JANUARY 21, 1919.

TRUE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY GOVERNOR SPROUL'S AMBITION

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

New Governor Warns Against "Social Wild Men" Who Would Overthrow Republic--Clean Laws, Good Administration and Popular Education Antidote For the Menace, He Says

[Continued from First Page.]

[Continued from First Page.]

My Fellow Citizens: Having taken the obligation necessary for my induction into the great office to which you have called me, please permit me, before we enter upon a discussion of the issues of the time, to return my grateful acknowledgement of your confidence and trust and to express the profound feeling of responsibility and the grave sense of respect and devotion with which I accept the service. A long experience in the Senate of the Commonwealth has given me, I believe, a full realization of the importance of the duties of the Governorship and has not lessened my appreciation of the problems and difficulties confronting the incumbent. With a pride, however, in Pennsylvania, her history and her institutions, which is reverential, with full dependence upon the sound judgment and the patriotism of our citizenship, and an abiding faith in the Divine Power, which has so blessed us always, I take up the administration of your affairs hopefully and courageously.

These are wenderful times in which we are living.

in the Divine Power, which has so biessed its always, it take up the administration of your affairs hopefully and courageously.

These are wonderful times in which we are living. Events of tremendous effect upon the political and social structures of mankind that, in ordinary times, would be appalling, are happening with such frequency that we accept them almost without surprise. The great war came to an end quickly and triumphantly for us, but it has left in its stead new problems and new perils, more menacing to true Democracy and to civilization than anything that history records. Here, in the peaceful capital of this mighty State, with all in good taste and good order about us, with our people attending quietly to their affairs and their government changing hands according to their expressed choice and as ordained by their laws, it is difficult for us to visualize the wave of disorder and destruction which is sweeping over a large part of the civilized world, engulfug races and nations and tumbling them about in confusion and chaos. Ambitious anarchists have seized the opportunity to exploit systems of social tyranny unheard of in their brutal harshness, and malign adventurers with terrorism as their weapon have usurped the chief power in many lands and are defiling the sanctuaries of the people and plundering and killing at will. Some of the more ambitious of these international revolutionists, absolutely without conception of our governmental organization our pational ideals or our individual spirit, have even lutely without conception of our governmental organiza-tion, our national ideals or our individual spirit, have even undertaken to create unrest and to promote treason in this country and in this State, through cunnning propaganda

country and in this State, through cunning propaganda and diabolical crimes.

No government which could be devised by sane men would suit these anarchists. They are arrayed against all government and all restraint. They are enemies of civilization and of the Church of God. They respect no law, but insist upon license to do as they please without regard to the rights, the property, the religion or even the lives of other. Their leaders avow that they have no affection for the land that gave them birth nor for the nation which sheltered them and gave them asylum from persecution abroad. That such a doctrine should obtain a foothold in the United States is unthinkable, and yet there are abundant evidences of its malevolent activities here. The "missionary fund" gathered from the looted treasuries of Russia is already having its effect in certain directions in stirring up the mercenaries of agitation and in inspiring specious writings from some of the half-baked social philosophers who feed upon excitement and turmoil. Retained to spread hatred of everything that appears like thirft, or contentment or love of country, these disturbers will make some headway — they will attempt to capitalize the industrial difficulties growing out of the readjustment, and they may attract to their malicious cause some of the restless, the ignorant, the unfit, the irresponsible and the criminal. While the followers of this brutal cult will at no time be numerous, as compared with the great body of sober, sensible, sound-minded Americans, they will be insidious, and will impress some of the timid and the urreasoning, even among our statesmen, with their strength. ong our statesmen, with their strength.

PATRIOTIC EFFORT TO OVERCOME BOLSHEVISM

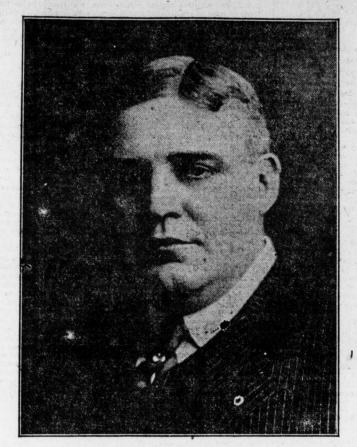
This political distemper, called Bolshevism, has had its origin in countries where ignorance and force prevailed and where there was entire lack of opportunity for the deserving and lack of care for the unfortunate. There is no room for it to grow in an enlightened State where the rights of the humblest and of the strongest are alike guarded and the door of opportunity opens to all who seek it. The anti-dote for this social infection, as we shall apply it in Pennsylvania, is good public administration, the best of popular education; generous, progressive humane laws, and thorough justice, backed by an alert, forceful and God-fearing public sentiment. Pennsylvanians are resolutely patriotic; ough justice, backed by an alert, forceful and God-fearing public sentiment. Pennsylvanians are resolutely patriotic; they have a love of country and a faith in its institutions that is proverbial; they have a just pride in their State and a respect for their communities and their homes. Our people want no mongrel government, devised by fanatics foreign to us in speech, in vision and in purpose, without tradition and without faith, envious of our national strength and prosperity and anxious to disrupt us as a nation and paralyze us as a people. We want to develop our own Democracy, made in America, for America's needs and America's great destiny. We will not give this splendid Republic away to its enemies.

But confident as we are of our national safety, we must

But confident as we are of our national safety, we must not ignore the menace in our midst. After having made sure that we have done those things which should be done to ensure to our citizens those blessings that the govern-ment belonging to them should give them, we must not tolerate the social wild-men who would overthrow our Re ublic. The government at Washington must be alert rotecting us against an invasion through our ports of the tho would seek to destroy this nation, and must assist hunting out and returning to the lands from which they came, those who are not satisfied to become Americans and came, those who are not satisfied to become Americans and will not accept our guarantees of justice and liberty. Here in Pennsylvania every power of the State must be used, first by beneficient enactment and administration to give every man, woman and child who shall deserve it a stake in the Commonwealth, and then to repress vigorously and ffectively those who would injure or destroy our institu our true freedom. Eternal vigilance is still th price of liberty, and I earnestly call upon our people to be vigilant and determined in meeting the issues which must come up to us, to respect their own laws and to uphold the administration of them. Peace, orderly government and liberty, regulated by law, are prime essentials for the prosperity and happiness of all of us.

MORE CO-OPERATION IN **GOVERNMENT NEEDED**

Thus early in my executive career, I desire to say that having submitted my candidacy for Governor to the people, at the primary election, upon a declaration of purpose, or a platform as we call it, and having reiterated this declaration before the general election, I feel that my course of a platform as we can it, and naving reterated this declara-tion before the general election, I feel that my course of action in office should follow as nearly as may well be, the principles upon which my candidacy was based. I desire particularly to say now to those who will be my associates in the government, that I am more than ever convinced that a policy of co-operation and not of coercion is the that a policy of co-operation and not of coercion is the proper basis for our relations. To the members of the two nouses of the Legislature, whom I meet here today in joint gathering for the first time at this session, may I say, that after participating as a member in thirteen sessions of the General Assembly, I have not only thorough appreciation but complete respect for the positions you occupy, the responsibilities you assume and the rights you possess. It is the duty of the Governor to recommend to the Legislature such measures as he may deem necessary or important. This duty he may not disregard. I shall feel free to address you upon public matters whenever it seems desirable that I should do so, and I shall urge your consideration of and action upon matters which are essential to eration of and action upon matters which are essential to the program of progress and efficiency to which we are committed. But it was never intended that the political



Wm. C. Sproul



Edward E. Beidleman

or to influence or dominate political action. The exercise of such power in the State or nation is dangerous and the growth of this practice gives concern to far-seeing patriots. That it is in conflict with the underlying principles of our form of government and is subversive of the constitution, I firmly believe. The absolute integrity and independence of the three great divisions of our governmental organization of the three great divisions of our governmental organization. I firmly believe. The absolute integrity and independence of the three great divisions of our governmental organization is essential in the system of checks and balances which preserve our rights and have made our constitutional administration so successful and so permanent. We must get back to first principles in many ways, but in none more certainly than in this. I fervently desire and thoroughly rely upon your broad-minded co-operation and assistance in the important matters which we together must handle. If I cannot deserve this co-operation upon your part I shall not try to compel it by any threatening use of the power temporarily placed in my hands. Let us work together in entire confidence and real earnestness to perform our solemn duties, with no masters to serve but the people of Pennsylvánia, who have trusted us so completely.

REVISION OF STATE CONSTITUTION DISCUSSED

For many years there has been more or less demand for a new constitution for the Commonwealth. On one or two occasions this demand has become insistent and some movement was made toward a general overhauling of the State's fundamental law. Meanwhile there have been amendments by wholesale and the student who would really know what Pennsylvania's Constitution contains must be alert and up to the minute in his research. It is argued that the constitution is now forty-five years old and that it is obsolete. Its age does not harm it and had it been a different sort of a document it might well have survived a century or more. But the trouble with our constitution is that instead of being a bill of rights it is a list of limitations. Its prinmore. But the trouble with our constitution is that instead of being a bill of rights it is a list of limitations. Its principal features are its prohibitions. Many of these are most wise, but a liberal attitude upon the part of the Courts has stretched some of the provisions to the breaking point, and there is much confusion of judgment as to their interpretation. There should be real and determined authority for doing many things in regard to our system of taxation, our humanitarian plans and our municipal organizations which seems impossible to seems my without further extensive tinkhumanitarian plans and our municipal organizations which seems impossible to secure without further extensive tinkering with our constitution which will make it a maze of dislocated and discordant elements. Insistent as is the appeal for revision, however, it would seem best that we should await the advantage of a better perspective of the results of the great social changes which are now going on in the world, and that we should not rush into the matter of rewriting our constitution until we are fully ready for the task. It will not be an easy matter to handle in the most serence of times, and the question of expense must also most serene of times, and the question of expense must also be considered, especially as in several States recently the people have failed to ratify the work of constitutional conventions which cost them heavily. In a neighboring Commonwealth, where a convention was held without any adequate preparation or leadership, a year or more was occupied in parley and discussion, and the result is pronounced by authorities to be one of the most unsatisfactory charters in existence.

With all of these facts in view, but with the unquestioned

ing our constitution or completely rewriting it, my judgment is that the present Legislature should authorize the appointment of a commission of twenty-five citizens, representative of the best thought in the various elements of our Comwealth's life, to study the whole subject of our constitution and to report to the next Legislature its recommenda-tions as to the advisability of a revision; the time, manner and plan of the revision, if such shall be the recommendawith a complete study of the desirable changes. The machinery for the new convention may then be provided by the Legislature and little time will be lost while a great deal of advantage may be gained by preparing the people for this vitally important matter. This commission should be selected with the greatest care as its work would be of such extraordinary moment. It should be provided with funds adequate for the exhaustive research and preparation which will be required.

RETURNING SOLDIERS MUST BE REMEMBERED

One of the very first things which should receive ou attention is a comprehensive plan for showing to the world that Pennsylvania is grateful to those who were called into the service of the nation during the great war and whose valor and devotion have added new glory to our Pennsylvania's share in the greatest of our na tional undertaking has been a large one, and, as has always been the case, our duty to the Union was well and thor-oughly discharged. Many of our brave young men have nade the supreme sacrifice and will rest on foreign fields others have been wounded and must be cared for by this nation and this State, but three hundred thousand are com-ing back to us. That we will welcome these champions of Democracy suitably goes without saying, that we will honor them and their deeds by chaste memorials is certain, but we must show our regard for them and our concern for their welfare in a more substantial way, by looking out for them practically as a State, as communities and as individ-uals. These brave youths will not ask for philanthropy, but they must have especial consideration in our enactm that they may, in a manner, make up for the time they have given to the Republic. There will be many suggestions as to legislation and many new things will be advanced along this line. We must winnow these carefully and select the practical and constructive. The several departments of the State government may do much in their various benevolent activities to help; other concrete plans must be put into operation as well, and our citizens, and especially those who are employers, should see to it that the man who risked his all for our country, is given a warm-hearted demonstration of our grateful appreciation. The State, as a great employer, should set an example in this matter by preferring

OF PRIME IMPORTANCE

Before we are able to plan very effectively for our work during the next four years, we must give direct attention to the questions of revenue. We shall have to face demands for increased appropriations due to the higher cost of maintaining our public institutions, in providing for the improvement of our schools and decent salaries for our teachers, for public works to assist in meeting the problem of unemployment, and for the extension of the State's aid teachers, for public works to assist in meeting the problem of unemployment, and for the extension of the State's aid for those maimed in battle and in our industries. While we may be able to prevent waste and extravagance by simplifying and co-ordinating the departments of our government, and may see to it that we shall receive full value for the money which we expend, we cannot, in the present aspect of things and in view of the necessity of progressive development of the public enterprises, attempt much in the way of retrenchment.

The Federal tax gatherer is encroaching so deeply into

way of retrenchment.

The Federal tax gatherer is encroaching so deeply into the fields hitherto reserved for State revenues that the question of funds for State purposes is becoming a serious one. Few people realize the stupendous charge which has been imposed upon us by the plan of taxation which the officials at Washington have devised. Pennsylvania is paying about one-sixth of the entire cost of the administration of the United States Government. Last year this State contributed in Federal taxes almost six hundred millions of dollars. This year, if the bill now before Congress shall become a law, as now seems probable, the Federal levy of dollars. This year, if the bill now before Congress shall become a law, as now seems probable, the Federal levy upon Pennsylvania will be approximately one billion dollars. The vastness of this sum and the way in which it bears upon us may be better realized by a contemplation of the fact that the sum which the Federal Government proposes to collect from the people of Pennsylvania in taxes in this one year is almost equal to the aggregate amount raised by this Commonwealth for State purposes in all the one hundred and twenty-eight years which have elapsed since the State government was organized. The State revenues for

this Commonwealth for State purposes in all the one hundred and twenty-eight years which have elapsed since the State government was organized. The State revenues for this year will just about equal the interest at four and one-half per cent. upon the amount which we must pay to the United States. These figures are startling and they are of value in showing how important Pennsylvania is in this nation and how modest have been the demands of the Commonwealth upon her own people.

Pennsylvania does not complain under the burdens which she is bearing. She has cheerfully stood by with her men and her money in the national emergency, and she is proud to again have the disposition and the substance to render such notable service to the Republic and to the world. But with our share so large in our national undertakings, we may be pardoned a care that our funds contributed without stint to the Federal purse should not be wasted in incompetent administration nor scattered over the world in chimerical enterprises without practical purpose. Our people are loyal, generous and progressive and have ever given liberally of their means in real philanthropy. They are possessed, too, of much of that very desirable quality known as soundness of mind or hard sense. They realize that real sacrifices must be made to pay the great debts we have incurred in saving civilization and democracy, but they feel that some plans must be devised for discharging these debts and providing for our own reconstruction and readjustment before we embark upon new international adventures in the before we embark upon new international adventures in the uncharted seas of idealism and which may bring down upon our devoted ship of state the burdens of all mankind. Let us put our own house in reasonably good order bef turing too far in regulating the rest of the world.

OUESTIONS OF INCOME MUST BE CONSIDERED

Pennsylvania is almost alone among all of the States in that it levies no tax for State purposes upon real estate but leaves that handiest source of public income intact for the needs of its municipal sub-divisions. It is to be hoped that this condition may never be disturbed, as realty, especially as represented by our farms and homes, already bear more than its share of the burdens of taxation. Probably the most equitable tax, considering all things, is the income tax, and I should favor the imposition of a light levy upon personal and corporate incomes as a means of piecing out the revenues of the State, were it not for the limitations in our present constitution which would prevent the grading of such taxes or the exemption of small incomes. This same provision prevents the equitable operation of the present inheritance tax. An amendment to the constitution is now before the Legislature which will permit of the classifica-tion and grading of subjects of taxation, and, if it should be favorably acted upon and then approved by the electors, important changes may be made in our tax laws by the

next Legislature. It would seem that the most available source of revenue now in sight is to be found in a change in the law which would provide for a return to the State of a portion of the would provide for a return to the State of a portion of the personal property tax. Until a few years ago the State directed the collection of this tax and a percentage of the total sum received by the county treasurers was paid into the State Treasury. Generous Legislatures, at various times when there were ample balances in the State Treasury, gave increasing shares of this tax to the counties and finally wiped out the State's share in it altogether, although it is still billed as a State tax. In many of the counties little effort is made to assess or collect this tax and carelessness in filing returns and in making payments is tolerated. If the State, through the Auditor General's office, should be authorized to collect this large item of revenue in the same manner that corporation and other State taxes are collected, with the provision that one-half of the amount realized should belong to the State and the other half to the counties, the State's income would be materially increased. should belong to the State and the other half to the counties, the State's income would be materially increased. Through the operation of a thorough system of collection the counties should receive as much or almost as much as they now gain from this direction. This plan, with the additional revenues which should come to write the additional revenues which should come to write the state. tional revenues which should come to us this year from the gross earnings tax upon certain of our corporations, from

the inheritance taxes and from an increase in the automo bile licenses, together with the particularly efficient man-agement of the Department of the Auditor General, should provide the revenue that we shall be likely to need for the

EDUCATION IS GREAT AND PRESSING PROBLEM

Pennsylvanians have ever been proud of their public schools, and it is always more or less of a shock when we are forced to contemplate the statistics which show that Pennsylvania is not in the foremost rank among the States in the general efficiency of its school system. While the standards by which such things are measured are not always practical and the authorities quoted are by no means infallible, it is nevertheless a fact that popular education in Pennsylvania is not so highly developed as it is in some other places. This is not as it should be, and the direct practical remedy is expressed in the need of more money for school purposes and a better, more up-to-date school organization. The State of Pennsylvania appropriates more to the support of its public schools than any other State, but it does not give more per capita than any other State. While the funds voted by the Legislature from the State Treasury are generous, the total sum raised in the State through local taxation is materially lower than in several others among the better organized States in the Union.

The question of the compensation of teachers has become a serious one and the general movement for better pay for Pennsylvanians have ever been proud of their public

a serious one and the general movement for better pay for these deserving public servants has the support of everyone who has given the matter any thought. One of the proposi-tions advanced demands a horizontal increase of twenty-five per cent. in teachers' salaries at the sole expense of the State, and would provide for a direct appropriation of the required amount from the State Treasury. Of course, this is not practicable for many reasons, the first and principal one of which is that such a plan would take so large a proone of which is that such a plan would take so large a proportion of the total revgenues of the State, available or obtainable, that there would be little left for any of the other activities of the government. I do not believe, moreover, that an arbitrary increase of a fixed percentage upon all salaries is what is most needed. My opinion is firmly fixed that in the case of the undergaid primary teacher and the rural teacher, the increase should be upon a much higher percentage than that to be allowed the better paid instructors in the upper grades and in the richer communities. Not that there is not need of increase all along the line, but we that there is not need of increase all along the line, but we must give immediate relief where the need is greatest. There are many hundreds of teachers working in Pennsylvania at the pittance of \$315 a year, and there are between eleven and twelve thousand teachers who receive annually \$500 or less. This is not a living wage for anyone and especially not for a person who is expected to lead a dignified and refined life and to set an example in the com-

Practically every improvement which has been made in our common school system has been the result of mandatory legislation, and it will take more enactments of this same kind to establish a new scale of salaries, or at least minimum salaries, and such other conditions as may be needed. The State will help generously with an increased bounty to the school districts but the State cannot do it all. Increased appropriations made this year must be accompanied with provisions for the local application of the money in salary increases and some method should be worked out for the particular assistance of those districts which already a high tax rate for school purposes based upon a fair assessment. The child in the most remote township is just as valuable to the State and should receive the same benefits

as the child in the most favored city.

There are many avenues for extension and improvement in our educational system, to reach our adult illiterates, the position of Pennsylvania in regard to this condition not being flattering to our self-esteem; to provide vocational education, a necessary corollary to our marvellous indus trial development; to teach our backward ones and the un-fortunate, to help in Americanizing our foreign-born, and to help in giving our named heroes from our nation's battles, and our industrial victims, a chance to learn to be selfsustaining and contented. Some of these matters might best be handled by the Department of Labor and Industry and others, perhaps, by the reorganized Committee of Na-tional Defense, but in all of them the Department of Public instruction should have a hearty, broad-visioned interest.

HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT ON VERY GREAT SCALE

We are indeed fortunate to have the means in sight to a comprehensive road improvement program at a when there will be need of great public works to ly industrial conditions. With the funds available from the general income of the State and a gradual use of substantial sums from the bond issue which has been authorized by the people for this purpose, supplemented by the assistance, now very material and likely to be greater of the Federal Government for the post roads, we shall be able to undertake extensive road-building operations in every county. In the coming few years we ought to accomplish much toward providing a net-work of good high-ways, reaching every important point, with through routes travellable at all times, from end to end of the State, and connecting with the main highways in our neighboring Commonwealths. Of course, the whole amount of the fifty-million-dollar loan, if it should all be used, would not improve the entire State highway system, nor can all of the work planned be done at once, but it will be a wonderful advantage to the people of Pennsylvania to have good main roads and every mile of highway permanently improved will carry its lesson of comfort and facility and local pride with the spirit of progress into our communities. The question of the selection of the roads to be first improved will be an important one, and the problems of the character and plan of the new construction will require much study. My own thought is that the general policy should be the connecting with the main highways in our neighboring My own thought is that the general policy should be the bringing of the greatest good to the greatest number of

Issues Plea For Co-operation In Conduct ng State Office-Would Revise Constitution To Meet Modern Needs---Discusses Financial Problems and Questions of Income

> people, and our actions will be based upon our judgment with this desire constantly in mind. Some changes in the organization and methods of the Highway Department will be necessary to enable it to handle a greatly increased amount of work, and legislation will be required to give your executive and fiscal authorities the legal machinery for issuing and marketing the securities representing the loans which will be required. These are matters of details which will be dealt with in subsequent recommendations to the General Assembly. We should also give attention to some plans for improving the local road conditions throughout the State. This is one of the most perplexing situations which we have to deal with. The State Highway Department has done much to help the organization and administration of our townships but much more reand administration of our townships but much more remains to be done.

> In considering matters relating to our highways it is mecessary to give some attention to the regulation of antimobile traffic. The conditions grawing out of the war made
> the greatly extended use of motor-truck ransportation a
> necessity, and with the development or the country this
> great agent in handling passengers and materials must be
> reckoned with more and more. We must extend every
> facility for the business vehicle but we must also enforce
> our reasonable regulations regarding its year. It was proper facility for the business vehicle but we must also enforce our reasonable regulations regarding its use. It was never intended that vehicles as large and as heavy as railway cars should travel the public roads at high speed, and the law provides limits as to the weight and the size of such trucks. No road which can be built, except it be constructed of steel, can stand the stress and impact of such trucks moving at from ten to thirty miles an hour and weighing with their loads from fifteen to thirty tons. The State cannot furnish especial highways for this kind of traffic and it is unreasonable and unfair to the other users of the roads, and to the public who pay for them, to permit the laws to be violated, our roads to be destroyed and our people's lives endangered by such selfish operations. Teeth must be put into the laws governing these conditions and now that the war is over, and the only excuse for tolerating these abuses has passed, we must put a stop to them.
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> Plans are under consideration for a revision and exten-

Plans are under consideration for a revision and extension of the automobile license laws. Increases in license fees are warranted and especially so in the case of high-powered cars and trucks of heavy burden. It costs more to-build and maintain roads than it did and the income for to-build and maintain roads than it did and the income for this purpose from those who use the roads should be increased, here should also be a distinctive license classification and a higher tax upon motor-cars used for business purposes and upon regular passenger and freight routes. The State receives a very large portion of its present revenue from the tax which is laid upon the securities and the gross incomes of corporations engaged in the business of transportation and it should receive a very considerable share of the income of others engaged in similar enterprises in competition with these tax-paying corporations and using the highways maintained at public expense.

In view of the difficulties experienced by our municipalities in the upkeep of their streets it would seem that there should be returned to these municipalities for highway maintenance a portion of any increase in license fees upon, motor cars received by the State. This would be only fair in consideration of the fact that our cities receive no share of the State highway funds.

of the State highway funds.

SIMPLIFYING GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM

The development of our public activities has been so rapid since the construction of our present form of government, that our administrative departments have been attached to the general frame without much regard to symmetrical structure or efficient organization. Many of these departments overlap one another in their supposed functions, with the result that there is a lack of system and co-ordination and a duplication of effort which is extravagant and inexcusable. There is a great deal of lost motion in the operation of the State government and there is great opportunity for saving money and getting better results by consolidating and reorganizing some of the departments. I have some plans in mind the details of which will be communicated to the Legislature when a complete study has been made. Among those departments which I have particularly in mind is the Agricultural Department, which should be made more direct in its administration and brought closer to the people. Food production is going to be a more important element in our public affairs for the next few years than it has ever been, and Pennsylvania, with the best markets in the world, is fortunately also one of the most favored agricultural States and should meet more conletely its own requirements. There is a wonder-

of the most favored agricultural States and should meet more comietely its own requirements. There is a wonder-ful field for helpful co-operation with our farmers. The Forestry, Game, Fisheries and Water Supply Departments, with activities naturally co-related, should be combined into one Department of Conservation, with each of the bureaus representing the present departments coordinating and co-operating under direct control.

The Department of State Police should be a real crime preventing and criminal detecting agency, with well-equip-ped headquarters at the capital, which would have com-plete records of all felonies, and a force of experts who could be called to the assistance of the peace officers of every county in the State. There is little co-operation beevery county in the State. There is little ce-operation be-tween the counties in police matters, and, with the incom-plete police organization and changing officials in many of the counties, there is no continuing authority charged with the apprehension of criminals and the prevention of crime. The Department of State Police should include the other police or corrective agencies of the State which do not require an especially technical force, and the Fire Marshal's work might well be merged with it. I also believe that the game and fish protective force should be a part of the State Constabulary and that men should be selected for this work who could qualify for service in the police in

this work who continued the state of Health, although it is already a very time of periment of Health, although it is already a very cumbersome organization and might be shapped, should include the State Quarantine Service, if, indeed, include the state Quarantine Service, if, indeed, include it is necessary in view of the provisions of the February

IMPORTANT WORK FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Perhaps in no department of the State government has there been a greater increase in work and expense that in the Department of Labor and Industry. There appears in the Department of Labor and Industry. There appears to be much confusion, much duplication of effort and much that is superfluous and unnecessary in this department. Not that I would minimize its importance, but I feel that there is much that can be dispensed with there which would give an opportunity for increasing its work in lines of greater importance. For instance, I believe that the Cord missioner of Labor and Industry should have broader powers in relation to housing problems. Our larger communities can take care of themselves in these matters, throughout the State there are places where people are inving in frightfully unsanitary homes, surrounded by conditions which make for bad health and bad citizenship, especially is this true in some industrial settlements where lamines are compelled, in order to be near their employment, to live in places which are until for human habitanton. We ought to have the power to help in this very important matter. important matter.

This department should also be able to give attentice This department should also be able to give attention more completely to helping our foreign-born. Twenty per cent, of foreign immigration comes to Pennsylvania. When we entered the war, people who did not know them looked on this great body of foreign-born people as a menacy. Their mustake is now apparent, for we have found in the hearts of the foreign-born an unexpected depth of patriotism, keen appreciation of the principles involved in the war and a great eagerness to take this first opportunity to prove their devotion to their adopted country. Their sons have gone in great numbers into the army and navalance of the principles in the principles in the provention of their adopted country. Their sons have gone in great numbers into the army and navalance of the principles in the principles i