candidates which is being reported from the Capitol is sad news for South Broad street and Market Square.

—Democrats in this section are still sore from the wallop handed to the Democratic national program by Senator Penrose on Wednesday in the Senate. The Senator pitilessly showed up the Democratic extravagance and the failure to provide adequate defense.

—The fact that in spite of the snorting and carrying on here a few weeks ago by the third party men who objected to the course of the Colonel they did not send any spokesman to the Indianapolis conference is regarded as significant. John C. Parker, of Louisiana, spoke for Pennsylvania. All the ginger appeared to have been used up at the conference held here. Not even the new noisy Dauphin county third party crew spent any money for fare to Indiana.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

By Wing Dinger

Dear reader, it occurs to me
There's something we should do
That would mean much relief to us—
I'll put it up to you.
At this time of the year, when we
Need coin with which to go
Vacationing, tax bills come due—
Which means a double blow.

And frequently the surplus fund
Won't stand the double strain—
And we must give vacation up,
Which causes us much pain.
So why can't we together get
And ask the powers that be
To change the tax-due date so that
'Twill suit both you and me.

I think we could enlist a host
In trying to achieve
This consummation which the strain
On each one would relieve.
Of course, it wouldn't do at all
To name December, for
That's Christmas month, which taxes all
Our exchequers full sore.

I don't know just what time of year
I can suggest, but if
We get together and put up
A fight that's mighty stiff,
It may be that the powers that be
We will completely rout,
And they'll decide that 'twill be best
To cut all taxes out.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

NOW TO PUT UNCLE SAM ON THE MAP

—From the Baltimore American.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

IS LOCAL OPTION A MORAL QUESTION?

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Harrisburg Aug. 2, 1916.

In order that the writer may not be misunderstood, it is stated at the outset that he is not opposed to local option; but, on the contrary, is ready to vote for it. It may be a debatable point with him whether it is a constitutional method of dealing with the liquor question. Eminent lawyers have always held that the provision of the constitution which says, "The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly," prohibits the delegation of such power in every form to the people. Even the Supreme courts of nearly a dozen states, including that of Pennsylvania, have so decided on other local option measures. But as the people seem disposed to assume such power until the Supreme court specifically decides otherwise, all are willing to acquiesce, and to advocate, or to oppose, local option on the liquor question on its merits. Yet it must be conceded, that he who believes it to be unconstitutional will have justification in voting against it. He would be sustained by Judge Cooley, who says, "One of the settled maxims of constitutional law is that the power conferred upon the legislature to make laws cannot be delegated by that department to any other body or authority."

What is local option? It is a species of referendum. It is a method of legislation by which the people vote, not to confirm an act of the legislature, but to decide whether or not a particular act shall be operative in a given area. It thus transfers legislative authority from a representative body to the voters at the polls. That this is political action is beyond dispute, according to all recognized authorities on the subject. Whenever a question at issue is to be decided by the people, for the people, and to be enforced upon the people, it is political. There is compulsion, and not moral suasion, in every act of the General Assembly, or enactment by referendum. There is a sword sheathed in every statute. Local option on the liquor traffic refers to the sale or furnishing, and sometimes also to the manufacture and importation, of intoxicants. Governor Brumbaugh has said, "The country Local Option Law will enable the people to decide for themselves by their own votes whether or not license for the sale of intoxicants shall be issued in the several counties of the State." Men are to be forced to abandon the sale of intoxicants. It is the voice of authority which speaks, and not the voice of persuasion and of reason. It is also a question of the best public policy, which involves other than moral reasons. Indeed, neither in the Brooks High License Law of 1887, nor in the Local Option Bill of 1915, is there a solitary hint at any moral element or consideration. Neither in the nineteen sections of the former, nor the six sections of the latter, is there one word about temperance. Reasons for or against either are left to the individual voter. The Brooks High License act has this title: "To restrain and regulate the sale of vinous and spirituous malt of brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof." The Local Option bill relates entirely to the granting of license to sell intoxicants. Nothing about the use or the drinking of them as a beverage. The question thus not only pertains to the science of government, but it concerns the very administration of government in this one particular. It is an important part of the functions of government, consisting of the enactment and the administration of law. It thus conforms to the best definitions of what is political.

Now, government, or politics, does not directly concern itself with what is moral or immoral in itself. It does not submit a proposition to the vote of the people because it is morally right. It is too far removed from heathenism to seek to determine by popular vote who shall be its gods. Politics concerns itself with the administration of public affairs and the enactment of laws in the interest of the peace, prosperity and safety of the State. Incidentally some these measures may have a strong moral element, as politics in its better sense is a brand of civil ethics. So with Local Option. It is approved or opposed, not because it is morally right or wrong; but as a measure of public policy for the safety, prosperity and welfare of the people.

Let the issue be made clear, and freed from all ambiguity. Local Option is only one among the three prevailing methods of dealing with the sale or furnishing, the manufacture and importation of intoxicants. The other two are Prohibition and License. The latter is Prohibition with exceptions. Local Option gives the voters the privilege of choosing between the other two in given units. And in either case the law relates exclusively to the sale or furnishing, the manufacture and the importation of intoxicants. The use of these liquors as a beverage is not involved. Accepting the Scriptures as the ultimate moral standard, it must be admitted that the excessive use of intoxicants is morally wrong; the moderate use is not. The Bible is not a prohibition book; the Koran is. No one can intelligently and honestly base such extreme total abstinence views as were entertained by the aquarians of the early Christian centuries upon the Bible. Methods of restraining and regulating the sale and furnishing of intoxicants may differ. Hence, men of high moral standing are found on both sides of all methods of control and regulation. Some favor one method rather than another because, though not absolutely the best, yet it produces the best results. They can conscientiously say, as did Israel's God on reviewing the legislation he had given his people: "Wherefore I gave them also statutes that were not good, and judgments whereby they should not live." But all systems of governmental regulation of the liquor traffic are legislative and political. They necessarily imply a more or less elaborate system of regulation, inspection and control which interferes with the moral liberty of the citizen. Local Option, the writer assumes, is at present the best method. Yet it has its defects. These in some instances are of so grave a character that many sincere, conscientious citizens are opposed to it. They even claim that the "greatest of its defects is its rotten basis as to morals, where its presumptuous elective system appears most audacious." That "Local Option, as a principle, is the ignoring of the moral in law." The prohibitionist, therefore, regards it as a wicked thing to vote for Local Option. Perhaps the best method of regulating, or of abolishing, the liquor traffic remains to be solved.

But in contradiction of what has been here stated, it is contended that Local Option is in the interest of public morality. Nevertheless it is not before the people as a moral issue. For the elector it has a moral element in it. So has every queston on which any moral agent may be called to act. There is a moral element in street sweeping. One man does it very immorally. Others do it as service to God. Even the question of the coinage of silver at 16 to 1 had a moral element in it. The voter, hence, needs to consider whether Local Option is morally right or wrong. He must also ask whether as a measure of public policy it is a wise method of dealing with this great problem. Will it abolish more and greater evils than it will foster? Will it promote the public welfare, give increased efficiency, insure greater safety to life and property, and eliminate other evils? No conscientious voter can avoid these questions on this or any other subject upon which he may be called to act. Upon these questions he will need all the light he can get. Not the guidance of authority, but the light of authentic facts and of truth. And even then men will differ in their views and opinions on the question of Local Option. Men of all religious faiths, and no faith, will with like honest hearts be on opposite sides. Neither priest, nor preacher, nor politician can dictate a man's course.

As a political question Local Option rests on political grounds, and upon their merits it must be decided fearlessly, but with due regard to the moral considerations which should ever be present with the conscientious voter.

While Local Option is necessarily political, it nevertheless is non-partisan and non-religious in its character. It should also be free from all the artifices, tricks and frauds so frequently characteristic of political campaigns. The "purloining" of votes, the raiding of parties, the deceptive appeals, the king of ecclesiastical and ministerial authority to ensnare the unwary and to coerce the timid, and kindred practices are too Jesuitical to be approved. So must all false logic be discountenanced. To say that Prohibition, and therefore Local Option, "is popular assent to the divine law, and expresses the consent of men to the rightness of that law and willingness to keep it," is, as Job virtually puts it, "lying for God." It is also true, that "Local Option would sit in a higher than Moses' seat." The end does not justify the means, as the practice of too many would lead one to believe. While, therefore, advocating Local Option, it is well to be charitable; nay, rather to be just and fair, to those who oppose it, and never to consent to do evil that good may come. All laws, and especially Local Option laws, must be the outcome and expression of the free will of the people. To be effective any law must have behind it the deliberate judgment of the people, and not be the result of the influence of a small percentage of minds of a higher class to give impulse to the rest, and thus control and regulate their exercise of the elective franchise. In such a case the re-awakening of contrary impulses will again make them dominate over the higher, and make the law a dead letter. Thus the latter end will be worse than the former.

(Signed) EUDIA.

Evening Chat

"Three-fourths of the counties of the State are enforcing the dog license law and are affording real help to farmers and sheep and cattle raisers and there is no reason why the others should not do likewise," declared Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, the State game commission secretary, to-day. "The State has required dogs in the boroughs and in the townships to be assessed and licensed the same as in the city and there are men who would be glad to pay the license fee if the authorities would bestir themselves. The point is raised that the act is unconstitutional, but the attorney general's department has ruled otherwise and we have a united demand for the enforcement of the law which will do more toward helping sheep raising than any other from the farmers, the State Grange and other organizations. You will find that farmers who have raised sheep for years declare that stray dogs are the worst enemies of cattle. The license act will not only enable people to spot unlicensed dogs, but also bring in revenue. What many object to is the fee to be paid constables for killing dogs. But if dogs kill sheep they cost the county money just the same. I look for the time to come soon when every dog, whether city or country owned to be licensed and it will be a lasting benefit to everyone owning sheep or interested in game propagation."

* * *

Officers who are on recruiting duty throughout the State report that in spite of good wages and good positions quite a number of men who have served in the United States army or in National Guard organizations are applying for re-enlistment. Some of the men who have been recruited have served in the very country in which the Pennsylvania Guardsmen are stationed and are very particular as to what organizations they are assigned.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, which has just celebrated its one hundred and thirtieth birthday, has the unique distinction of preserving its name in all that period. In an editorial on the subject the Pittsburgh organ of Republican principles says: "John Scull, the founder, dedicated The Gazette, three years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, to the service of the people, to the promotion of their and the country's welfare. It is a matter of greatest pride to the publisher of The Gazette Times that in all the years since then, while its circle of readers ever has grown, its sphere of influence ever has widened, through all the vicissitudes of change and development, there has been no departure from that primary purpose of The Gazette. This newspaper, begun as a weekly, has been published continuously for 130 years and always has borne that historic title, the name given to the very first attempt at newspaper publishing, the ancient Peking Gazette; hence synonymous with newspaper. In the course of its growth and development The Gazette absorbed other Pittsburgh publications. For a time it was known as The Commercial Gazette; now it is The Gazette Times, but the honorable lineage from The Gazette of John Scull never has been broken. Only one other newspaper in the United States has a similar record of continuous publication under one title, the Chronicle, of Atlanta, Ga."

* * *

Decisions of the Dauphin county court in State taxes which have come up in the last few years have been almost uniformly sustained by the supreme court, according to well-informed lawyers and the clarification of the law on Commonwealth taxes in the last decade has been followed with the greatest interest. Pennsylvania's revenue from corporation taxes is constantly growing and there are few of the items which furnish it which have not been reviewed as far as law is concerned by the Dauphin county judges.

* * *

S. B. Elliott, who was yesterday reappointed a member of the State Forestry Commission, is one of the best known men in forestry in Central Pennsylvania. He is the senior member of the commission and is one of the first men to become interested in preservation of the forests by Dr. J. T. Rothrock, the father of Pennsylvania forestry. Mr. Elliott is about eighty, but spry and travels about on wagons and bad roads without any more fatigue than if traveling on a railroad. He is keenly interested in the movement for auxiliary forests and is one of the most valuable members of the commission, seldom missing a meeting. For years he has been prominent in Jefferson county affairs.

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Terence Boals, of Boalsburg, who organized and equipped the machine gun company which it is proposed to add to the First cavalry regiment, is an enthusiastic outdoors man. He belongs to a wealthy family and is much interested in defense matters. As he organized the company his friends would like to see him made the captain.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Voris Auten, one of the new trustees of Bloomsburg school, is a judge of Northumberland county.

—Robert Swan, director of works of Pittsburgh, is personally directing the campaign against city department workers who struck because refused an increase in wages.

—E. F. Printz, Reading manufacturer, is again head of the cycle accessories trade association with which he has been identified for years.

—S. C. Long, the Philadelphia railroad man, is at the seashore for a brief stay.

—Nathan Snellenberg, prominent Philadelphia merchant, has gone to Western national parks for a visit.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg manufactures steel plates for Western oil tanks?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

John Harris headed a company of Revolutionary soldiers raised in this county.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

THE REASON.

Why did Maude break her engagement with Jack?

Because the engagement had broken him.

NOT ENTIRELY A FOOL.

Did Jones lock the stable door after the horse was gone?

Certainly, there was another horse.