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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918

Men who live for self never succeed in satisfying self, or in quite satisfying anybody else; men who live for others in Godlike unselfishness, have joy themselves while giving joy to others.

—HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL.

VINDICATED

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR MECK now admits what was apparent to all fair-minded citizens from the very first, that William Jennings was without blame in the matter of his purchase of No. 2 buckwheat coal last spring for his home at Duncannon.

Mr. Jennings has been vindicated, but he has suffered injury at the hands of a careless administrator and a vicious newspaper. It seems clear that Mr. Meck was simply an unconscious tool in the hands of the newspaper; that he unintentionally and unwittingly was led into the trap set for him. The humiliation to which he has been subjected should be a lesson to him and to fuel and food administrators everywhere. The oath the administrators take upon assuming office provides that they shall not make public any of their investigations until the individual or firm in question has been proved either guilty or innocent of suspected violations. Had the Perry county man observed this rule and declined to discuss the Jennings case with representatives of a newspaper bent upon assailing Mr. Jennings, he would not now be in the embarrassing position in which he finds himself.

Mr. Meck, no doubt, will be more careful in the future, but the Patriot will continue its old, old game.

Who will be the next victim?

Congratulations, General Pershing, and here's wishing you many more of 'em—both birthdays and drives.

PRESENT!

THE registration yesterday of the military strength of the United States between the ages of 18 to 21 and 31 to 46 was accompanied by patriotic enthusiasm throughout the country. When the Kaiser and his blood-thirsty associates hear of the mobilization of the strength of the United States for the final crushing of the German menace they will cease their yawping about a "negotiated" peace and begin to think more in terms of unconditional surrender. That is going to be the finish, whether they realize it now or later.

From President Wilson down, the American people are determined that the licking shall be thorough and that there may be no doubt on this point such representations are bound to be made as will be understood even in the stolid minds of the Hun.

From every quarter overseas comes the demand of the men who are doing the fighting that there shall be no compromise, now or hereafter; that the authors of this war and their dupes as well shall be punished adequately for their crimes. General approval has followed the suggestion that there shall be an international court-martial before which shall be tried every brute responsible for the nameless atrocities that have startled the world and made the German a hated name wherever decency and righteousness and a sense of justice prevail.

After this war women and children will be respected as never before and men will have a higher appreciation of their responsibility and obligation to society. Our own men are bound to come back stronger and more upstanding than ever and their minds will have been divested of many of the puerile things with which, perhaps, they went away. But those who remain at home must also realize their own obligations and the responsibilities which rest upon all who are endeavoring to keep the home fires burning.

President Wilson must appreciate the earnest desire of his fellow-countrymen to uphold his hands in the demand for a proper settlement of the war when the time comes to talk peace. This is not the time. When the German horde are on their knees will be time enough to discuss how they shall be treated and not before, and the quicker they get into their heads an adequate conception of the spirit of the American people and the determination of this country to use force and still more force, to the end that there may be no recurrence of the untold horrors of the last four years, it would be folly to talk about peace. Germany has invited all that is coming to her, and, twist and squirm as she may, the rod in pickle will be used effectively when the Stars and Stripes wave from the imperial palace in Berlin or the roosting place of the Hohenzollerns at Potsdam.

We wonder if the German high command has discovered that we really have a big army in France.

OUR ANSWER

OUR answer to the untimely peace proposals of the Kaiser is a bat over the nose administered by the American Army under General Pershing to the German forces at St. Mihiel.

The plea for a German peace, which would leave most of the spoils of the war in the East to Germany and her great military machine still more or less intact, came as Wilhelm believed his armies safe behind the Hindenburg line and in position to stand off a further advance by the enemy with some degree of success. This had been looked for by the allied diplomats, and we had been forewarned and were prepared. The peace talk went in one ear and out the other, and if it made any impression at all it was that the Kaiser knows he is beaten and is trying to save himself and his armies from utter annihilation.

But what the Kaiser and his military leaders did not expect was yesterday's smash by Pershing. That puts another face on the matter. Instead of settling down before the Hindenburg line for a winter of waiting, the Americans have hit the German forces in a sector long quiet, but where success will give Foch his supreme opportunity to the north, while Pershing is knocking at the gates of Metz, the great German stronghold, the capture of which would be the first step toward opening a new and short road to the industrial provinces of Germany.

The Pershing drive is in its early stages. Its net result cannot be forecast at this time. But it is big with possibilities and it has knocked the Kaiser's peace drive off the first pages of the newspapers and relegated it to the discard of stale and unimportant developments.

That the Lord will provide is as true as it ever was, but the Food Administrator is now on the job to regulate the size of the provision.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

AIN'T it awful, Mabel, the way Judge Bonniwell flays the heavenly twins who boss his party and who have repudiated him because he first repudiated them? He actually accuses Vance C. McCormick, the National Chairman, and A. Mitchell Palmer, the Pennsylvania member of the National Democratic Committee, of many intolerable and awful things, including incompetency, party wrecking, selfishness, office broking, political crookedness and corruption and a lot more of the same sort.

And yet we have been told over and over again that these gentlemen were the very paragons of virtue and that they were only interested in the regeneration of Pennsylvania.

Doesn't Judge Bonniwell know that politics is adjourned?

There are a few preachers here and there who have the foolish habit of insisting that their particular ideas of pastoral activities back onto the siding the war work of the community. We shall not be surprised to hear of a little talking back from the pews as in the days agone.

GRACE BEFORE MEAT

God save our splendid men,
Send them safe home again,
God save our men;
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous;
They are so dear to us,
God save our men.

THAT is the stanza the Harrisburg Rotary Club sings as grace before meat at its weekly luncheons.

It is the Rotary Club's way of observing what somebody has named the "war angelus"—the minute for prayer which has become part and parcel of the daily life of many communities throughout the country since the war began.

It expresses the wish that is foremost in every heart. No man can voice the sentiment and not do so prayerfully. It is not a song alone; it is of itself a prayer borne of the tragedy of the war. It ought to be chanted in public gatherings everywhere. More than that, it ought to be a daily household petition.

Auditor General Snyder is one of the old-fashioned Americans who doesn't believe in doing a lot of paternalistic things because some bureaucrat imagines that every hunch is a chunk of wisdom. He also believes that there are a few rights which still belong to the people, and while these will stand for a lot of half-digested government theories during the war, they will insist upon a showdown after the struggle.

Scranton plumbers have demanded an increase in wages; getting ready for the freeze-up season, we suppose.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, nominee for governor in spite of the bosses of the Democratic state machine, has replied to the indictment of his candidacy by National Committeeman A. Mitchell Palmer and the notice to appear before the state committee here to-morrow by letters to members of the committee informing them that he will not come here and that he intends to remain on the ticket. As Bonniwell owes his nomination to the Democratic voters and won by a decisive majority in a fair fight, for which he was congratulated by Palmer, there is no way the state committee can throw him off the ticket. The chances are that the meeting to-morrow will be marked by much passionate oratory and repudiation of Bonniwell, together with hard feelings and positive evidence of another row for control of the Democratic state machine.

The Democratic state leaders look for a large attendance. They are all coming and they want to make it as impressive as possible. The meeting will be held at noon and to-night the big chiefs will be brandishing their tomahawks around the Market Square windmill.

—In his letter the gubernatorial candidate indulges in some additional attacks on Palmer and opens fire on State Chairman Lawrence H. Rupp, barely elected to office a week. In winding up he says: "Do you gentlemen of the state committee feel that a pledge-breaker is an augury of honorable campaigning, or that the man who writes that he is Palmer's intimate was put in the chairmanship to complete the plot which these unhorsed leaders so shamelessly planned? I deny respect to a committee so ruled and constituted. Your further action under the Palmer lash will only serve to place those of you who aid him in the dishonorable class of Maneer, Lebo and Wagonseller. Your repudiation will come from your neighbors and associates."

—The Philadelphia North American to-day sums up the situation in this language: "Judge Bonniwell will not attend the ceremonies incident to being read out of the Democratic party at Harrisburg to-morrow. He said so yesterday, and he has not insisted upon his twenty-one friends in the Democratic State Committee, headed by Webster Grim, being present at to-morrow's denunciation meeting to 'protect his platform.' In stating that he will not face the Palmer-controlled committee at Harrisburg, the judge does not refrain from permitting his bitter feeling toward National Committeeman Palmer to creep into the letter. However, he made it plan that he will not withdraw his candidacy. As the Democratic committee has no means of ejecting him from the ticket, he will remain, but without any support from the state committee."

—The judge's chief newspaper backer, the Philadelphia Record, says in part: "Letters and telegrams were received by the nominee from Democrats and independents in all parts of the state congratulating him upon his reply to the Palmer charges. It is understood that loyal state committeemen will call upon the national committeeman to retract his allegations at to-morrow's meeting. Congressman Arthur G. Dewalt came here from Washington yesterday, and following a conference with Judge Bonniwell it was rumored that Pennsylvania Congressmen will shortly hold a conference to discuss Palmer's betrayal of his party. The Congressmen are said to take the stand that their chances of re-election are greatly endangered because of the treachery of the national committeeman.

—While Democratic state headquarters is still camouflaging the situation in regard to railroad men being candidates for Congress or Legislature, it looks as though it will be a case of quit jobs or nominations even for Democratic machine men. While at Altoona Director General McAdoo is quoted as saying:

"It is especially important while the emergency created by the war lasts that railroad men shall have no interests other than railroad work. The order does not involve the invasion of the rights of any one. It leaves men free to express their opinions and to vote their sentiments but a man cannot actively participate in politics and do his whole duty as a railroad employe at this time."

—Gifford Pinchot, one of the Roosevelt Progressives who espoused the cause of J. Denny O'Neil in the last primary election for the Republican nomination as Governor, has come out for Senator Sproul. He makes his position known in a statement sent out yesterday which reads as follows: "The Republican voter who did not support Senator Sproul in the primary election is now confronted with the fact that the Governorship will go either to him or to Judge Bonniwell. Under these circumstances the choice for me at least is easy. Senator Sproul stands squarely for the national prohibition amendment. So do I. Judge Bonniwell stands squarely against it. With me this reason comes first and is conclusive. Senator Sproul has committed himself definitely in favor of peace after victory, in favor of beating the Germans first. I would not vote for any man for any office who was not, for this must be the last great war, and there is no other way to make it so. Furthermore, Senator Sproul's ability and his great experience with legislation will stand him in good stead not only in the ordinary duties of the Governorship, but especially in the great problems which Pennsylvania must face and solve after the war."

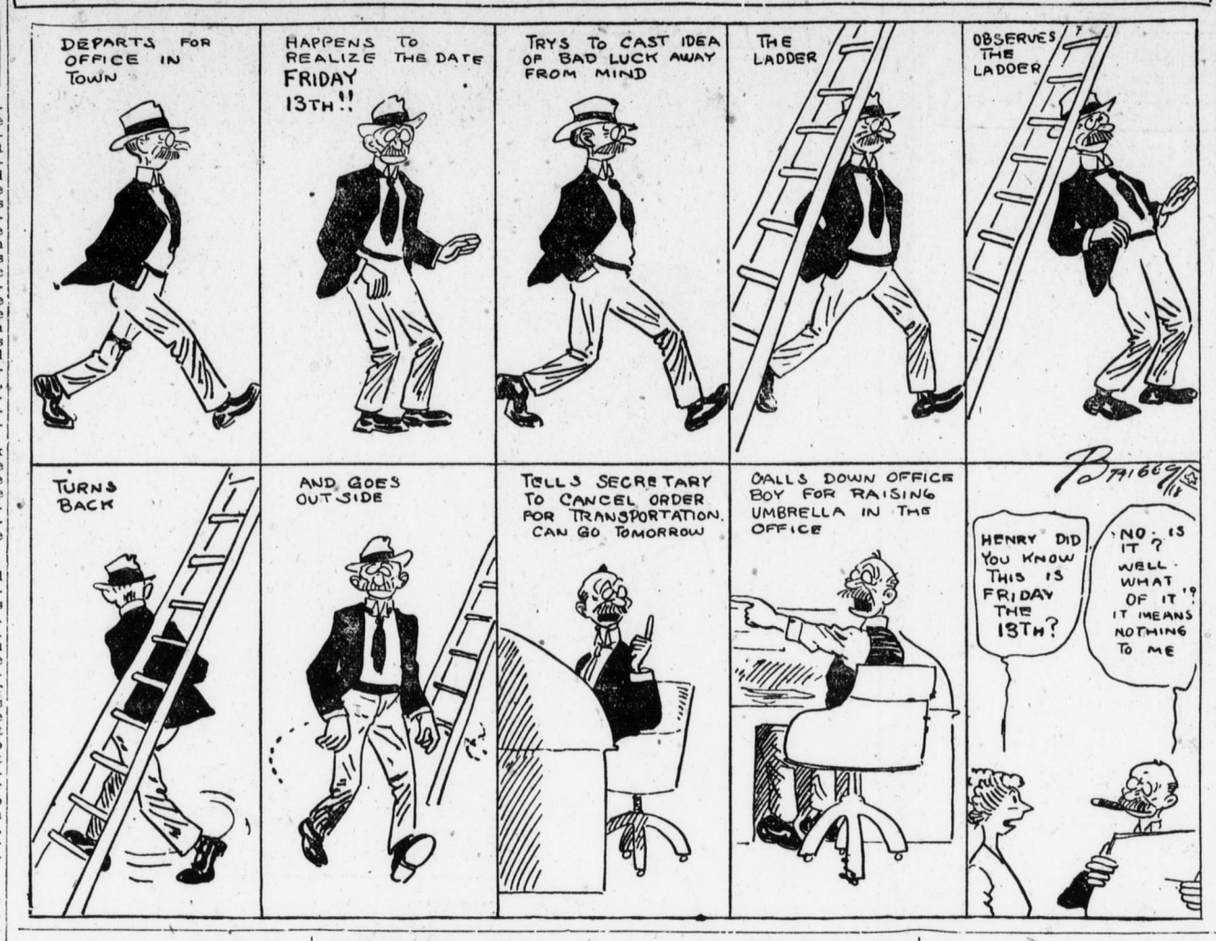
—Philadelphia's Twenty-first ward electors yesterday filed in the office of the Philadelphia Prothonotary a petition to pre-empt the party name Fair Play as the political appellation for the party with which they are affiliated, with other electors, in that ward. This is the first local preemption and gives right for next year.

TECHNICALLY CORRECT

One of the Y. M. C. A. workers in France, in a letter to a friend here in Los Angeles, tells of an auto-truck driver connected with the red triangle who was never seen without a box conspicuously labeled "tools." Finally one day an inspection officer halted the truck and asked: "What's in that box. It's labeled 'tools,' but every time you have to make repairs you get tools from under the driver's seat."

The young man opened the box and took from it several tin plates, knives, forks, skillet and a coffee pot. "Cooking tools," he remarked, laconically, and threw his lever into the high.—Los Angeles Times

MOVIE OF A SUPERSTITIOUS MAN -:- -:-:- -:- -:- :-: By BRIGGS



ADJOURNING POLITICS

(From the Philadelphia Press)

It is very apparent that the statement that "politics is adjourned" already needs revision. Disloyalty and indifference are adjourned, and patriotism is stronger than any party line. The first thought of the nation and its people is the triumph of America. Minority hampering of the Government in the prosecution of the war has not been adjourned, because there was none to adjourn. The few obstructionists, now relegated to the background, bore no party credentials, spoke for no party, and have been disavowed by the party to which they previously adhered. No part worthy of the name to-day invites or accepts the allegiance of any citizen who is not all American in mind and act.

"Politics is adjourned" can never be true of a nation that is governed by the people through the medium of political parties. These parties are inseparable from the life of the nation and from its steps. To abolish them is but to substitute the rule of personal government and of the absolute variety, which violates every principle and precedent of representative government. Any strife for partisan advantage amid the anxieties of war or any opposition designed to delay and hinder has been discountenanced by the Republican minority since the struggle began. Party lines were submerged, both in Congress and without, for the united defense of national rights.

In the settling of domestic policies there will be and there must be politics, unless popular rule is to be abandoned. Democratic party politics have not been adjourned during the war period. The Democratic organizations are working with the industry and the fervor of a Presidential year, together with the army of Democratic office-holders. There should be equal activity on the Republican side. There is no call to cast aside party organization, or diminish party endeavor.

No party has had a monopoly on patriotism or loyalty since the nation began, else the Republic had failed long ago. The Presidency is not an issue this year. But the control of the next Congress is the issue, and the Republican party is the best fitted to solve the problems to come, because the errors are not theirs, and they are called upon neither to apologize nor defend.

If the Indian Knew

The average Oklahoma Indian is more interested in oil royalties than in current events. Recently a locally well-known Indian came into Ardmore to cash his quarterly check, and on being approached for a Red Cross contribution asked:

"What for, Red Cross?"

Red Cross work was briefly explained, and the Indian came back with another query, "What war?"

"Why, the war with the Germans," was the answer. "Didn't you know America is at war with the Germans?"

"No," replied the Indian, "How long?"

The situation was explained at length, and after studying over the matter the Indian said:

"Too bad! Know um, yesterday, could help heap. Two Germans by my place, hauling well-rig. Could kill 'em easy."—Everybody's Magazine.

Good Example

A Pittsburgh German killed himself when he heard the German Army was being beaten. Here's hoping others who feel the same way about it will follow his example.—Detroit Free Press.

LABOR NOTES

Janitors of Winnipeg, Canada, have organized.

Workers in Germany's chemical industry average $1.24 a day.

New Brunswick, Canada, passed a health act providing for examination of plumbers and regulations of barber shops, factories, mining and lumber camps.

The British Boilermakers' Society is now considered blackleg-proof, the membership exceeding 75,000, practically 100 per cent. of eligibles.

A union of timber workers has been formed at Antigo, Wis.

It is expected that there will be a drop in the average attendance at the London (England) schools this year of 11,000 owing to removals on account of air raids.

Purge Our Population

LAST month we considered the advantage of sending back bodily to Germany those willful spirits whose actions and utterances were so flagrant our government has been forced to intern them for the duration of the war. It might be added that failing to do so, and turning them loose again in our midst, they, impenitent, will still cherish those same un-American ambitions, with a resentment added by reason of their imprisonment.

But why should we single out or restrict ourselves to these few hundreds who have been found guilty in our courts of justice? For each one so convicted there are a thousand whose hearts are bitter against American principles and ideas of freedom and individual privilege. The very fact that any man or woman could live, say even five years in this country and still be loyal to the kaiser and disloyal to the United States, is sufficient evidence that he lacks the materials which come out gold from the melting pot. He is dross, the pure gold is not in him; nor is it likely the alchemy of freedom, even such as ours, can ever make him over. And if after a few years of opportunity he has failed to respond, then it is evident he is a menace, and not worth, nor deserving, any further effort. He is a clog and drag on our civic progress, even though he may do an honest day's work and keep out of jail.

Now is our opportunity to emphasize what American citizenship means, and to declare unmistakably that any who do not and will not become one of us in our ideals of national citizenship, and share conscientiously our ideals and our freedom, is a misfit and does not belong here. Such men and women are a menace as long as they remain. Their absence, therefore, not their company, becomes desirable.

The founders of this country never intended it as a home for aliens; it was to be the home of Americans, whatever their nationality of birth. It was never intended as a sanctuary for those who wished to escape the severity of other governments without accepting the easy obligations of ours. It was not simply to provide a place where jobs could be had at better wages than at some foreign home, that the Declaration of Independence was fought for and signed. America was conceived for Americans, in the full and right sense of the word, and not for dissenters and traitors. It was not opened to Germans that they might come over here and be Huns, either in word, spirit or deed.

And yet they are here, by thousands, and we permit them to remain. How long do you think a patriotic American in Germany would be allowed to denounce Germany and ascribe all the virtues to America? He would not be shipped, he would be shot, and that before sundown. We need not stoop to the cruelty of Huns, nor would we ever do the atrocious and uncivilized things they have done and are doing. We never would or could. But why should we tolerate, a day longer than the ships can be built in which to deport them, the presence here of those who, by their own emphatic utterances are not now and want never to be one of us?

The transition from imperialism to democracy has been so extreme, these people have despised us and our government. They have translated liberty into license and have scorned us for our generosity.

It would not require so very many of the 6,000 ships now building, and to be built in the next thirty months, to bring a great light to some people. Many would then awaken from their sleep of Hunnish centuries, and begin to grasp the immeasurable benefaction of being permitted to live here. And as for the others, they are irredeemable and hopeless, and the sooner we rid ourselves of them, the better.

When one thinks of the hundreds of thousands of loyal Americans, as loyal as your or I or anyone, who, born, in Germany or of German descent, are gladly sending their sons to fight the battle for freedom, and with voice and purse doing their utmost, one regrets to have to raise pen, or act, against some of their race. But no one more than the loyal American of German blood will approve a thorough purging, not only of disloyal Germans, but disloyal anybody, regardless of their nationality!

Send them all away, no matter who or what they are, if they are anything but Simon-pure Americans now. And having sent them away, make it impossible for them, or their children, ever to enter our gates again.—By H. H. Windsor.

PROF. DELBRUECK AGAIN

[New York Times]

Professor Hans Delbrueck, of the University of Berlin, an old scourge of the Pan-Germans, is after them again. In the Preussische Jahrbucher he puts on them part of the responsibility for the war, the main responsibility for its prolongation. "The world demands, and has a right to demand, that the German people give a guarantee that the Pan-German spirit of superiority, of might, of heathenism, isn't the German spirit."

What guarantee can be given of such a denial of plain facts? The spirit of the German people is a spirit of arrogant superiority, of utter disregard of the rights of others. It seeks and worships power, conquest, military and economic. To the fantastic excesses, to the exhibitions of bad taste, or Pan-Germanism Professor Delbrueck has long been opposed. He wants the practical realities and achievements of the politics of power. Mere Pan-German megalomaniacal bellowing disgusts him. Not only is there no use in it, but it excites an unnecessary fear and hatred among Germany's rivals. He is not a whit less Pan-German in reality than the Pan-German rhetoricians and extremists whom he assails. But why be immoderate? Take what you can get, keep what you can get, and throw in all the fine moral sentiments that occur to you. * * * Professor Delbrueck rolls as a sweet morsel under the tongue the beautiful words of a Reichstag Deputy, Mr. Hausmann:

"A nation which has astounded the world by its vast power, as we have done, can only reconcile the peoples to German might by showing that the motive behind it all comes from conscience."

And Professor Delbrueck conscientiously plays with pacifism and arbitration and disarmament! The weakened Entente Powers might have to accept these first fruits of the German conscience. Besides, Germany could rearm more quickly than her adversaries.

Most of us will prefer the rabidest Pan-German to the unctuous Professor Delbrueck.

AN APPLE STATE

[Pennsylvania Farmer]

According to figures put out by the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania ranked fourth among the States of the Union in 1917 in production of apples, with a total yield of 12,150,000 bushels. Washington ranked first, with New York second, Missouri third and Virginia fifth. Everyone accompanying the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society on its automobile tour last week is convinced that the next ten years will see important revision in figures and rank, with Pennsylvania moving rapidly to the front. The tour took the visitors through two counties of this State, one in Virginia and one in West Virginia. The acreages viewed in the first three counties visited were roughly as follows: Franklin county, Pa., 1,006 acres; Adams county, Pa., 4,920 acres; Frederick county, Va., 2,620 acres. These figures signify little in themselves, but when it is considered that less than thirty per cent. of the acreages viewed in the two Pennsylvania counties named is yet in full bearing, and perhaps less than sixty per cent. has come into first bearing, it becomes evident that the twelve million bushels produced last year are but a start on a record as an apple center. Detailed report of the tour will be published next week.

"A Country Without a Man"

It is said the Kaiser never liked Edward Everett Hale's "A Man Without a Country" and proposes to change its title in the present war. He is proposing the title shall be "A Country Without a Man," and that it shall apply to the Fatherland. The Kaiser is doing all right. He is sure to win in this little artistic affair if he can keep the pawns standing by their guns long enough.—El Paso Times.

A Down-South View

"Sammies" has, as was natural, taken only slight hold upon the people and there is still time to change. Down with it! If "Yanks" is good enough for the lad over there, it ought to be good enough for the people at home.—Charleston (S. C.) Post.

Germany on the Defensive

(From the Pittsburgh Sun)

"Victorious defense to a finish," is the latest catch phrase with which the junkers hope to lull the growing unrest of the German civil population. General von Freytag Loringhoven is the author. In a speech the purpose of which was to gain unanimous support for the continuation of the war he also said that "War is an uncertain business." The truth of this latter statement will not be doubted, but it is interesting because the Germans have never admitted it before. For them victory has always been a certainty.

Four years ago their motto was "Paris in six weeks," and every phase of the war since has had its slogan. All of them assumed that German victory was inevitable. Now the Germans are beginning to doubt and as their doubt increases so will their demoralization at the front.

For a time it seemed as though Lincoln's saying that "You could not fool all of the people all of the time" did not apply to the Germans, but there are indications that they are questioning the truthfulness of their leaders. The Teutonic papers are said to contain little these days in the way of reference to the submarine. Perhaps this is because more than a year has elapsed since England was to be on her knees crying for bread. The failure of the submarine is another evidence of the uncertainty of war to which von Freytag Loringhoven refers.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

A SUMMER VICTIM.

"He was sure that everything he knew,
Poor fellow; his fate was grim!
He tried to paddle his own canoe
Before he had learned to swim.

STAY-AT-HOMES.

Wifey — After all, resting on our piazza is better than sitting on the beach in the blazing sun.

Hubby — Yes, dear; about $5 a day better.

A JOKE.

She says that I am dull.
You should crack a few jokes once in a while. Ask her to marry you, or something like that.

EXTRA TROUBLE.

Wifey—I have been reading of guests at a dinner who were bound and robbed.

Hubby — Couldn't the waiters get their tips in the regulation way?

JUST THAT.

Johnny—What is an expert, pa?

Pa—A fellow who tells others how to do the things he can't do himself.

ALL HARD.

I can sell you this house on very easy payments.

That's interesting. I didn't know there was any such thing as easy payments.

Evening Chat

It seems to be the general opinion of men who have been with the Army in France, whether they be at the bases or in the front-line trenches, that the thing which most impresses them and has amazed the British and French officers is the dash of the American soldier. A letter received from a man away up in the recent fighting confirms the remarkable article in the Saturday Evening Post a few weeks ago by George Patullo in every way, especially in the astonishment which swept over the French when they saw the Americans fighting Germans with rifles and "potting" them. "The fact is," said a man who had some inside information from the front, "the American soldier does not play war the way the people do in Europe. He never has. His forefathers never did either. If they had, they would not have lasted and the war whoop would have been heard here instead of the whistle of the locomotive. What I have been told is that Americans believe it is their bounden duty to 'get' Germans. They pick out their men when an attack is on and shoot them down just like they get quail or rabbits. And they will not surrender when they are caught behind the lines and there is a chance to get away. The spirit of the American Army dates from the French and Indian War, and that's the one way to wind up a foe. The only good Indian, they used to say among the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania long ago, was a dead one. Well, there are good Indians now and they are fighting with us, but the maxim holds good, so I am informed by men who have been at the front, the very front of the front."

* * *

A Harrisburg fisherman who likes to fish with light tackle had a lot of fun along the Conodoguinet creek the other afternoon with trout flies. He was fishing with an eight-ounce, nine-foot rod for bass with flies and got several strikes that he knew were not those of bass. After trying vainly to hook one of the fish, the angler replaced his bass fly with a small trout fly and tried it again. The fly had scarcely struck the water before he hooked a big sunfish and in the next half hour caught a fine basket of sunfish and rock bass. It was his first experience in this rather unusual style of fishing, although old fishermen have frequently resorted to it, and he says he had a lot of fun. A black gnat, a Parmachenee Belle and a Royal Coachman were the lures he used on a six-foot leader. A single small shot provided the lead necessary to sink the flies to a proper depth and the casting was done in deep water and along grass patches.

* * *

When the members of the State Board of Public Charities re-elected Francis J. Torrance as president the other day they did more than select for another year an officer of unusual capacity for directing a work as extensive as supervision of the wards of the commonwealth. They honored an official of the State Government who has a remarkable record for attention to duties. Mr. Torrance is now closing his twenty-fourth year as a member of the Board and in all that time he has failed to attend just three sessions of the Board. One time he was in Europe and another time he was sick. His friends do not know why he missed the third, but it does not matter. He has traveled hundreds of miles to attend meetings, given up all sorts of engagements, let his own affairs go and devoted time and thought to the building up of a system of state care which is attracting national notice. And, in addition to playing his part in the development of the Pennsylvania Board's activities, he finds time to serve on a local draft board and to direct a great big manufacturing business.

* * *

It is an interesting fact that the Thirty-third Infantry, which was mentioned in the cable reports as having been reviewed by the King of Italy, is commanded by Col. R. C. Williams, who was stationed in this city as inspector and instructor of the National Guard a few months before the war began. The Colonel is a West Point man and has many friends in Harrisburg.

* * *

Complaints filed against the narrow-gauge railroad's rates in Perry county this week before the Public Service Commission will raise an interesting question. The narrow-gauge lines until recently were under federal control and advanced rates. Now they are out of the United States Government's direct supervision and the question has been raised whether they can make increases stand which were made by federal authority.

* * *

"It's an odd thing, but there are more porches being built or changed now than I have ever known to be under way in Harrisburg at any one time," said a builder to-day. "People can not build houses or make extensive alterations, but, by jingo, they can improve the porch in war time."

* * *

Paul Littlefield, secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce, who travels extensively through the state, says there is an unanimous opinion among businessmen to the effect that the war profits tax of 80 per cent as fixed in the revenue bill of 1918 now being debated in Congress, is excessively high in rate. A tax of 65 per cent., he says, would meet with wide approval, not that Pennsylvania business is not glad to give its last cent to win the war, but because many profits are not interchangeable with cash.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—General John J. Pershing, whose birthday is to-day, comes of a Pennsylvania family.

—William T. Ellis, the religious writer, says that Pennsylvania soldiers are astonishing the French by their fighting qualities.

—E. T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia banker, is on a motor trip to New England.

—The Rev. A. S. Gaffney, of Williamsport, will go into Y. M. C. A. work.

—General W. W. Atterbury, of the army transportation department and former vice-president of the Pennsylvania, has an office in Tours, France, but it contains very little furniture and many maps.

—Jury Commissioner M. L. McCartney, of Blair county, is helping out in the shortage of teachers by holding down a desk in the school house where he taught fifty years ago.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg lumber and steel are used in Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—In 1861 Harrisburg was one of the first cities in the country to organize for care of families of soldiers.