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Thought is the soul of act.—Browning.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1919

PRICES AND WAGES

"PRICES are falling much more rapidly than wages," says a financial observer in a New York journal of commerce. There is nothing surprising in that. The trend is natural. Reductions in wages will not be so much in the nature of scale cutting as in reduction of overtime and Sunday work. In other words, there will not be so much unemployment or actual reduction of pay per hour as there will be reductions of the number of working hours now that the rush of war orders is at an end.

Nor is it surprising that manufacturers are shading the prices they quoted last fall, when it looked as though the war might run at least another year, with ever-increasing costs of production that would necessarily have followed the decrease of man-power and reductions in stocks of raw materials. These speculative factors in price-fixing have disappeared and the reductions now being quoted are confined largely to removal of increases that would have been necessary to legitimate profits had the war continued.

Naturally, these do not affect wages, so we have the encouraging condition of price-cutting without serious disturbance of the labor market. How far this can go is problematical, but at present the indications are that the fall of prices will be much greater than any possible reduction in wages. Indeed, there is no likelihood that either prices or wages will ever get back to pre-war levels and the probability is that labor will come out of the war with the balance strongly on its side, which will be a good thing for the country in general.

Trotzky has been captured almost as often as Von Hindenburg has died.

REFORMING THE TYPIST

THE city of Syracuse is all "het up" over the proposal of the Council of Women's Clubs that girls working in public places be uniformed and that typists and stenographers be required to wear less transparent waists.

The women's clubs declare that the working girls should be designated by suits cut along simple lines, stenographers, they say, wear waists cut too low and skirts too short, and that silk stockings are absolutely unnecessary for typists. They suggest that employers dismiss young women who appear at work in silk hose.

May be there is some ground for the complaint, but where is the mere male employer courageous enough to attempt the reform. Imagine the "boss" glaring at Imogene, as she powders her nose and tucks up her back hair preparatory to tackling the morning mail, saying: "Imogene, I have observed with growing displeasure the way in which you are conserving dress materials by the shortening of your costume at either end, and unless you can find an old collar to hang around the top and a ruffle to tack on below, I fear much that we shall have to part company. And now, may I ask if you are wearing silk stockings this morning? If so, please go to the rest room and change 'em for cotton."

What do you suppose would happen after an outburst of that kind? Results would differ, of course, with the temper of the individual fair one, but this much is certain, that by the end of the day the "old man" would be batting out his own letters painfully with one finger or writing them longhand with a fountain pen. No, dear ladies, permit us to speak as one with some experience, and to venture the prediction that no male employer is going to trifle that way with the dress, or undress, of his employes. There is a point past which, if he is wise, and in most cases he is, he will not go, and he will labor along in pained silence, content to let neck and skirt hem approach each other until the one fades into the other, so long as the letters continue to flow through the little mills in a steady stream with no more than the usual number of errors and the dove of peace rests upon the rack where the stenographers hang their gorgeous bonnets.

Anyway, what has a club woman got to do with a stenographer's wearing apparel? If the typist chooses peekaboo waists and short skirts it is because the club women have worn them first. If she wears silk hose and puts it on display it is because she sees it first on some club woman, and concludes that she has a perfectly good excuse to go and do likewise. Indeed, if we may take the freedom to say so, the stenographer often has the better excuse of the two.

So the Syracuse ladies may as well make up their minds that their husbands are not going to wreck their working forces by trifling with so serious a feminine problem as dress, but if they are really in earnest about the reform let them first set the example by uniforming themselves.

A DISGRACEFUL SHACK

DR STOKES, speaking at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon yesterday, referred to Harrisburg's so-called "sanitary hospital" as a "pesthouse" and a "disgraceful shack," and nobody in Harrisburg took offense. The definition might be criticised for its mildness; certainly the doctor did not exaggerate. The "shack" is more than a disgrace; it is a crime. It is doubtful if any court in the land would force a patient to accept treatment there. The name "sanitary hospital" is a misnomer. It should be "insanitary hospital."

Dr. Stokes offered the people of the city who are interested in the building of a model, modern hospital for contagious disease patients much good advice and many suggestions gleaned from the inspection and study of similar institutions the country over. And he warned them to keep its management free from politics. It indeed would be disastrous to mix politics with the conduct of such a hospital as is proposed. But we need not fear that here. This city has for the most part divorced its public improvements and public service institutions from political control. Or, if there has been politics in their conduct it has been of a kind that has not operated to the disadvantage of the people.

That we need a contagious disease hospital goes without saying. But in planning for its erection those who have the movement in charge should think well of the location. It should be so placed as to be within easy reach of the heart of the city and, the building of a large general hospital in conjunction therewith or nearby should be considered.

The day is past when a contagious disease hospital is feared by persons residing nearby. The old idea that germs float about in the air near such places has been disproved and it is now known that there is no danger to the public from such places, especially where every safeguard is thrown about the institution to prevent contagion. There will be no objection on that score, but, nevertheless, the matter of site will be one of the big problems that will have to be solved.

FEW ULTRA-RADICALS

THE socalled "Labor and Socialist congress" at Berne, Switzerland, is disturbed because America is not represented in its sessions and takes the United States to task for not granting passports to those desiring to attend. The answer is that the only Americans desiring to attend the "congress" were undesirables. It was suggested that Samuel Gompers would be entirely acceptable to the United States administration, but Gompers very emphatically replied that he wanted no part in this gathering and the Berne "congress" didn't want him because he is not a Socialist.

These are good signs. They indicate that the leadership of American labor is not being swept off its feet by the panacea of radical Socialism. Gompers appears to be keeping his feet pretty firmly on the ground and if his doctrines are a bit revolutionary, it must be remembered that we are living in a revolutionary period. Just as American valor and American sacrifice have set America upon a high pedestal before the world, so must American labor lead European labor into more peaceful and productive fields. New days are dawning in America for the common people, but radical Socialism and social advancement by means of "labor parties" are having no part in bringing them about. Gompers and his fellows know this and are guiding themselves accordingly.

STICK TO ONE JOB

THE Dry Federation lets it be known that it intends to confine its efforts to the abolition of the liquor traffic. Well meaning but mistaken zealots would have steered it into other channels and toward the rocks of discord and dissension. The Federation has a big work before it in the enactment of legislation for the enforcement of the new national amendment. It was organized purely as an anti-liquor association. It has no other purpose than the stamping out of the booze traffic. It has no other mission and can have no other, as its name implies.

One reform at a time is quite enough. Nothing would please the rum element more than to see prohibition societies shunted off on sidings or prohibition advocates leaving off their hunt for bear to pursue rabbits and chipmunks.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The contest of selection of a resident clerk of the House to succeed William S. Leib, of Schuylkill, who has held the place the last half dozen sessions and which has stirred up men in politics in the state, closed last night when Milton K. Burgner, of Chambersburg, was unanimously selected.

Mr. Burgner has been active in Franklin county politics for years and stands well in the Cumberland valley. He is superintendent of the Chambersburg Gas Company. He was at once sworn in.

The Rev. William D. Feldman, pastor of the Union Lutheran Church, of York, was selected by Speaker Spangler, as chaplain of the House, to succeed the Rev. S. G. Zerfass, of Ephrata. Mr. Feldman recently lost his son, Private William J. Feldman, in the battle of Chateau Thierry.

Thomas H. Garvin was re-elected chief clerk, a place he has held since the session of 1901, which is going back some. Ira Dale Meals was reappointed assistant resident clerk and Frank D. Bowman superintendent of the store room.

—The filling of the places was the big thing last night. The Senate filled 83 and the House 94.

—Considerable interest was aroused by the appearance in the Senate of a bill reorganizing the State Department of Agriculture, and giving the State Board of Agriculture certain powers. It came from Senator H. W. Schantz, Lehigh, and is supposed to be the bill favored by the State Board members. It is said not to be in accord with the ideas of a centralized department which are held by Governor Sproul.

—Judging from appearances the high point of liquor legislation is going to be around return of liquor licenses to licensees in event that prohibition comes effective in less than a year.

—Gifford Pinchot is said to be harbering a boom to run for United States Senator two years hence.

—A bill providing for two additional commonpleas judges in Allegheny county was introduced by Mr. Dietrich, Allegheny, chairman of the House Judiciary General Committee. The bill provides that the judges should be elected at the next county or municipal election, the Governor having authority to make appointments in the meantime.

—A series of three bills regulating return judges in congressional and other elections was introduced in the House last night by Mr. Finney, of Crawford. One bill fixes places of meeting, another one arranges for county commissioners to appoint judges and the third fixes the Tuesday after the official computation of the vote for the time of meeting. The pay is fixed at $10 per day.

—Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines are to be given "a substantial preference" in appointments and promotions in all departments and upon public works of the state whenever they have "the adequate capacity" under the provisions of a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Stadtlander, Allegheny. The bill carries a penalty of from $100 to $500 fine or 30 days in prison or both.

—The proposition to repeal the nonpartisan judicial election law, which is now pending in a Senate committee, is commencing to attract much attention from many people. There is opposition to such a move and yet many thinking men, those familiar with politics, favor it. The Philadelphia Press in urging that the act be repealed or changed says: "It is not only unsatisfactory but dangerous. The direct primary law is a different matter. No good reason has yet been shown why that should be repealed. It is true that it has not proved revolutionary either for good or evil. Noting the men who have been nominated and elected under the direct primary system no one can say that the same men would not have been nominated and elected under the convention system. An unpopular and very undesirable candidate was sometimes foisted on the party by the convention system but that cannot well be done under the direct primary."

—Discussing the constitutional convention movement the Philadelphia Bulletin says: "At the time of the convention which submitted the present constitution to the people, the population of Pennsylvania numbered less than four millions, today it is estimated to be nearly nine millions, or more than that of all Canada or of Ireland and Scotland together, and none of it has known the year when it was not larger than it was before. It is larger than that of the United States when Madison was President, and it will be at least half a million larger before Senator Sproul will leave the gubernatorial office. In Philadelphia there has been an enormous growth of population in the era covered by the present constitution. At the time of the convention it was not more than about seven hundred thousand; to-day it is probably not less than one million eight hundred thousand—a commonwealth in itself rather than a municipality in the old sense of that term. This Greater Philadelphia has been paralleled in kind by the Greater Pittsburgh, and both these cities are now more populous than all the state was when Senator Penrose was in his swaddling clothes. Everywhere in the state villages have grown into towns and towns into cities, and Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Reading, Bethlehem, Harrisburg, Lancaster, York, Altoona and Erie have developed into notable examples of urban growth. What a transformation, too, has specially come about in the town of the Governor since he first saw it as a boy—the quiet little Chester, of perhaps ten or eleven thousand inhabitants, with the enterprising John Roach's shipyard as its chief object of attention from outsiders!"

Wanted Warning

Mr. McAdoo should have given us some warning. One has an uncomfortable feeling that half of the United States government has resigned.—From the Charlestown News and Courier.

They All Like Him Anyway

An optimist is usually popular and quite often his facts are wrong.—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'? :-: -:- :-: :-: By BRIGGS

"Inborn Gentlemen, All of Them"

(N. A. Review's Wetkly)

WE HAVE all been very proud of the war record of our splendid fellows over there. At Belleou Woods; at Chateau Thierry; in the dashing sweep by which the St. Mihiel salient was wrested from the Huns after they had held it with a grip of steel for four years; in the dogged, terrible weeks of deadly combat in the Argonne—a second Battle of the Wilderness—our men added laurels to American arms as fine as any in our history. We have been very proud of all this here at home. We have been proud of the tributes paid to the gallantry of our men and officers by all the Allied commanders—by Marshal Foch, by General Haig, and, in his modest, straightforward, soldierly narrative, by our own Pershing.

They all tell the same story. It is a very old story. It has been told over and over again. It is the same story which has been writ large across the pages of history whenever the deeds of American soldiers have been recorded. But it never stales in the telling. It thrills American hearts at its every repetition, and never has it thrilled them more than in this, the latest telling.

But the splendid record of our soldiers does not end with their dashing, daredevil record on the field of battle. They have won other tributes than those from military commanders—tributes calculated to stir us all as profoundly as any that have been won by their conduct in the smoke and uproar and fiery hell at the front. One of the latest of these comes from the Marquise de Noailles in a letter to a friend in New York. She writes:

Bring a smile on somebody's face! That seems to be the motto of all Americans over here. Sugar plums, chocolate, gasoline, tires, delicious white bread, all luxuries now unknown are given to the French by your people. One of the things that touches me most is the love of the Americans for little children. In all villages you can see little tots shrieking out in laughter while a huge boy in khaki romps about for their own particular amusement.

And then Madame de Noailles gives us this picture:

A month ago; the middle of the Champs Elysees; wet day; mud all over; motors running about wildly; issuing from a refugees committee and aghast at the idea of crossing the avenue a poor shrivelled granny; a big burly United States boy who takes up granny, lifts her in his arms as if she were a baby, and off she trots with a hundred 'Merci bien, M'sieur!'

Surely a very pretty picture, and we would venture the suggestion that if the deeds of our men in France are to be immortalized on canvas by the Detailles and de Neuvilles of the War with the Hun, the record would hardly be complete were this episode omitted.

"Such inborn gentlemen," continues the Marquise, "all of them, is what they are. Remembering their mothers and sisters, they respect all women; help the mothers, fight with the fathers, and will always extend a loyal hand to the children .May they long remain with us.'

From all parts of France have come tributes like this. They have fallen as thick as the flowers showered on our passing regiments by the hands of women, little children, and all the weaker, more helpless ones left in war's brutal wake. "Inborn gentlemen, all of them!" Surely that is the cap sheaf of all the laurels our splendid fellows have won! Men they proved themselves in every ordeal that tried men's souls. And gentle they proved themselves in all their contact with those towards whom courteous respect and helping kindliness are rights no real man ever yet has failed to honor.

They have defined the much abused word "gentleman" in deeds, not words. They have illuminated that old shop-worn definition with moving pictures which have made it blaze with a new and a living light. And the picture of that frail, flustered, little old "granny" carried like a child by one of our khaki clad huskies across that avenue of mud and dizzly skidding autos is not the least heart-stirring of the exhibits, by a good deal.

Of a certainty, every American man that is a man—every 100-per cent. American man—will tingle with pride to his finger tips when he reads of deeds like these as much as he will when he reads of the daredevil fighting fury of the same men when they hurled themselves against the Unspeakable Beast who wrought all the wreck and ruin. His eyes, that blaze with pride in the warrior, may be mistily dim with the same emotion that is in the cherry, light-hearted, bright-faced Bayard in khaki carrying the burdens of the weak and helpless, romping with laughing children, sharing his food and scanty luxuries with the hungry and heartsick victims of foul wrong. No posing. No sentimentalizing. All of it just in the routine of the day's work—merely the instinctive, matter-of-course routine of the gentleman. That's all!

We thank you, Madame de Noailles. Of course, we always knew it of our soldiers, but it is good to hear it from you, and very gracious in you to say it.

General Wood and New Army

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer)

General Leonard Wood worthily wears the rare jewel of consistency. He insists that it is quite as important to come to a sensible decision regarding the future defense of this country as it was before the war. He made an address before the Kansas Legislature the other day and the applause and enthusiasm which greeted his talk proved that the idea of preparedness is growing in the West. That section of the country was a long while in becoming aroused, but once it gained its stride it gave a good account of itself.

General Wood says that the only plan worth considering is universal military training. This does not mean a large standing army; on the contrary, it means just the reverse. This authority upon this most important subject puts it in these words:

"To keep the smallest number of men in uniform as a standing army, but to have the largest number thoroughly trained to be ready when the country calls is the plan. The prediction that there will be no war is as old as time, but war is like a pestilence. It comes unawares and the most democratic method for a nation like ours it to be prepared. You cannot massage away by fine rhetoric the passions of nations whose methods and morals are entirely different from our own."

General Wood's plan is to train young men for six months. The 10th Division, he asserts, was brought to perfection in four months. Incidentally, the idea of combining industrial and military training is being tried at Camp Funston. But the main thing is not to forget, in our hour of victory, that we were unprepared when we were forced to go into the war, and that it is always possible for such a condition to occur in the future. When we consider what has happened in the world in the last few years we are more willing than ever to admit that anything is possible.

Talk of preparedness, after a war, may sound futile and unnecessary, but General Wood knows what he is talking about, and he deserves credit for sticking to the subject with such bull-dog tenacity.

A PARAMOUNT ISSUE

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Governor Sproul has acted promptly in the matter of Postmaster Generad Burleson's increased telephone charges. The Public Service Commission rightly construed this Federal action as an invasion of its authority and the reserved right of the state to handle all such matters that lie wholly within its boundaries. Governor Sproul approves the commission's stand and the whole power of the state will be used in legal resistance of Federal interference with a purely state prerogative.

We may get cheaper telephone rates as a result but the question of authority is the really vital issue in the case. The war is over, at least President Wilson has said so. Are the war powers which Congress so freely bestowed upon the President to continue to be operative in peace? If they can, then it is clear that a silent revolution has taken place in our form of government.

It is time to find out just where the states stand and what measures of self-determination is left to them The issue raised by shrdulshrdlu under the Wilson Administration, eral Burleson's order resisted by Governor Sproul will bring the question before the United States Supreme Court at the suit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The issue is one of paramount importance to each one of the forty-eight states of the Union.

LABOR NOTES

The United States Steel Corporation employs nearly 400,000 people.

The total trade union membership in Canada numbers over 200,000.

The English Government plans to build 300,000 cottages for workmen.

Eleven iron and copper mines are now in operation on the Isle of Pines.

Toronto painters have voted for a closed shop in all departments of the trade.

Health insurance for wage-workers is now being considered by nine States.

Many of the waiters employed in Chicago hotels earn as high as $200 a month.

GOVERNOR SPROUL

(From Philadelphia Bulletin.)

The new incumbent of the executive office enters it at a time when a man of his experience, sobriety of judgment and close familiarity with the affairs of Pennsylvania is more than ordinarily needed there. No one is more alive to the difficulties and problems which may arise in this state as a consequence of unrest and agitation over the aftermath of war, and his attitude on such questions of social and economic order, while broad, liberal and progressive, is also steadfast in its adherence to tested American principles of stability and popular rule.

Governor Sproul understands and appreciates the extraordinary part which Pennsylvania, with its variety of physical and material power, has played in helping the nation to win the war, and especially the tremendous aid which she has rendered the Federal Government in its revenue from taxation, and so far as the influence of his policy as to the relation of Pennsylvania to the Union is concerned, he will counsel that Americans should give more attention to the reconstruction of their own affairs than to the reconstruction of the affairs of the world.

THE WILD

O wild woods and rivers and untrod
sweeps of sod,
I exult that I know you,
I have felt you and worshipped you.
I cannot be robbed of the memory
Of horse and plain,
Of bird and flower,
Nor the song of the illimitable west
wind.

—Hamlin Garland.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS

The vote of the faculty of Columbia college in favor of supplementing the old-style examination by psychological tests such as have been used in the army is interesting, but raises several questions. Admission to college is one stage in a long educational process—is it to have unique treatment? Is the college ruthlessly to insist that the student who has matriculated by passing the tests prescribed shall learn his lessons and demonstrate the fact by passing examinations of the old-fashioned sort? If the laboratory test is good enough for freshmen it should serve for a sophomore and so on up the scale.

Those who through misfortune have had to read many doctorial dissertations may perhaps feel that there is something in the theory, and that no "Ph. D." should be granted till the candidate had passed the psychological tests for intelligence as distinguished from knowledge. It will be well, however, to keep some of the old-fashioned universities, because there is reason to suspect that not a few distinguished but peculiar men would have had difficulty in passing the tests. Extraordinary qualities are not infrequently associated with odd defects. As Mark Twain observed, also, a wise man among fools cuts no better figure than a fool among wise men.—Springfield Republican.

The Necessary Horse

"Do you think the motor will entirely supersede the horse?"

"I hope not," rplied Farmer Corntossel. "There must be some market fur hay. I depend on what I make on hay to buy gasoline."—Washington Star.

"SILE"

I came upon the name an hour ago
Of Silas Drew, just half way down
the list
Of "Soldiers Killed in Action." Well
I know
That he'll be missed.

He was so commonplace and prone
to thrive
On little-village life, it doesn't
seem
He could be dead that way. He
used to drive
Peck's order team.

And even now his eyes look into
mine—
The order book poised deftly on
his palm:
"Well, what's today. Our grapes
are extra fine?
I thank you ma'am."
The little church will miss his
freckled face
Beside the shrill soprano's; and
the queer
Abrupt explosions of his cautious
bass
Still haunt my ear.

And now he is dead in France,, like
some old knight
Who fought with paynims in the
long ago
For his fair lady. And it seemed
right
To have it so.

Ah, dear Democracy, how many
brave
And strong and wise who left a
shining name
In storied verse have gone into the
grave
For your true fame!

But yet to me there lies some special
gleam
Of finer grace in this: that Silas
Drew
Should clamber down from his old
order team
To die for You.

—Ralph Mortimer Jones, in the Youth's Companion.

A NOTE ON IGNORANCE

(Thomas L. Masson in the Outlook)

Some people think that ignorance is merely an accumulation of facts. But that hypothesis reveals a lack of imagination. Ignorance, any more than knowledge, is not concerned with facts. It is concerned quite largely with feeling, and feeling is the product of one's general intelligence.

The Germans had plenty of facts at their disposal, but they were ignorant. Their feeling was not intelligently distributed over certain areas of their national consciousness.

This is true, more or less, of all of us. When we art truly ignorant, it is a case of arrested development in certain directions. A man who has not brought up a family may have at his call all the statistics about families. But he is truly ignorant in the sense of not being developed in the feelings that intimate contact with one's family produce.

To have knowledge of a particular thing is simply to have come in contact with it in such a manner that one's feeling has been aroused about it.

We acquire knowledge largely by contemplation and meditation. But the thing we are learning about must impose itself upon us in such a way that we are forced to understand it through our feelings and not our minds.

There is nothing harder to overcome than ignorance. It must be beaten to a standstill. We have done this to the Germans. We must now conclude our moral contract by bringing them into contact with the right things.

A PROMISING START

(From Pennsylvania Farmer.)

In the organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Mr. M. M. Hollingsworth, of Chester county, was made chairman of the House committee of agriculture. Latest reports indicate that E. E. Jones, of Susquehanna county, will head the agricultural committee in the Senate. Both of these men are experienced legislators and both are farmers. The selection of these men, together with the appointment of Secretary of Agriculture who aims to serve agriculture rather than a political party or faction, makes a promising setting for some constructive farm legislation.

Walking in the Statutes

Let your heart, therefore, be perfect with the Lord our God, to walk in his statutes and to keep his commandments, as at this day.—I Kings, viii, 61.

Evening Chat

Until it was announced that t State Game Commission authorit proposed to stock the state's gar preserve in the Lykens valley pro ably very few people knew that t Commonwealth owned land in Da phin county, much less a game p serve. As a matter of fact, t state has a fine forest reserve, po tions of which will soon be reven producing in the Williams townsh region. It amounts to 5,000 ac and is known as the Haldeman serve, named in honor of a ne Harrisburg man who owned land that district when the coal min were opened and who was interest in forestry. The State game p serve takes up about 3,200 acres that land and is surrounded by wire with frequent notices. "W consider it one of the nicely locat preserves and well adapted for w life," said Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, se retary of the State Game Comm sion. "We have placed forty-f deer and numerous turkeys a small game in its woods and ho to make upper Dauphin hunti what it used to be. If the spor men and farmers and people up th way will help us we will soon ma the reserve worth while. The ma thing is to prevent illegal hunti and to keep dogs away." It is e pected that in the course of a f years there will be deer hunting Dauphin county after a lapse years and that the elusive wild tu key, who has been showing a ten ency to go toward the Maryland li will again give sport to our o hunters within easy automob reach.

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Harrisburg people and many fol connected with the Legislature w be interested to read this about former senator from the Lawren Beaver district, which comes fr the 80th division headuarters ov seas: "Lieut. Col. 'Joe' Thompso former Pitt football star and coa has been appointed athletic direc for the entire Second Army. came over with the One Hund and Tenth Infantry, a former Pe sylvania National Guard Regime and rendered such good service the front lines that he was ma lieutenant colonel of the regime The athletic soldier now is at head of a sport system for the m than 100,000 men composing Second Army. The appointment gi general satisfaction and it is felt t a more competent man could not selected. The Yanks always are k for a man in such a position who actually braved the same dang with them. This Lieut. Col. Thom son did. Captain Ewing Rafferty, Pittsburgh, the former Prince athletic star, has been named theatrical director of the Twen eighth Division."

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Captain Lyle E. Van Vleck, Pittsburgh, formerly an officer of Eighteenth Regiment, Natio Guard, now an officer of the Hundred and Eleventh Infantry, just been promoted to the Person Division of the American Expe tionary Forces at Chaumont and on his way to take up his new dut It is probable that this new w would carry an advancement in ra for Captain Van Vleck were it for the recent order halting all p motions. In Pittsburgh Captain Vleck made his home with form United States District Attorney Lowry Humes. Before going to Border two years ago he was st superintendent of highways of E county.

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Pennsylvania's warfare on cro which was launched by the St Game Commission to rid farmers nuisances and wild life, especia insect destroying birds of the m ace of the destroyer of nests young birds, has been having serious results for the blackcoa denizens of the waste places acco ing to reports coming here. Game Commission recently issue circular to game protectors sportsmen urging that they t steps to protect the game bi particularly those useful to farm and for feeding of quail, which h proved valuable in ridding fields potato bugs and especially for cle ing out crows. Great numbers crows have been reported from dozen counties and the state auth ities suggested the use of corn d tored with strychnine, but placed that domestic animals would get it. The open winter, howe has caused a number of farm and sportsmen to determine u more active measures and instead scattering around the poiso grain, they have organized shot parties and raided the roosts of crows, shooting them down by score. The crows have habits congregating and in some secti of the state hundreds of them h been observed within a small are

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The record of the State High Department in the war shows 125 men in the army and it is sible that this number may be creased when the struggle is off ally over. In a number of distr men entered the service for sh periods. Chief Engineer Will D. Uhler rose to the rank of l tenant colonel, while W. R. M the auditor, became a lieutenan the navy. C. E. Myers becam major, while the following were c tains: H. A. Douglas, F. E. W ter, J. S. Ritchey, and F. C. Dorw these being lieutenants: James ger, J. G. English, Joseph F. Sny James C. Fitzpatrick, Ha Thompson and Paul P. Porter.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Major R. A. Keitly, of the ar has been named as pathologist the Geisinger hospital at Danvil Robert S. Judge, in charge of department of justice activities Pittsburgh district, has resigned will likely go back to West Virgi

A Helpful Hint

If you have a song to sing d wait until next spring. Sin now,
If you know a funny thing don't the point take wing. Tell it
If you have a job of work d mule and lop and shirk. Ge done.
If you always do this way, sing joke and work each day, 'twil fun.

—Tennyson J. Da

The Wherewithal

Knicker—A big university will ply a psychology test for new Bocker—But father will still subject to the Bradstreet test.

Good Until July 1st

Congressmen from wet re can congratulate themselves that District is no longer ten miles sq —Washington Post.