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E. J. STACKPOLE, Pres. & Editor-in-Chief
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GUS M. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1918

As to the burden, be content to bear it, until thou come to the place of deliverance; for there it will fall from thy back of itself.—BUNYAN.

BETTER THAN GERMANS

THE manner in which American troops, the first time under fire, met and repulsed with great loss the German "shock" troops sent against them sends a glow of pride and a feeling of confidence throughout the nation. It is true that we lost brave soldiers, but no war has ever been conducted without casualties on both sides and we must expect greater and greater losses as the action develops on our front.

All indications are that a picked body of the very best German troops available were thrown at the American trenches, the aim being to clean them out and strike terror to the remaining Americans. The result must have something of the escaped effect, for the Germans who opposed the murderous fire of the Americans left their accoutrements and weapons for the most part in the trenches they had invaded and scurried back like frightened rabbits. The American soldier has proved his superiority over the German even under circumstances greatly favoring the latter.

Mayor Keister has scored another popular hit. He can do nothing more practically beneficial than to make the coming summer a record-breaker for War Gardens in Harrisburg.

ENGLISH LABOR'S AIMS

HARRISBURG people will learn a lot about English war aims and after-the-war program at the meeting in Chestnut street auditorium next Saturday evening at which British Labor Commissioners to America will speak. This gathering should be attended not alone by laboring people. Men and women of every walk of life should be present. Issues that will reach far beyond the war will be discussed. English labor is standing loyally behind its government. English labor sends a message to American labor, urging it to back up President Wilson in this crisis. But the English workmen more than that. They come with a thought for the improvement of the working people of Great Britain when the war shall have ended in an allied victory, with the hope and belief that it will find an echo on this side of the Atlantic. The promise is held out everywhere of a new world after the war—a world in which the masses shall have a greater share in the world's goods and better opportunity for well-being and happiness than ever before. The workers of the world—both those who labor with their hands and those who work with their brains—are going to save the world, and very properly they will demand a larger part in the administration of its affairs, after the victory shall have been won. This need not mean Socialism, but it will mean just that if intelligent employment methods are not made universal. Industrial leaders must put their houses in order, and it is for them as well as for laboring people that the English commissioners bring a word of instruction, for England is much farther along with a most remarkable after-the-war labor program than most people in this country know. Granted that the proposed radical reconstruction program of the British Labor Party is in some respects experimental and in others perhaps impossible of realization, there are many points of similarity between it and the ideas advanced thinkers in this country have in mind for the United States, when the world has been made "safe for democracy." This need cause the ultra-conservatism no alarm. There is nothing in it approaching the ideas of either the I. W. W. or the Bolsheviki.

It was Charles M. Schwab, explaining what he meant when he declared that after the war the world will be ruled by its workers, who said to an audience in South Bethlehem, the other day: The aristocracy of the future is not going to be made up of people born to position and control through purple lineage and wealth, but by people who work. And I here want to correct the misquotations of my remarks that have been made on this subject before and to correct impressions formed. I meant by "the people who work" not only those who work with tools and machines, but those who work with hearts, brains and hands in any form. I regard myself as a worker. It will not conform with the standards of the future to have the enterprises of the world directed by any others than those who work. Justly should such people rule. And no theory of mine could be so ably expounded as by the people of this community who have supplied the men, not one of them born with a silver spoon in his mouth, who are today responsible for the Bethlehem Steel Company. When the war is over capital and labor will be much nearer than before the war was started. Brain workers and manual laborers will have a more equal voice in affairs. There will be plenty of opportunity for individual advancement, but not quite so much chance of the exploitation of one class by another. If all of us conduct ourselves properly and are liberal and tolerant in our views, there will arise in America a true democracy, a country in which all shall really have an equal chance, and where happiness and well-being shall be a universal guarantee for the citizen who does his part honestly, manfully and well. England has been in the war longer and has thought more along this line than we in this country have. That is why it is important for workers of all kind to hear what the labor commissioners from Great Britain have to tell us. Coal is to be reduced fifty cents a ton, but we're not so much interested in the price as in whether or not there is going to be enough to meet demands. EDUCATING BOARDS THAT school boards generally do not fully understand the objects of a democratized education, that they are too busy with politics and with details of business administration to pay proper attention to the higher duties of directors, is the indictment of a committee of which Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania, is the ranking member. The striking report of this committee was the feature of last week's conference of educators in Atlantic City, gathered there to discuss war work and the revision of the school system to meet the highest ideals of the nation following the war. Says the committee: In many localities a fine spirit of co-operation between the officials of the school system and the active members of the teaching profession has always existed, but there has been no national movement to organize the lay leadership constituting the boards of education. The purpose of this study is to give the public education a broad way and for the purpose of co-operating with the professional forces so organized. Attempts to organize associations of members of Boards of Education have frequently been made upon a State basis; in fact, some dozen or more organizations have been organized in Pennsylvania either as sections of the State associations or as separate organizations. The history of these organizations shows that they have been short-lived, that they have been animated by no great common, all pervading purpose and that their efforts have been directed along the lines of detail of school administration. This committee does not believe that the best thing that can be done for the public education is to have a permanent victory for the democracy of this great standard-making nationality of ours. The crisis in our revolution is even now upon us and this committee believes an intelligent lay leadership of public education can be a potent factor in reconstructing the public school system of the country to meet the great needs that are every day more and more apparent to the professional forces engaged in education. An organization of Boards of Education upon a national basis with such an end in view, animated by such a vision of usefulness and of service, and constituted as a co-operative parallel to the reorganized National Education Association, proposed by the Committee on Re-organization of the National Education Association, would be immeasurable service to the Nation and to civilization. Generally speaking, these criticisms are fair, although of course, there are notable exceptions. But, if school directors do not measure up to the ideals of trained educators who give their entire time to study and practice of the subject, the fault is not entirely theirs. The public has been all too prone to put the school director at the bottom of the election ticket, along with ward constables, precinct assessors and judges of elections. Too often the candidates have been mere pawns upon the political chessboard. Not infrequently they have been the creatures of school furniture or textbook representatives. More frequently they have been just plain office seekers, intent upon making the school board a stepping stone to something higher. Occasionally there is a director who is well qualified to serve and is doing so for pure love of the school system. Harrisburg has had such and it also has had the other kind. And for these latter the voters and the taxpayers have themselves solely to blame. If the public were as much interested in the election of high-type men to the school board as it is in seeing men of big caliber chosen as superintendents, supervisors and teachers, there would be no such criticism as this special committee has offered. In the long run, public office administration is just as good, and never any better, than the public in-

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Judging from the manner in which the candidates for the State Chairman Joseph F. Guffey, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination is being swayed by many men who are not members of the Pennsylvania Democracy and flayed by men who do not participate in the conferences of the boss, it would seem that the use of the Pittsburgh Daily Worker as a manager as camouflage had been detected or that a goodly number of Democrats want National Chairman Joseph F. Guffey to be elected out in the open and either announce or renounce candidacy. Guffey's candidacy has not satisfied the prohibition element of the Democracy, some of whom would like to run Ex-State Treasurer William H. Berry, and it has irritated the Old Guard faction which remembers how Guffey acted toward his uncle, Col. James Madison Guffey, and the rest of the old leaders, while the machinists feel that there should be a man with a greater command of ready cash. The next move will probably be a concentration of fire on Washington, so that the word will have to come from the White House, as it did four years ago, for McCormick to take up the burden and be a candidate. Meanwhile great reluctance will be expressed to support him.

Death of Senator William C. Sproull's father prevented announcement of his candidacy this week. The Senator's friends are getting ready for the campaign for the boom in Philadelphia, and it is expected that William I. Schaffer, the noted Delaware county lawyer, will be in charge. The plans for the Sproull candidacy will take the Senator into many counties.

All of to-day's Philadelphia newspapers give considerable space to the charges of John M. Noble, formerly a Philadelphia city engineering official, that Senator Vare was paid \$74,000 on his claim for the Pennsylvania Public Ledger. The Public Ledger calls the statement "a bombshell" and the Inquirer charges that record was "a concoction." The Press says it was "a shock" for Vare. All of the newspapers give considerable space to the Senator's denials. The Philadelphia Record, an engineer "crooked" and asserts that the whole business was "framed up" in a political plot. Attorney General Brown, declared bluntly to the newspapermen that the whole thing was "a lie." The North American today assails Senator Vare for failing to keep South Philadelphia streets clean.

Much comment has been caused in state newspapers by the nomination of Max Leslie and other Republican leaders in Allegheny county, will fight any effort to have the Republican party declare for the nomination of Congressman Mayor William A. Magee and Leslie are reported to have buried the hatchet.

The Philadelphia Ledger to-day gives much space to the Capitol Hill move to get signatures for O'Neill petitions and says that the alternative of not getting signatures is loss of jobs. —Easton papers say Calvin F. Smith, an Easton lawyer, will be the Palmer choice against Congressman H. J. Jones in the congressional nomination in the 26th district.

Philadelphia Judges in license court this week have not established a rule for early closing, which it was hinted would be done. In coal region counties the usual procedure seems to be followed in heeding the pleas of the miners for an annual struggle with the question and so is Perry.

The Altoona Times says "it is not likely that Congressman John M. Rose will be opposed for renomination. It says O'Neill petitions are being circulated in Blair county. The media and Congressional Republican Party, two of the largest in Delaware county, last night endorsed Senator William C. Sproull for Governor.

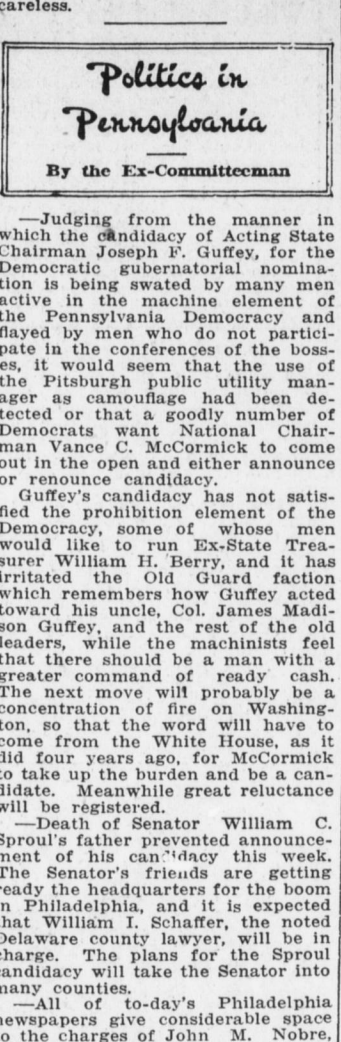
Schuylkill county is to the front in to-day's newspapers. The Lost Creek election board judge is being tried and the Mayor of Pottsville has refused to recognize the election. —Representative Wade H. Merwine, will run again. He will have "dry" opposition.

Lehigh county's two most interesting members—Representative G. J. A. Miller and A. E. Rinn, will be candidates again. Ira T. Erdman, who represents the Lehigh Valley district, will buck Senator Horace W. Schantz for the Senate. Schantz was the first Republican ever elected to the House from Lehigh and his friends say he will do it again.

In discussing the situation in regard to the candidacy of Acting State Chairman of the Philadelphia Record, the really big Democratic newspaper, says: "There is little doubt that before they conferred with other Democrats last week both National Chairman McCormick and National Committeeman Palmer felt that Mr. Guffey could be used to some advantage in the campaign for Governor. Democrats generally, however, gained the impression that the Pittsburgh leader was under favorable consideration largely upon the theory that he had the money necessary to finance a campaign, and that he might be induced to become a candidate and take a gambler's chance of securing the worth of his investment in campaign only on the possibility of a split in the Republican ranks large enough to insure the election of any man on the Democratic ticket. The Philadelphia Record, however, has taken a different view. It is said that Colonel Guffey has been disclosed, and that the Germans, with an eye to possible future wars, have been making a study of geological maps and the occupied territory in neighboring countries.—From the Scientific American.

SOMEbody IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE

By BRIGGS



Soldier Songs

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord; He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible quick sword. His truth is marching on. CHORUS. Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah! His truth is marching on. He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat; He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat; O be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant my feet. For God is marching on. Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc. In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me; As He died to make men free, while God is marching on. Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

LABOR NOTES

Women ambulance drivers in London wear steel helmets for protection against flying fragments of aero bombs. It is the aim of Watertown, N. Y., to have every school child in the city plant a war garden of his own. Demands of the house carpenters of Vancouver (B. C.) have been accepted by the employers, and the men receive \$5 per eight-hour day. International Bricklayers have assessed each member \$2 per year to look after men who have gone overseas from Canada and the United States. Ontario (Canada) Department of Agriculture suggests that threshing machines carry a full crew of men instead of farmers depending on neighbors. Officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders report that for the month ended January 10, 316 new members were secured. Assistant Secretary of Labor Post says there is absolutely no necessity for the importation of laborers from Mexico and China. Virginia will utilize convict labor to supply wood fuel in an attempt to relieve the coal pressure. A large number of organized bakery plants at Cincinnati, Ohio, have voluntarily raised wages \$2 a week. The United States Department of Labor is planning a national registration of women available for farm work.

NO HYPHEN

The author of this poem is a teacher in the New York public schools. Her parents are Czechs from Prague, Bohemia. The piece first appeared in the magazine "School." It is said that Colonel Roosevelt, after reading the poem, sent a note to the author in which he expressed his appreciation and a wish that the poem might be read in every schoolhouse in the country. To these broad shores my fathers From lands beyond the sea; They left their homes, they left their friends To breathe an air more free. To their hearts an air more free, With customs strange and new, Buy my heart knows just one dear flag, The Red, the White, the Blue. Columbia, to me thou'st been A mother fond and true; My heart's best love and loyal trust, I gladly give you. Let others sing of native lands 'Far o'er the ocean's foam— The spot where floats the Stars and Stripes Shall ever be my home. There is no hyphen in my heart; It can't be cut in two. O, flag of bars and silver stars, I've given it all to you. —Josephine M. Fabricant in School.

GERMAN GEOLOGISTS

In his residential address to the Vesp Club, Dr. A. Strahan, F. R. S., stated that German geologists began three years ago to make geological studies of their army organization. A geological staff was created under the direction of a professor of the University of Greifswald and put to work on the western front, where its advice was utilized in connection with the laying of field railways, the water supply of the army, the examination of marsh lands, the finding of road metal, and protection against landlides due to gunfire. It is said that much more extensive use was made of geological maps than has thus far been disclosed, and that the Germans, with an eye to possible future wars, have been making a study of geological maps and the occupied territory in neighboring countries.—From the Scientific American.

LETTERS TO FARMERS

By F. R. STEVENS

Agricultural Director, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce

A great many of our farmers are becoming more thoroughly discouraged at the labor situation. In a recent meeting of a thousand farmers, resolutions were passed demanding that every bushel of grain or quart of milk flows, the food supply is so serious that the women are preparing to work on the farms. I am not certain but that business institutions of the towns and smaller cities must close their places of business for a portion of the day and go out on the farms to take a hand. There are a great many such who know how to do farm work and while they may not be able to work all day, as they did at the time they love to brag about, they can help a great deal. The time calls for the utmost effort of every American. The opportunity of planting will not occur again until the spring of 1919, before this history and possibly our future happiness will be determined. Now is the time to act.

Politics and Health Dept.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, whose death is widely lamented, was the founder of the Department of Health as it exists in Pennsylvania to-day. There had been a health organization before, but it was the Department of Health Commissioner, to be sure, but it was run by a secretary and it had little power or influence. Not until the Legislature made ample appropriations and enacted drastic laws and Dr. Dixon was put at the head of the new department to organize and control it, did Pennsylvania as a State give much attention to health matters. It has now a modern department due to the untiring labors of Dr. Dixon. Administrations at Harrisburg came and went, but no Governor ever thought of removing the Commissioner. Could he have lived on, no future Governor would contemplate it. He was not enter into his politics did not enter into his scheme. What Governor Brumbaugh has in mind, regarding Dr. Dixon's successor, we do not know. He has appointed temporarily to the position, Dr. B. Franklin Royer, who has been Chief Medical Inspector and virtually the head of the department during the Commissioner's illness. The Governor may place Dr. Royer in permanent command. He may appoint someone else. He may continue to make a shambles of the hand the whole question over to Senator Sproull, who, in all likelihood, will be the next Governor. Whatever may be done, one thing must be kept steadily in mind—the freedom of the department from politics. Bring politics into it and the great organization, now regarded by every sane man as an example of efficiency, would lose its character and part with much of its usefulness. The model organization would retire from its proud position at the head of State health departments and sink into the oblivion that has been the fate of so many similar organizations in other states.

Jap Shipyards Speed Up

The Canadian trade commissioner at Yokohama states in a recent report that Japan is launching upon a shipbuilding campaign which will involve the construction of 250 ships a year. He states that at the end of last September there were in Japan 112 shipbuilding slips owned by forty-two firms. In each slip a ship of 1,000 tons can be built. This is more than three times the number of ships Japan owned before the war. Many more are also building, and twenty-four slips are expected to be completed before the end of the war. When all these berths are put into full operation, subject to a supply of steel and iron materials, Japan will be able to build more than 250 ships, aggregating 1,000,000 tons yearly.

How to Be Happy in Winter

As to be a fish, freeze solid in a cage of ice and let the rest of the world worry about coal shortage and loss of wages.—From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Von Hindenburg says he will be in Paris by April. Heaven help him if he's caught.—Savannah News. The Russian revolution is nearly a year old and you'd hardly know it for the same baby.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

FOR THE RAINY DAY. Jones is around borrowing money again. I thought he had plenty of money. So he has, but he wants to keep it. State Librarian Thomas Lynch Montgomery, who last birthday yesterday, had a number of very pleasant experiences. However, one telephone message gave him a jolt. "Hello, Mr. Lynch," said a woman. "I'm a newspaper reporter. I want the State Librarian's office." "This is it," answered Dr. Montgomery, in his blandest, birthday tone. "What's in this story that the State Librarian is dead?" "Dead?" remarked Dr. Montgomery. "You don't mean it. Well, I'll tell it. It's a long story, but it is for some time, but I don't want it to get out."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Leonard Replogle, the former Johnstown man who is in charge of steel purchase for the government, is a great believer in looking up his friends and the terror of clerks and others who make incorrect statements. —Major John O. Kinter, of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, has been placed in charge of the army hospital at Markletope. —The Rev. Dr. John Royal Harris, active spirit in the Dry Federation in Western Pennsylvania. —The Rev. Kark Grannon, new auxiliary bishop of Erie, was for years rector at Meadville. —George R. Wallace, prominent Pittsburgh lawyer, is making daily speeches for War Savings.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg is furnishing sausage for army camps? —HISTORIC HARRISBURG. Paxton creek used to be lined with brick and wood yards 100 years ago. Almost everyone owned a yard of some kind in that section. —The Stamp of Success He bought a little thrift stamp, then he bought a little bond. And next he bought a house and lot. Beside a lily pond. He bought a piano and a diamond ring. A silver and a portable garage to keep it in. He also bought a city block, a yacht, a limousine. With two twin chauffeurs up in front. Dolled up in Russian green; A railroad and a factory. And steamship line, for so. Do fortunes in the U. S. A. From Little thrift stamps grow. —Minna Irving, in New York Sun.

A SURE WAY.

"What's the surest way to get rich." "Spend less than you make."

DISAGREEABLE.

"I never talk back to my wife." "How disagreeable you must be at times."

AD FINEM

—By Jean Brooke Burt. When it is over and the Great Cause won, Then you can say how hard it was to go. We two together, underneath the sun, Alone on some far hill where swallows blow. But now there is no time for talk, just deeds Of sacrifice, made glorious by us all. We will be brave for one another's needs. Answering dry-eyed the country's call. We will be wise, my Love, not for the end. When you must leave me, not for love, for now I know our hearts flame as one fire, and blend as one. Like mist that gathers at a steamer's bow. We have had days together, you and I; Memories of these lie fresh with me. So when the hour must come to say good-by, Remembering, I will be brave to part. When it is over, if you come to me, Your clear eyes kind with knowledge of the fires Of battle-fields, God grant we two will see Peace, and the waiting dreams of our desires.

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Evening Chat

Officials of the State Board of Education have undertaken an inquiry into the chances of the State being able to secure for its permanent School Fund, royalties or taxes on coal which may be taken or dredged from the beds of streams of Pennsylvania. The subject has been discussed for years, and the authors of the school code incorporated a provision that the Fund should be given all receipts from escheated property and sales of State property and products. The revenue from the Forestry preserves has been a big factor in increasing the Fund and revival of coal dredging on an extensive scale and prospects of some mining in rivers has brought up the question again at the Capitol. In the last few weeks a project has been advanced for municipal taxation of coal dredged from the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers, and borings along the banks. It is probable that when the streams are within the class known as navigable highways that the matter may be referred to the national government, while the state end will be placed in the hands of the Attorney General's Department for advice.

Preliminary reports coming to the State Department of Agriculture are to the effect that in many townships peach trees have suffered severely from the extremely cold weather of this winter. The department's tree inspectors have been directed to tender advice to owners of orchards which have been affected, so that trees may be treated and made to produce. "The biggest service the Arkansas Food Commission has been able to render the people of that state," said Walter M. Ebel, publicity director for that body, during a visit to Harrisburg on this city yesterday, "was to teach the farmers of the Northern part of the state how to make cornbread. We believe we have devised the best recipe for this bread there is in the farmers' hands. If any of my old friends who have grown up in Arkansas, or who have lived in Arkansas, would like to have a copy of the recipe I would be glad to forward it to them from my office in Little Rock."

Mr. Ebel brought from Washington, a most encouraging message from Food Administrator Hoover for timid persons who may fear the war will lead to starvation. "No, such thing as starvation for us," Mr. Hoover, told the food delegates gathered here for a noon luncheon, "years of the war. But," and the administrator laid stress on the point, "our people will have to reconstruct their diets. That constitutes a square meal and the way to use less of wheat and more of corn and other meals. It is not at all a matter of going hungry, but of making a good meal of any one kind of food meet the supply."

An endless day was almost a certainty for a Saturday. A storm came to the rescue, and with other volunteers, passengers enroute to Harrisburg and other points west, were packed for a long journey. When this popular train pulled out of Philadelphia, behind schedule time, it was found that four dining car waiters were aboard. The cooks were there; also the steward and one waiter. Travelers on the train that day appeared to be unusually hungry and there were early demands for a noon meal. The "cats" were ready, but the rush was so great that passengers who were to leave the train at Harrisburg, and became a waiter and a steward, helped him out in his regular duties, one taking the orders and delivering them to the kitchen. Later another waiter was secured. Those who were bound for Harrisburg and Altoona were accommodated first. Then came the Pittsburgh passengers. On the arrival of the train in this city, local waiters were sent west with the train.

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