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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1918

When all the blandishments of life are gone,
The coward sneaks to death—the brave live on. —MARTIAL.

PATRIOTIC, NOT PARTISAN

PRESIDENT WILSON must now look to Representative Kahn, of California, Republican, to lead his fight for the adoption of the administration man-power bill in the House. The division in the Military Affairs Committee is so serious that the President's bill will fail unless Republicans come to his assistance.

This will be a repetition of the situation which prevailed when the selective service bill was before Congress more than a year ago. It was a distinctly administration measure, but it was put through because Republicans stood by the President when his own Democratic friends failed him.

All good Republicans will rejoice in this patriotic response to the call upon their representatives in Congress. The President's bill was drawn by General March, who knows what he is about and it ought to go through. Republicans in Congress are patriotic first and partisan second. If they occasionally raise their voices in criticism it is because they believe there is just cause for criticism. But when the President desires supporters for a very worthy measure he invariably looks to the Republican side. This is not surprising. It is in full accord with the history of the party from its very foundation.

Germany is exacting from Russia an indemnity of $3,500,000,000, in addition to the real estate taken over under the Hun plan of benevolent assimilation. Yet the deluded Muskovites were led to believe that the Prussian highwaymen really meant what they said when they declared at Brest-Litovsk in favor of peace "without annexation and indemnity." But Ivan is learning fast his terrible lesson of German duplicity. Of the hopeless character of the present Russian Government, or lack of government, the New York Sun says:

> Whatever the United States may be about to do in Russia, we cannot afford to sanction the apotheosis of folly which would be involved in promoting or tolerating the principles or methods of the Bolsheviki. Efforts are being made every day to win for them the approval of the President. We cannot believe that these schemes have any prospect of success.

A POPULAR DECISION

THE judgment of General March that an army of 3,600,000 in France, with its "reservoir of reserve man-power" on this side of the ocean, can go through the German lines whenever it chooses and his decision to put such an army in the field will prove popular. The whole country is behind the government in its war aims. Victory and victory alone, full and complete, will satisfy the American people, but they don't want to have the bloody job on their hands a moment longer than possible. They are making war because they are intense lovers of peace, and they are therefore anxious to apply themselves intensely to the nasty task and get it over, with.

We are in much better position to increase our army to 3,600,000 men in France by June 30 of next year than we were to put a million men overseas by July 4 of the present year. Last year this time the draft was an experiment. The government did not know fully the temper of the people with respect to the operations of the selective system. Those entrusted with the vast task of raising and equipping an army powerful enough to meet the Hun had the foundations of their operating plant scarcely laid. The whole intricate machinery of war was little beyond the blueprint stage. It is different to-day. We know now that the draft law works out splendidly in practice, that the nation is solidly behind the President in his prosecution of the war and the war machine has reached the stage where those in charge have but to press the button and a constant stream of weapons, equipment and the ships to transport men and munitions issues forth.

The United States as a nation is just getting into its stride. The people believe what General March says about our ability to smash the German army next summer. Indeed, they had reached that general conclusion long before the General gave his expert opinion to Congress. They will heartily support every move designed to speed up our preparations for next year's campaign. They will give themselves and their dollars cheerfully, even enthusiastically, to that end, just as they would resent bitterly any delay of the war program.

"Kaiser and Charles arrange for division of loot," says a headline. Counting the chickens before they are stolen, as it were.

THE RICE RIOTS

IT would not be surprising to find behind the "rice" riots of Japan a rising spirit of democracy.

Ever since the war with China, the imperial government of Japan has been taxing the masses very heavily in order to maintain the vast military and naval machine with which Japan has been working out her propram as the dominant power in the East. Added to this are the very potent influences of occidental life which Japan has been at pains to introduce or which have forced themselves upon her, willy nilly. Imitating the dress and adopting the industrial and business methods of America, the Japanese very naturally came into close touch with thousands of Americans, read American literature, studied in American colleges and, perhaps, became innoculated with the germs of American democracy.

The agency which has brought the people to an understanding of their power has been the constant repressive measures of the very despotic Japanese government and the endeavor of the wealthy class to keep profits up and wages down. Social unrest has been astir in Japan for the past four or five years, but it is not likely to go at this time much farther than disturbances and protests of the kind recorded. But one wonders, in the light of recent occurrences in China and Russia, if the government will be strong enough to maintain control indefinitely without granting radical reforms and making many concessions to the aroused populace. The next five years promise to be highly interesting to students of affairs in the Orient.

The Czecho-Slovaks are almost as hard to beat as their name is to spell.

GOING TO FRANCE?

GOING to France?
No? You're beyond draft age?
That is no obstacle.
If you can get away from family or business for six months there is a big job awaiting you over there.

The Y. M. C. A. needs hundreds of men for all kinds of work. "Hut" secretaries, moving picture men, automobile drivers and repairmen, clerks, executives, stenographers, storekeepers—these and many other positions are going begging.

The Y. M. C. A., with the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. H. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the Salvation Army, is entrusted with the work of caring for the soldiers in France. Upon the efficiency of this service depends largely the morale of the troops.

But even above that consideration—which alone is vital to the winning of the war—is the thought of the soldier himself. He is making the great sacrifice and is worthy of our every care and consideration. Are you men who can get away from work or family without undue sacrifice going to let it be said after the war that our young men were ready with their lives in the nation's time of peril, but that the older men withheld even their time and energies?

The day has arrived, Mr. Beyond-the-Draft-Man, when you must decide whether this call means YOU.

Rice riots in Tokio. Japan is rapidly becoming civilized.

THE DIFFERENCE

AN obscure five-line item in the newspapers announces the fact that Richard F. Cleveland, son of former President Cleveland, has completed preliminary training at Boston and has gone to Quantico, Va., to enter the officers' school of the Marine Corps. Only that; no long account of his distinguished ancestry. No mention of the sacrifice he has made. Only the bare news that he has done his simple duty as thousands of other American boys have done and are doing, and that he will be an officer in the ranks of the hard-fighting Marines—providing, of course, he makes good in training camp. Always providing that, for there is no soft berth in the American Marines, no royal road to military honors.

That is one of the differences between the United States and Germany. The Kaiser's six sons, decorated with all manner of "honorary" degrees and burdened with unearned military decorations, strut about like peacocks safe behind the lines, while sons of free-born Americans who have held the reins of power for a day, but who have stepped aside at expiration of their terms as President, go forth in the ranks or as minor officers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the sons of other freemen from the humblest walks of life.

Former President Taft's son is in France, with the artillery, having enlisted as a private. One of former President Roosevelt's sons has been killed, and two of them wounded—all of them having responded to the call of country with the first call to arms.

The Kaiser feels dreadfully cut up over the recent allied air raid on Frankfort, but that's not a marker compared with his feelings when allied troops march into said town.

Peace stuff from the Huns has about the same effect on the American fighting man as a red rag on a bull.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

While Judge Eugene C, Bonniwell is out visiting the folks in a number of counties the chiefs of the reorganization faction of the Democratic state committee are having a series of meetings to plan against his offensive, which seems to be gathering considerable momentum. There are suspicions among a good many people that the judge is running not so much for Governor as to put the Palmer-McCormick machine into the scrap heap and the federal jobholders' union is very busy trying to prevent the calamity.

The date for the meeting of the Democratic state committee in this city may be set to-day and it is believed it will be next Wednesday, although some men would prefer to wait until after Labor Day. Meanwhile efforts will be made to round up the various state candidates, who have failed to show any sympathy with the platform committee and it is even intimated that the bosses, if they see rocks ahead, may ditch the whole plan for a meeting of the state committee.

—According to Philadelphia newspapers efforts are again being made to force J. Washington Logue off the Democratic ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The idea is that Logue is a "dry" man and if he stays on the ticket Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell and the "wets" will have to trot out a "wet" ticket which would put them into the position of running in partial opposition to the Democratic state ticket named at the same primary and give the reorganization bosses a chance to say things. Logue insists on remaining on the ticket, knowing that if he is there some of the "wets" will balk at it. The Philadelphia Record says:

"It is claimed by leading Democrats who are eager for party harmony that Mr. Logue is a candidate for incompatible offices and that he must make his selection within a short time. It is further pointed out that Mr. Logue was unopposed for the nomination for Congress in the Sixth district, while he won the nomination for Lieutenant Governor over Howard O. Holstein, of Harrisburg, by only 210 votes. The official vote was: Logue, 70,039, and Holstein, 69,829. It is further contended that in 1912, Mr. Logue won a seat in Congress from the Sixth Congressional district and that he should devote his efforts to contesting for this office."

—Some of the news in the morning newspapers is interesting from a political standpoint. In Philadelphia Senator "Sam" Salus was before the federal grand jury which is investigating draft conditions, especially regarding draft boards in the section of the city where he holds political sway. He said he was glad to answer any questions. Ex-Mayor W. F. Shanaman, of Reading, was forced to give up some sugar he was hoarding. Scranton may have trouble in keeping its fire department intact because of wages. The Luzerne county grand jury ignored disorderly house cases in spite of instructions from Judge H. A. Fuller. Pittsburgh firemen threaten to strike Saturday unless pay is raised.

—Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell is in York county to-day and will do all he can to organize his own friends, many of whom are openly at odds with certain candidates who wear the reorganization colors.

—Senator Boies Penrose will be here next Tuesday night on his way to Lebanon to attend the P. O. S. of A. convention.

Judge John W. Kephart, of the Superior Court, who is the busiest candidate for the Supreme bench since C. LaRue Munson's day, was here last night. The judge has been in almost every county in the state recently.

—At Republican state headquarters, which will be formally opened on September 3, an itinerary for the visits of the candidates to the several counties is being tentatively made up. It will be finally scheduled after there shall be a conference of the candidates in the second week of September. Meanwhile the candidates will go it alone and make such arrangements as they may see fit to meet the voters in accordance with their personal arrangements. For a number of years the annual meeting of the Republicans of Lehigh county has been attended by the Republican gubernatorial candidate and his associates upon the party ticket and there has always been a great gathering of the active Republicans of the county at this function. There will be no exception to the rule this year, when the Republicans of Lehigh will meet at Neff's on Saturday next.

——Resolutions lauding Secretary W. E. McAdoo's services as Secretary of the Treasury and Railroad Director, were adopted by the Blair County Democratic Committee Saturday. A. V. Dively, Altoona, was indorsed for Supreme Court Judge. P. J. Reilly, Altoona, was elected county chairman, John Condo secretary and D. S. Brumbaugh treasurer.

—The Philadelphia Press says in its political column, written by "The Insider:" "In the efforts to be made in the Legislature to put through a new police bill, a small Councils' bill and other similar municipal reforms for Philadelphia, the Fifth ward trial, of course, will be trotted out and exhibited again. It can be predicted pretty confidently that, as said before, the Fifth ward case is destined to go down the corridors of time as a favorite 'horrible example.' We shall hear much of it between now and the next municipal election. And probably we shall all be thoroughly sick of the name before we hear the last of it."

Telegraph's Policy Approved

[From Young Republican, Phila.]

The Harrisburg Telegraph, of which E. J. Stackpole is editor-in-chief, editorially appeals to the Republicans of Pennsylvania to favor the ratification of the dry amendment by legislative action. The Republican party throughout the country is committed to national prohibition, hence wise Republicans will follow the Harrisburg Telegraph's lead in this important movement. * * * The Telegraph has become one of the leading newspapers of the state, and very deservedly it prospers to a generous degree * * In the present instance the Telegraph renders an important service to the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

To Talk to Mine Workers

The anthracite industry is trying to do what amounts to almost a human impossibility and that is—to please everybody.

In following up President Wilson's appeal to the mine workers that they accept deferred classification; speed up coal output to the best of their ability and work the agreed eight hours to do this for the nation's needs at war and the public's urgent fuel needs, the industry will make an intensive personal output campaign with its forces now in the region.

It is the intention to see that each mine worker is personally interviewed and the situation put up to him the same as is generally done in a political campaign. There are already enough committees in the anthracite region to do this work and, where the workers do not speak English, interpreters will explain urgent necessity for the greatest possible output of anthracite. The miners of Pennsylvania are largely of foreign birth, but now Americanized to a greatter or lesser degree.

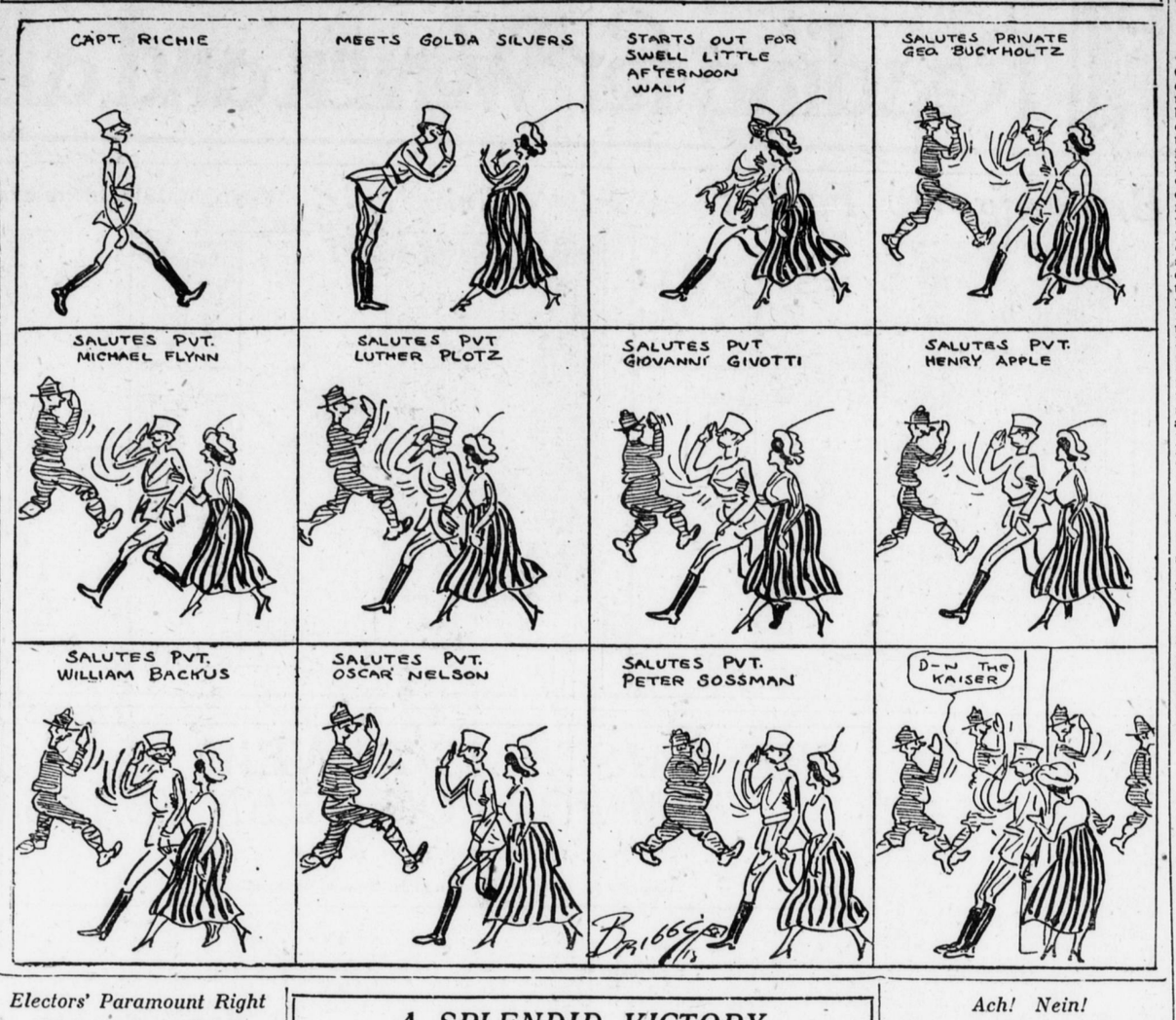
There has been education of mine workers along patriotic lines and much good has already been accomplished. The operating companies will discuss the output question in every possible way with their respective employes. A certain number will be interviewed each day.

There are many good "four-minute" men in the anthracite industry who speak all the foreign tongues in the region. These men will make patriotic talks and hope to accomplish much good.

It Happens Very Frequently

While Karl and Bill are discussing ways and means of getting out of a tight place the Allies are making it more difficult to accomplish. —Pittsburgh Sun.

MOVIE OF AN OFFICER AND A LADY FRIEND :-: -:- :-: :-: By BRIGGS



Electors' Paramount Right

[Pittsburgh Gazette-Times]

Those who regard complaisantly President Wilson's interference with the free choice by the people of United States Senators and Representatives ignore a prerogative of citizenship the preservation of which is imperative. That is the right of individual judgment as to ways and means by which an end shall be secured. If that right is denied, the right of free speech, which no American will undertake to deny, must go by the board.

In accepting the Wilsonian view that anyone in Congress who disagrees with the President is an obstructor and should be relegated to private life, supporters of the President's recent political activities stand for the indefensible theory that Congress should abdicate and the President be set up as a dictator. There is no question that the purpose of the people is to win the war, but there are, naturally, differences of opinion as to methods that should be adopted to achieve that end. It is the duty of Congress to consider bills submitted to it for action. Consideration calls for debate, for an exchange of views. Discussion brings ideas into prominence. When a vote is taken, if there has been proper discussion, the decision will reflect the intelligent judgment of the majority voting. Experience proves that usually wisdom has prevailed over unwisdom. That some members have not approved the White House program does not argue that they are obstructors or disloyal. It is not for the President to decide that they have acted contrary to the best interests of the country. As representatives of their constituents they are responsible to the people who sent them to Washington, not to the President. Whatever the autocracy we must have in time of war should be strictly limited in its sphere. It cannot properly be extended to dictation of the choice of Senators and Representatives. If it could be so extended, why hold any elections? Why not permit the President to "draft" the men who shall go to Congress and do his bidding without thought of the wisdom of their acts?

The objection of Mr. Wilson's attempted dictation to the people of several states and congressional districts is that it is an assault on our representative system. As to its excluding "undesirables" from the halls of legislation, who is ready to admit that all the knowledge of candidates is held by the President? Do the neighbors of these men know nothing of them? Is their judgment of their qualifications of no account? At least, it is their inalienable right to choose their own representatives. The President has no right to interfere with that.

A SPLENDID VICTORY

Louisiana's Ratification of the Prohibition Proposal Achieved Against Great Odds

THE action of the Louisiana Legislature on the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution is not to be regarded as meaning simply that one more State has been added to the number ratifying. It amounts to far more than that. It is, of course, no small triumph that the ratification column should receive an addition at a time of year when the legislatures of the Union are supposed to be in vacation, for every new State counts; but Louisiana's falling into line at this time takes on unusual importance, says the Christian Science Monitor, by reason of the extraordinary efforts made by the opposition to keep it out.

Agricultural as well as commercial interests were appealed to in Louisiana to save the State from coming under the influence of the "prohibition fanatics." Prohibition, it was held by the foes of ratification, would depress and perhaps destroy the State's industrial prospects. Markets for some of its principal products would be removed. The State would lose greatly-needed revenue. Taxes in communities would have to be increased to make up deficits resulting from loss of license fees. It was this line of argument that brought about a Senate tie vote and prevented ratification last May in the regular session of the Legislature.

But the great majority of the people of the State were discontented with this outcome, and the sentiment manifested against letting the question rest was not only agreeable but convincing to Governor Pleasant, who called a special session for such action as would decisively reflect the popular will. His message to the Legislature on the assembling of that body last Monday is one of the ablest prohibition documents of the times. Viewing the liquor situation in Louisiana in its relation to the country, and the liquor situation of the country in its relation to existing world conditions, the Governor pronounced the submission of the amendment to the States an act of patriotism and sound statesmanship. He did not, he said, believe that Louisiana was ready for mere state-wide prohibition, for the reason that the percentage of its population opposed to prohibition is too great for a proper enforcement of a state law to that effect, but he presented an unanswerable argument in favor of ratification in these words:

"In so far as nation-wide prohibition is concerned, the United States is ripe for such a policy. More than 80 per cent. of the territory of continental United States is already "dry," and about 70 per cent. of the nation's population live in "dry" territory. She (the nation) is therefore in a position to secure the approximate enforcement of prohibition laws."

The Legislature was properly impressed by this logic. The contention that prohibition in Louisiana could not be enforced was left without a leg to stand on. Other States now wavering, or likely to waver hereafter, will see the force of the point that, having the power of the national government behind it, prohibition must prohibit.

The action of the Louisiana Legislature therefore is not only a victory for prohibition in the ordinary sense; it means a triumph for the doctrine of nation-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment.

THE HALLOWED FLAG

By J. Howard Wert

[The subjoined poem was published in the Telegraph October 8, 1904. At that time it was copied by many papers in the middle and western states. The present seems an opportune time for its republication with the addition of a stanza commemorating the American heroes now in France.—J. H. W.]

Our flag more than one hundred years
Unfurled 'mid storm and sun,
The flag the tyrant hates and fears,
Shall never be undone.
Stand by the flag while life remains,
For it man every gun;
Beneath its folds, on battle plains,
Our Union grand was won.

CHORUS

From sire to son, the flag hand down,
And follow where it waves;
Unsullied be its fair renown,
Hallow'd our heroes' graves.

God bless our flag of stripes and stars,
Proud symbol of the free;
No stain its dazzling record mars,
Honor'd on land and sea;
From eastern waves to western strand,
Forever may it be
Emblem of freedom pure and grand,
Symbol of liberty.

We'll ne'er give up our flag of fame,
God speed its onward way;
Accused be the hand or name
That e'er disowns its sway.
Beneath the starry banner's sweep,
Waiting the judgment day,
Four hundred thousand heroes sleep
Who fell before "the gray."

Honor the flag of Brandywine,
That flew o'er Lundy's Lane,
Whose added glories brightly shine
Beyond the tossing main;
The charge at San Juan it led,
Manila's land—lock'd bay,
Beheld its splendor folds outspread
Where Dewey urg'd his way.

And now on Europe's battle lines,
Amid the cannon's roar,
The starry flag in splendor shines,
Whilst rings, from shore to shore,
The welcome of our valiant sons,
Pledged to maintain the fight
Against the Kaiser and his Huns
Till victory crowns the right.

Holy with memories pure and grand,
Hallow'd with blood and tears,
In triumph, o'er our favor'd land,
Wave on a thousand years.
No freeman but would gladly die
Where bright our flag appears;
And prouder yet we'll kiss the sky
After a thousand years.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

"Pennsylvania Dutch," that curious combination of German, English and Yankee, which since Revolutionary times has developed in parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, is going into the discard. For more than a century it has been growing just as languages always grow, with use. It has corrupted words, made words, created forms, one might say a grammar of its own. It has not, it is true, produced a literature. But it has been the speech of a considerable number of persons in their homes. It long since ceased to be recognizable as German, and English it never was. In it, students tell us, are mangled German, English, Welsh, French and even Gaelic words.

"Pennsylvania Dutch" has been the dialect of those German disciples of Peter Menno who came to America, some of them in pre-Revolution days, seeking religious liberty and political freedom. Some of these went into Ohio during Revolution days, others into Canada, some as late as Civil War days. Their religious beliefs contributed to isolation. And they were largely an agricultural people.

Now the word has gone forth among the Mennonites that it is no longer patriotic to speak "Pennsylvania Dutch," and as fast and as thoroughly as possible these unbelievers in war are discarding the speech of childhood and home associations. The task is not an impossible one to them, since all or nearly all of them have had some experience in the common schools. From among them 8,000 young men have gone overseas to fight the oppressors of their ancestors and the barbarians who threaten their own liberties.

The banning of "Pennsylvania Dutch" is an impressive object lesson to all Americans. Let's all resolve to speak English.

Another Souvenir Soon

The Huns are advancing backward to Hindenburg's line. And even that the Allies will be taking presently as a souvenir of old times. —Baltimore American.

Two Classes of Women

In this country the women are divided into two main classes—those who don't believe all their husbands tell them and those who haven't any husbands.—Indianapolis News.

Ach! Nein!

When the Kaiser declares that "every German must fight for the fatherland" he isn't thinking of Friederich Wilhelm, Wilhelm Eltel-Friedrich, Adelbert, August, Oscar and Joachim von Hohenzollern. Nein. —Erie Evening Herald.

U. S. Specializes Too

By the time the Prussians get a few more dinges in their military vanity they will stop sneering at others who are giving them lessons in their national specialty.—Exchange.

All in Sport

One thing about a flat-wheeled car is that it gives the passenger a suggestion of what the rider of a trotting horse endures in the name of sport.—Pittsburgh Sun.

Another Foch Drive or Two

About the only place German rulers seem to be popular is in Germany, and the time is coming when they won't be very popular there.—Erie Dispatch.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

AROUND AND AROUND.

You waltz beautifully Mr. Brown. Where did you learn?

I practiced with a revolving door. I find that better than a chair.

HELPS A LOT.

You can't travel on wind? Still, it is very useful in automobile tires.

SURE.

1st Bug: What is it?

2nd Bug: Why I think it must be the great white way we've heard so much about!

AT THE BANQUET.

I don't like that girl's idea of wit. She says she ate next to nothing.

Where's the harm in that?

She ate next to me.

WOULD BE HARROWING.

I wonder why we seldom see a roman running department tore?

A woman could never bear to part with all those bargains.

Evening Chat

It is a matter of comment about Capitol Hill that some of the boroughs within sight of the dome of the State House, have been the most backward in the Commonwealth in co-operating with the state in obtaining improved highways where it is the unfortunate lot of state main highways to be on the line of borough streets. And to-day it was stated by one of the leading officials connected with road administration that there was small chance of any improvement being made this year, even if the municipalities did present a belated agreement solely because the labor and material situations were getting beyond reach. People at the Capitol, and many in Harrisburg, too, regard the attitude of the boroughs lying at the gates of Harrisburg as most regrettable. This city leads the whole state in number of miles of paved streets and radiating from it like the spokes of a wheel are splendidly maintained state highways. But on the highways are some few miles of borough streets which are a crime. For months State Highway Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil has been writing letters to authorities of Paxtang, Steelton, Camp Hill, Penbrook and other places urging that they avail themselves of the cash in Father Penn's hands to join with the state in a "fifty fifty" contract for improvement. Now the state appropriations are commencing to go down and the prices of material and labor to go up and nothing has been done except draw up some ordinances and mark time. The marking of time has gone on until it has been a waste of time. There are probably more people traveling by automobile into and out of Harrisburg now than ever before and their expressions regarding the bumps on some of the borough streets before they reach Harrisburg asphalt would scorch this page.

* * *

The Elmira Star-Gazette has voted "Bob" Hoy the best-natured man in that stirring community. The Star-Gazette set out to find who was an A1 man in good nature some time ago and it is interesting to note that the former Harrisburger beat out the mayor, Ex-Congressman J. Sloat Fassett and some other luminaries. The newspaper says concerning the matter: "Judges of unquestioned integrity, whose honesty has been tried and not found wanting but who, for obvious reasons, wish to remain unidentified, have reached a decision in this column's contest to determine the best-natured man in Elmira. Carefully weighing the merits of the many suggestions sent in, giving consideration to every little detail that might have a bearing on the extremely important subject, they arrived at the conclusion that, of all the good natured men of which Elmira may justly boast, Robert W. Hoy, manager of the commercial department of the Elmira Water, Light and R. R. Company, is just a little better natured than anyone else. And so 'Bob' Hoy is hereby crowned Elmira's best-natured man."

* * *

Miners in the Lykens Valley, who have long been noted for the patriotism and many of whom are staying back to dig coal unwillingly, say that in their opinion one of the reasons why coal is short is due to the failure of the railroad authorities to furnish the cars. The same story is told in Schuylkill and Luzerne counties and it is common talk in the coal regions that a lot of blame is being placed upon mining communities which belongs on railroad authorities in charge of car distribution. In the Lykens Valley the men say that they have not had the car supply which they could fill. It does seem strange that Harrisburg, the county seat of a county noted for its splendid coal and within forty miles of where it is dug, gets so little of it. Lykens coal can be bought in New York and other places, but it's hard to find any in Harrisburg. In normal times hardly any gets here, and government running of the railroads has not improved matters.

* * *

Men who have been following up Major W. G. Murdock's "work or fight" order in its relation to conditions in Harrisburg express the belief that it will not trim out as many people here as imagined. In the first place Harrisburg is a railroad town; then it is a manufacturing town; then it is an official center with a good bit of very necessary business going on. There has been such a demand for men in the purely essential lines in this city for a year that the number of men engaged in work which comes under the ban is not as large as believed. Of course, there are some who will have to get new jobs and it is up to the local draft boards to administer the law.

* * *

Among the appointments of officers in the army is that of Charles D. Brady, of Pittsburgh, to be captain and quartermaster. Mr. Brady is a native of this city and son of Mrs. Sarah A. Brady, 1629 North Front street. His brother is Frank J. Brady. Captain Brady is well known to many Harrisburgers and has of recent years resided in Pittsburgh where he is an architect and has been active in home defense and similar movements.

* * *

It does seem odd that after a winter of unprecedented severity and everything icebound for weeks that the supply of ice for this city should run down. There are a dozen or more big icehouses in what we may call the Harrisburg district and most of them are cleaned out. Even the giant buildings at Ellendale Forge are about empty. In Cumberland and Lebanon counties the same situation is said to prevail. Perhaps people hereabouts have been depending too much upon the capacity of the mechanical ice plants.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Commissioner John S. Rilling is in Pittsburgh where he is to hold hearings for several days.

—Highway Commissioner O'Neil makes it a practice to ride over a different road to Harrisburg almost every time he comes here.

—William C. Truxal, the Somerset company captain captured by Germans, is a Franklin and Marshall graduate and a Somerset lawyer.

—General A. J. Logan will have charge of work of drilling drafted men in the Pittsburgh district.

—R. W. Gardiner, the Allegheny county fuel administrator, is lambasting the national railroad authorities for not furnishing enough cars.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg shipments have jumped in the last year beyond what was expected in five?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

General Sullivan came here during the preparation of his expedition against the Indians.