

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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O that I could a sin once see! We point the devil foul yet he Hath some good in him, all agree. Sin in flat opposite to th' Almighty, seeing It wants the good of virtue and of being.

—George Herbert.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1919

SEND IN YOUR PROTESTS

DAYLIGHT saving appeals to millions of people who are not being heard in the unfair attempt at Washington to repeal the daylight saving law without hearing and through the means of a rider attached to an appropriation bill by a committee which does not have jurisdiction regarding such matters as daylight saving.

This rider has been hung on to the agricultural appropriation bill by a committee without notice and with no sense of fair treatment for the millions of industrial workers who want a continuance of the daylight saving plan which was inaugurated last year with widespread favor.

The bill, which was approved by the President on March 19, 1918, inaugurated daylight saving in the United States during seven months of each year, beginning with the last Sunday of March and ending with the last Sunday of October. Nobody ever dreamed that an underhand attempt would be made to repeal the law which proved so popular during the first year of its trial and it is now up to the people to make their protest heard at Washington before it is too late.

It appears that farmers in some sections of the country are opposed to the law, but as the farmer regulates his activities by the sun and not by the clock he is less to be considered in this respect than the industrial workers who regulate their activities entirely by the clock. These are in favor of the daylight saving plan.

The first weather report from the seashore resorts is that it was very warm last night at Asbury Park.

GREAT WORK AHEAD

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS SADLER is giving full expression to the Sproul theory of improved roads in Pennsylvania. We are proud that our neighboring county of Cumberland has furnished at this important period of road development one so admirably equipped in business experience and acumen for the important work which has been entrusted to him by the Governor. His conferences with county delegations and his straightforward talks without camouflage or any thought of evasion have impressed all who have heard them with his sincerity and the practical character of his policies and purposes.

Commissioner Sadler has made it clear that the millions of dollars set aside by the Commonwealth for general highways will not build scores and hundreds of connecting roads which ought to be maintained for the traffic that is increasing by leaps and bounds in every community. He knows, as does every intelligent man who has given the subject thought, that the only way in which this great State can possibly secure the road system that is necessary to its development is through the cooperation of the counties with the State. Out of the general revenue and through loans it is proper to appropriate funds for the construction of main or trunk highways, but the counties themselves must provide the means for connecting roads.

Dauphin county must not fall back in the slightest degree in its share in the great highway campaign. This county has been slow in the past and now it must keep step with the Commonwealth unless the county which has the honor of being the seat of the State government shall be forced to bear the odium of failure to maintain its place in the new road-making era that is now upon us.

Nor must we forget that the building of roads means employment for thousands of men, and the duty of the State and all the subordinate municipalities is to provide employment for returning soldiers and all who are made idle through the cessation of war activities.

Now is the time not only to build roads but to do all manner of public work that has been postponed or suspended during the war. The communities which adopt this policy will be the prosperous and contented sections of the State, and Harrisburg and the county of Dauphin, which have not fallen short in any phase of the war, will certainly uphold the traditions of the past in going forward with the projects which are now under discussion and which generally have the approval of the people.

Among commercial and industrial leaders there is increasing confidence in the future prosperity and expansion of business in this country. When the disturbing elements which are alien to everything that is important in the development of the United States are suppressed and business and general employment are permitted to resume the normal conditions, there should be a general resumption of activities along every line. But the elements which are antagonistic to general prosperity must be sent to the rear.

BLACK HEROES

SINCE the return to this country of the famous New York regiment of colored troops the people have learned something of the splendid character of the service of the black Americans in the world war. Their heroism, devotion to the ideals of the Republic and their cheerfulness under great hardships have embellished a new page in the history of those who have come up out of great tribulation to have the privilege of fighting for the liberty which was vouchsafed to them through the sacrifices of an earlier generation.

Harrisburg has had a distinguished place in the history of the negro soldier abroad and it is highly appropriate that every distinction should be given these returning soldiers that the people of all races may understand the gallantry and bravery of the men who fought with Colonel Hayward and other officers of distinction during the supreme conflict in Europe.

DEAD ISSUES

THE power of the old "liquor ring" in Pennsylvania business and politics is smashed for all time. The House of Representatives broke its back when it passed the prohibition amendment some weeks ago and the Senate ended its misery yesterday by concurring in the action of the lower branch.

The liquor interests have been an evil influence in Pennsylvania as they have been in every other State. For years their agents have been active in elections and during sessions of the Legislature. Party politics has meant nothing to them. They have infested both the Republican and Democratic parties and they have never fathered a piece of constructive or beneficial legislation.

Members of the League of Bor-oughts got some rare entertainment on the day set apart for the referendum "Jerry" Simpson made his speech on the Shunk bill to authorize the Public Service Commission to suspend increased rates. Simpson's speech was acclaimed as the best effort of the session, but his motion to postpone after a plea for passage caught some of the spectators' breath.

Means whereby the State chiefs of standards, who fixes the standard weights and measures will have authority to enforce adherence to the standards established by him and displayed in the Capitol will be provided in a bill being drawn up. James Sweeney is chief of standards, but the limitations of the law do not allow the State to take steps against any city or county whose standards are not just what the State has set up. Local authorities have conspired in the late past and it is held that it does not make for State-wide uniformity.

PEACE

"There is no peace, no peace," the big guns shout. The little voice that is every hour. Persistent as the Muezzin from his tower. Proclaims that all is well. Yet who shall doubt The deep sea thunder in dim moonlight caves. The green hills singing to the morning. The wild flowers flaunting till the day is done. Or plaintive sea gull cries o'er twilight waves? "No peace, they grow!" The little voice pleads on: A lark high singing o'er the barage blast. A moonbeam on the lake's dark bosom cast. "Lo! beauty, beauty may not, cannot cease. And beauty's three-starred crown is peace, is peace. Seafarer High-landers, in "More Songs by the Fighting Men."

LABOR NOTES

During the last year British trade union membership has increased over 200,000. Among the first men to be released from the army camps in the United States are the coal miners. Veteran soldiers returning to Pennsylvania will find over 50,000 jobs ready for them. The number of female trade unionists in Hungary is nearly five times as large in pre-war times. Members of the Machinists' Union in Canada are demanding that they be paid in cash instead of by check. Trolley workers in nine cities have received increased pay under a recent ruling by the War Labor Board. Prison wardens in England are asking that they be paid the same rate of pay as is now given to the police in that country.

FOUCH'S CIGAR

Marshal Fouch was puffing a large cigar as he arrived, suggestive of General Grant.—Associated Press Dispatch from Paris. And if the contemporary historian will but do his duty, and the Peace Conference runs on long enough, we may pick up our paper one morning to learn that: "When Premier Lloyd George reached the council chamber, he was perspiring freely, suggestive of the Village Blacksmith."

SENATOR SMITH

THE Telegraph extends its congratulations to Dauphin county's newest representative in the State government—Senator Frank A. Smith. The office is one of dignity and importance, and those who know Senator Smith best predict that he will fill it as it should be filled. He has had wide experience in politics and in business and for years has made a careful study of State legislative procedure. He goes to the Senate well equipped for the place he is to occupy and with the overwhelming sentiment of the voters of the county behind him. He succeeds such men as Senator John E. Fox, Judge S. J. M. McCarrell and Lieutenant-Governor E. E. Biddleman. He may well feel elated.

"KATY, BAR THE DOOR!"

RESIDENT WILSON declared for "open covenants of peace openly arrived at" long before the armistice was signed. Just before he left for Europe he told Congress that its members would know all that he knew concerning proceedings now in Europe. But the New York World, Democratic and Wilsonian, says that at one of the sessions of the peace conference President Wilson took exception to the publication of certain accounts of the proceedings "on the ground that the publication implied a breach of confidence on the part of some delegate."

Trouble in Germany

The real trouble in Germany will start when they begin to distribute the postoffices among the adherents of the party in power.—Des Moines Register.

The Proper Way

This talk of Trotsky for Czar of Russia is an outrage to Lenin. Why not compromise by dividing Russia between them?—Springfield Republican.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

If the plans of some of the legislators for holding morning meetings of committees work out, the House of Representatives is likely to meet oftener at 10:30 and 11 than 10. The 10 o'clock session has never been popular. Tuesdays and the sessions on that morning have seldom started on time, not at least since 1913. Speaker Spangler has been talking over matters with chairmen of committees and some of them have offered to have meetings on the mornings which would certainly expedite business and leave the afternoons free to dispose of bills on the calendar. It is probable that the 10:30 and 11 o'clock sharp will be given a tryout next week.

Newspapers generally give the credit for the passage of the prohibition amendment ratification to Governor Sproul. The Philadelphia Record, a Democratic organ, says that it was the governor who put it through and the Gazette, a Republican organ, says that it was the Pittsburgh Gazette-Sentinel at the other end of the State. Although Senator William E. Crow, the state chairman, voted against the resolution, he explained that their protests "wets" for lining up some of the credit for the measure to unbiased observers.

The next thing in order will be the regulatory legislation, which may be expected to appear promptly. It will be more or less based on what is done by Congress and other states.

A howl is expected from liquor dealers who have paid the full Schantz bills to provide monthly installment licenses are passed and it would not be surprising to see a bill to make a refund appear.

James A. Gardner, the veteran city solicitor from New Castle, appeared before the House committee in charge of the third class city bill yesterday and explained its provisions. No attempt to strike out the nonpartisan feature was made.

Highway Commissioner Lewis S. Sadler is not so astonished by the proposition about the Capitol and some of the legislators say frankly that they do not understand him. He talks so directly and positively that they are not sure he is not the man Sadler of the smaller counties who had called at the Highway Department and showed us just what he intends to do and gave me a memorandum in writing about it. I understand that it goes."

The commissioner has managed to get no promises in the millions than any man ever connected with the state government and his pledges of support for lateral road construction are far and away above anything ever known. Judging from what the people are saying, he does it by stating the plain and letting it be known, as he did last evening, that when once a thing is put down and agreed upon it goes just like a contract for construction.

The Legislative League is commencing to take a big interest in legislation and it will be worth watching to see how the so-called rural legislators lined up when the Philadelphia charter legislation comes along. It is safe to say that the third class city bill sponsored by Representative Simpson will be treated with much respect and the New Castle legislator is pretty canny in getting it out of committee and started on its way through the legislature so early in the session.

Members of the League of Bor-oughts got some rare entertainment on the day set apart for the referendum "Jerry" Simpson made his speech on the Shunk bill to authorize the Public Service Commission to suspend increased rates. Simpson's speech was acclaimed as the best effort of the session, but his motion to postpone after a plea for passage caught some of the spectators' breath.

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AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?

AFTER YOU'VE BEEN BAWLED BY AN OFFICER FOR HAVING YOUR HANDS IN YOUR POCKETS - AND BY ANOTHER OFFICER FOR SALUTING WITH A CIGARETTE IN YOUR MOUTH - AND BY STILL ANOTHER, FOR HAVING THE OVER-COAT UNBUTTONED.



- IF FINALLY ONE DAY YOU RECEIVE YOUR DISCHARGE - AND THE NEXT DAY YOU DON CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND YOU SEE AN OFFICER APPROACHING - AND YOU CAN DO THIS - OH-H-H- BOY!! AIN'T IT A GR-R-RAND AND GLOR-R-RIOUS FEELIN'?



By Briggs

Daylight Law Attacked

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.) A rider has been attached to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, under consideration by the Senate, whereby the Daylight Saving Law is repealed. It is understood that the farmers have complained of the inconvenience to which that law subjects them and that their protests have induced the action which has been taken.

The farmers form a very important part of the community and their political power is so great that Congressmen are always anxious to propitiate them and to do anything in reason, or even out of reason, to secure their support, but after all the rural voter is not the only person in this or in any other connection who deserves to be considered, and the proposition to repeal the law in question should be discussed and determined on its merits. Has the gain of an additional hour of daylight during the summer months been of sufficient benefit to the people in general to justify its retention, or has the innovation failed to realize the expectations with which it had been awaited or to vindicate the arguments of its advocates?

That is the real issue and there is not much doubt that the decision would be the matter submitted to a popular referendum. It is not a question which should be treated with much respect and the New Castle legislator is pretty canny in getting it out of committee and started on its way through the legislature so early in the session.

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Chaotic Mexico

BY NORMAN BRIDGE (From an address before the Council on Foreign Relations.)

OUR CHIEF words tonight ought to be constructive. We should try to help Mexico to the things she needs and deserves. But first we must know the facts if we can. It does not profit us to fool ourselves as to conditions, or for Mexicans to deceive themselves. And there are conflicting voices in the air as to conditions in Mexico. We know from a masterful statement of Secretary Lansing, addressed to Mexico some two years ago, that a long catalog of outrages had been endured by our citizens, including many murders. The list of such killings has now reached five hundred or more.

Months ago a great cry of starvation and nakedness came up from Mexico. Our Red Cross went down there with food and clothes, found the desolation, and began to relieve it. But Carranza's soldiers, the Cross workers they were not needed, and they came home. But the desolation was there and has continued.

Now we have numerous reports from our own investigators of widespread starvation even in Mexico City, of prevalent disorders, robberies, outrages upon people, blackmail and graft by Mexican officials, and of six or seven small armies of counter-revolutionaries in different parts of the country, and in open hostility to the Carranza government.

Mr. Creel's Rosy Views Mr. Creel has for months been publishing in Mexico City a weekly branch of his daily bulletin of public war information under the name of our own congress. It has been filled with little besides a rosy story of the great progress of the Mexican government toward normal conditions. Yet he knows that in the very last month on five different railroads there were in eleven days some thirteen instances of bandit outrages of more or less destruction.

We have the indubitable proof that during the last year in a small area of the eastern littoral there occurred a list of outrages: Eighty robberies (many of them highway robberies) and of large sums of money; twenty-five men killed, mostly unarmed Americans; twenty men and women brutally maltreated (some of them in ways unprintable); and several men captured and held for ransom.

There can be no question that the present Mexican government has planned and is trying to effectuate a wholesale confiscation of the property of foreigners, property acquired under law by purchase and lease, and that the United States, Holland and Great Britain have solemnly protested against this violation of international faith and usage. We know that thousands of the best and most brainy Mexicans are ex-patriated and fear death if they return home.

There is no doubt Carranza is trying to bring about order, and the poor success. His people are tired and long for peace and security. Many of them see no outlook for these blessings at a permanency save by American intervention—a feeling they often voice in private to American friends—of course, never publicly. To the dominating five per cent. of Mexicans this idea is abhorrent, and they mostly hate Americans.

There ought to be a better way to help than by intervention. What is that way? It is the things necessary for the Mexican government to do, and how can we help it to a laudable and possible success? The First Steps Of course, the early steps are to establish order, put down opposing factions and protect life and property, stop the grafting of subordinates and conduct the government on business lines. Next, rehabilitate the railroads, now wrecked or on the verge of wreckage, and re-establish travel and business. Make it safe for men to plant and themselves reap and have their harvest, and not have it stolen by factional armies and bandits, or the government soldiers.

But the government must be reformed before these things can be done—if they are to be done in a reasonable time or in an effective manner. The bondholders and other creditors ought to be willing to accept refunding at a lower interest. If security can be had, claimants should be willing to be willing to cut down their claims if there can be

Berger Gets the Full Penalty

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer)

Twenty years in a federal prison faces Victor Berger, instead of that seat in the House of Representatives which he intended to occupy. Berger and his fellow agitators have been given the full penalty, and Judge Landis, who imposed the sentences, can have the satisfaction of knowing that he has performed his duty and that his drastic handling of the defendant will have the hearty approval of the vast majority of the American people. There will be no usual appeals, of course, because those who pretend to despise the law are nearly always the first to seek clemency and relief from it.

The conviction and sentence of Berger and his associates is not only a victory for law and order and for red-blooded patriotism, but it is also a triumph for democracy. We have had other cases of sedition, of disloyalty, and of conspiracy to obstruct the draft, and in each there has been a demand for leniency. To have made an exception in the case of the Milwaukee Congressman-elect would have been the violation of the very principles for which he himself professed to preach and hold. We have no doubt that the defendants are really very much surprised and shocked at the severity of the sentence. They have been using the court room as a forum for the dissemination of their peculiar views, and they probably hoped for a light punishment that would enable them to pose as martyrs with the minimum amount of personal discomfort and inconvenience. But they have received precisely what they deserve and they may be thankful that they are not living in some of the countries where the death penalty would have been the inevitable result of their seditious course.

It is folly to attempt to reason with a man like Berger, who con- sidered the war was an imperial- istic and commercial, that "American- ism is now synonymous with capital- ism" and that "the so-called League of Nations is simply a thin screen behind which the capitalist classes of the winning side are dividing the spoils." The chief and most unforgivable offense of this misrep- resentation who was elected to the American Congress was his attack on the draft. Suppose the Bergrers had been successful in this effort, what would have been the result? The United States would have been dis- graced in the eyes of the world. It would have proclaimed its inability to enforce its laws. That would have had the effect upon this Country as a Nation. But it would have meant even more than that. It would have ensured the triumph of Prussian- ism, and sounded the deathknell of decency, of honor and of civiliza- tion.

The attempt failed, and for the conspirators to escape the penalty of their crime would have been a dis- grace and a miscarriage of justice. Law reigns, the government of Wash- ington still exists, and those who would destroy the temple of true liberty are meeting with a just fate.

Burdening a Boy With Money

(From the New York World.)

The mother of a six-year-old New York boy to whom a \$3,000,000 trust fund was left by his father plans to let the fund accumulate until he becomes twenty-one. As estimated, the fund, with interest compounded annually, will then exceed \$8,000,000. It is to be hoped that this estimate takes account of income and other taxes. But assuming the realization of the project and granting that the boy comes of age with his inheritance intact, he will be any better off with a fortune of \$8,000,000 than with a fortune of \$3,000,000? Is there anything a normal youth on reaching manhood has less use for than money? The ambition which seeks to provide the largest possible endowment for a son is, of course, creditable to maternal affection. But it is doing no favor to a boy to heap up unearned millions for his benefit. Making a multimillionaire of him at the start must necessarily dull incentive for the development of natural talent. Nor is public opinion as tolerant as it once was of fortunes made through the mere breeding of money.

Burleson's Telephone Failure

(From the New York World.)

Substantial popular support will be given to the appeal of the National Association of Railway and Public Utilities Commissioners that the telegraphs and telephones be restored to their owners. The question is not whether there was any justification for government seizure of these lines, or whether there has been favoritism as is charged in the financial arrangements which the Post Office Department has made with them. What chiefly concerns the people at this time is the matter of service. That it is poor and growing poorer and that there is no prospect of improvement will be very generally admitted.

It has been charged that the department took over these lines with a definite purpose to establish national ownership, a plan which Postmaster General Burleson has never advocated for several years. If that was the aim experience has not demonstrated the wisdom of the enterprise.

Under private management the telephone in New York was efficient and trustworthy. In the hands of the Post Office Department it has become in many cases an exasperating nuisance. Judging public opinion by its own performance in the last six months past, it is a failure, and furthermore it furnishes the worst possible recommendation for Postmaster General Burleson's grand scheme of public ownership.

An Improvement

The camels are coming. Hoory! nooory! An arbutus's arriving to stay. Allegorically speaking, the camel will make A much nicer pal than the bibulous snake. —Tommy, J. Daft, in the Kansas City Star.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Governor Sproul is almost the only Swarthmore graduate in the State government. —Secretary of the Commonwealth, Wood, is an alumnus and doctor from Lafayette. —Col. Edward Martin, Commissioner of Health, upholds University of Pennsylvania traditions at the Capitol. —Banking Commissioner John S. Fisher comes from Indiana State Normal School, of which he is now a member. —Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has degrees from Franklin and Marshall and several other colleges. —Adjutant General Beary went to a military school at Newark. —James N. Moore, director of the Legislative Bureau, holds a degree from Grove City College.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg people are being complimented for their improvement of fire apparatus? —Historic Harrisburg —The old Harris mansion used to be a girls' college years ago.

Disposal of Books a Problem

Now that the American armies are being demobilized, the American Librarians' Association is considering what shall be done with the 3 1/2 million books in the soldiers' and sailors' libraries here and overseas. Various proposals have been under consideration, but the one which is getting the most support, it is said is to give the books to towns of the southern states which have no libraries. The advocates of this proposal point out that the Northern cities and most of the Western cities are already well supplied with libraries, while this is not true of many towns of the south. When the armistice was signed in November the American Library Association had a total of 2407 libraries and branches in operation in the United States and in France. Of these, forty-three were full sized libraries in buildings of their own in the townships and large military reservations in the United States, with about thirty-five thousand books in each.—From the New York Times.

A Noninonion

Our nomination for secretary general of the league is Colonel House, viz: Wholly unquotable, Always unquotable, Secretly notable, Silence's spouse.—Darkly inscrutable, Noble irreducible, Nobly immutable, Library Edward M. House at Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

Evening Chat

'The Harrisburg Telegraph has hit upon a vital need in its suggestion that a bell be run around the city to open up the great stretch of land lying east of the State hospital and arsenal properties for industrial and housing developments,' said J. A. Kirkbaum, of Pittsburg, who is a houseman in Harrisburg yesterday. The idea is not original with the Telegraph, it was explained to him, and he continued: 'No matter where the thought originated, it is a good one. I have looked about this city a bit and I am convinced that you must find more and cheaper railroad frontage sites for industries and housing than you can get anywhere throughout the year in Pennsylvania. A railroad went into the warehouse business in connection with its freight stations, as it has done with the new Keystone in the lower end of the city. I recognized in Harrisburg a very important trans-shipping point. I am told that its experts collected data for months in order that the company might provide a program of room for storage. But I am of the belief that generous thought that arrangement is, the time will come shortly when Harrisburg can be made a low-cost city. The important warehouse point, especially in connection with the Pennsylvania railroad, now that the southern connection by way of the Cumberland Valley is provided, is a most important part of the property by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Only way you can get cheap sites is to create them and the belt line appears to answer the question that arises in the minds of strangers who come here to look the situation over.'

The average Harrisburg small boy is not going to get over the war for a long time. The youngsters are drilling and the prodigious ones and those who have caps or parts of uniforms. 'One result of the war is going to be that there will be no cadet corps that you have any idea of,' said the average boy. 'There will be half a dozen this time next year, and the men who were in service will have all the fun they want with the boys.'

'I thought there was a law that placards should not be within a certain number of feet of a polling place,' said a man yesterday. 'From what I have seen the people read inches instead of feet. There were cards put where they hit you and the election boards did not seem to care. I don't know if the election regulations unless they are complied with.'

If activity in hot beds and cold frames is anything to go by the gardeners about Harrisburg, commercial, amateur, expert and time passing, intend to add materially to the food supply of the State capital this year. It is estimated that the production of vegetables and the like in the Harrisburg district last year went ahead of anything ever known. That the surplus given will be reflected for years to come. There will be a decrease in 'war gardens,' of course, but the woods are full of the joys of eating a radish or gathering beans from their own plants and that a back yard tomato has a flavor that cannot be duplicated. Winter is a self evident truth. Winter has not passed, but there are more little stakes being set out in future gardens and seed catalogues examined by many people. Winter has not passed, but there are more little stakes being set out in future gardens and seed catalogues examined by many people. Winter has not passed, but there are more little stakes being set out in future gardens and seed catalogues examined by many people.

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—That Harrisburg people are being complimented for their improvement of fire apparatus? —Historic Harrisburg —The old Harris mansion used to be a girls' college years ago.

Disposal of Books a Problem

Now that the American armies are being demobilized, the American Librarians' Association is considering what shall be done with the 3 1/2 million books in the soldiers' and sailors' libraries here and overseas. Various proposals have been under consideration, but the one which is getting the most support, it is said is to give the books to towns of the southern states which have no libraries. The advocates of this proposal point out that the Northern cities and most of the Western cities are already well supplied with libraries, while this is not true of many towns of the south. When the armistice was signed in November the American Library Association had a total of 2407 libraries and branches in operation in the United States and in France. Of these, forty-three were full sized libraries in buildings of their own in the townships and large military reservations in the United States, with about thirty-five thousand books in each.—From the New York Times.

A Noninonion

Our nomination for secretary general of the league is Colonel House, viz: Wholly unquotable, Always unquotable, Secretly notable, Silence's spouse.—Darkly inscrutable, Noble irreducible, Nobly immutable, Library Edward M. House at Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.