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FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919

What is fame? an empty bubble;
Gold? a transient shining trouble.
—JAMES GRAINGER.

CHICAGO ELECTIONS

TRUE-BLUE Republicans will take little pleasure in the re-election of Mayor Thompson on the Republican ticket in Chicago. The election was neither a victory for the Republican party in the nation nor yet a defeat for the Democrats. It was a purely local fight in which all the passions and prejudices of the day entered with extreme bitterness. Mayor Thompson not only fought the election of a Republican candidate for the Senate last fall, but he was notoriously pro-German during the war and Republicans as a whole long since repudiated him.

But the elections present at least one encouraging feature. Not a single Socialist was elected to any office, although they tried most strenuously to capture council. All their nominees were beaten by overwhelming majorities. Not an ultra-radical showed his head in Chicago but was not sharply rapped. For that much we may be thankful, for Chicago above all other cities is reckoned as a hotbed of radicalism, due largely to its great foreign-born population.

Most surprising to the temperance forces of the country was the amazingly large "wet" vote cast by the women. Of course, the "drys" made no fight, but that does not alter the fact that women voted largely on the side of the saloon. This will not be very encouraging to those who have been pointing to universal suffrage as the cure-all for all ills and the hope of the reform element of the country. This Chicago vote indicates that the extension of the voting privilege, while an eminently fair and proper recognition of women's right to participate in the public life of the Nation, will have little general effect on elections except to double the number of votes cast.

KINDLY AND GENEROUS

THAT was a generous and a kindly act of the Kiwanis Club yesterday in entertaining at luncheon and the theater afterward a large number of the soldiers of the Carlisle hospital. Other organizations should see in it a lesson for themselves. We are so near to Carlisle that there is no excuse for neglect of our duty to these convalescing wounded soldier lads of ours. We owe them a lot; more than we can ever pay, for that matter, but we must not let them think that because the war is over we have forgotten them and their heroic services. What the Kiwanis Club did for many, each one of us who owns an automobile may do for individuals or couples of them.

COAL ASSESSMENTS

THE big coal companies in the upper end of the county are striving for the lowest possible assessment on their fuel land holdings. That, we suppose, is "business." But the county has an interest at stake as great as that of the coal companies and Commissioners Stine and Cumbler, who insisted on a reassessment of the coal properties, should not permit the corporations to "bluff" them into radical revisions of figures.

The situation is simply this: The county's experts say the coal lands are worth $117,000,000. One of the coal companies says its holdings are worth less than $2,000,000, although it confesses to a payroll each year amounting to more than $2,225,000. There is such a variance here and such an absurd difference between company valuations and annual revenues that the commissioners should accept the estimates of their own disinterested experts and let the matter be threshed out in the courts, if the companies continue to object.

As for selling the lands for less than two millions, that is mere stage play. Lykens Valley coal is a superior product always in demand at premium prices. The coal companies are playing to the galleries in their advertisements. They won't close the mines and they won't sell the property. The public would no more stand for a prolonged lockout by the mine owners than they would a strike of workmen with the purpose of closing the mines permanently.

The taxpayers believe the owners have not paid their fair share of taxes. They are in full harmony with the County Commissioners in the reassessment. They want no money that is not justly theirs; but they do want every cent to which they are entitled. It may be that the courts will have to decide just how much that is.

CONFIDENCE NEEDED

UNPRECEDENTED burdens were placed upon public utilities by the war and as a result street railways and other public service corporations were strained to the utmost of their facilities and resources. It is stated by an expert that the purchasing power of the street car fare is forty per cent. less than it was two years ago. Under the circumstances, there has been a gradual decadence in the maintenance of the systems and the passing of dividends to stockholders has become quite the usual thing.

Lloyd George, premier of England, who has had his troubles, recently declared that "the difficulty is not with interests, it is with prejudices. People talk vested interests. It is not the vested interests I am afraid of; it is the prejudices. We must sweep aside vested prejudices."

In this readjustment period it is going to be very necessary to divest our minds of prejudices of every sort and get back to a normal attitude that will not regard with suspicion business and industry and the activities which make for general prosperity. Unless and until all classes of our people realize that there is a mutuality of interest in business there will be no real progress. Employment depends upon commercial and industrial prosperity and every move which tends to destroy confidence is a move against the welfare of the individual, whether he be employer or employe.

It is the opinion of careful students of affairs that the United States is advancing toward a period of substantial prosperity, but these observers also believe that the period of better times will come only with intelligent co-operation of all classes and that the part of the workingman in the restoration of confidence and business activity is quite as important as that of the capitalist whose courage is needed to make the wheels go round.

UP TO US

IT BEGINS to look as though the Rotary Club's efforts toward a navigable Susquehanna may bear real fruit. As Congressman J. Hampton Moore said at Columbia the other evening, the movement has reached a stage where all depends upon how much the people of the Susquehanna river want this improvement as to whether or not they will get it.

That is the whole truth in a nutshell. If we really want a deeper stream we must demand it of Congress in terms that will bespeak a strong public sentiment for it.

Why have the South and West been successful in getting millions upon millions of dollars from the national treasury for improvement of streams that are mere creeks as compared with the Susquehanna? Because they have argued, and fought, and insisted—pressing their claims eagerly and enthusiastically, in season and out. That is the answer, and there is nothing more to it. We in Pennsylvania have been lulled to sleep by railroads that formerly met all our needs and whose managers told us that a navigable Susquehanna was impossible. Meanwhile, the South and the West carried home the bacon.

COUNTY ROAD BUILDING

MILLIONS of dollars will be expended this year by the Federal Government and the various states in the making of permanent highways. Pennsylvania has already set the pace for the progressive Commonwealths of the country and, with the awarding of contracts by Commissioner Sadler, the dirt will soon fly in every direction.

Meanwhile, what is Dauphin county going to do in co-operation with the State in the building of modern roads leading from the seat of government?

Commissioner Sadler has declared over and over again that the aim of Pennsylvania is to build roads that will stay; that there will be no throwing away of money on experimental highways. He has also told delegation after delegation that the election of county commissioners this fall should be on a good-roads basis; that the people are bound to elect officials in every county who will promise to help pull the State out of the mud.

Governor Sproul was mighty fortunate in his selection of a head for the important Department of Highways and the energy that has been displayed in getting things going has been the subject of very general comment of a complimentary character.

If one keeps his ears open he can't help hearing from the common people on the subject of I. W. W.ism and the Bolshevik menace. The thrifty workingmen of the United States, millions of whom own their own homes and love their families, are not going to follow like sheep the degenerate propagandists of a false philosophy which would lead them into national disorder and anarchy. Here and there one may hear a thoughtless word in favor of the Russian idea of liberty, but the great majority of industrial workers in this country would stand as a stone wall against the horde of malcontents who would upset law and order and substitute therefor the rule of brute force and savagery.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Governor William C. Sproul's absence from the city on a vacation enforced by his doctors, will not interfere with the progress of legislation. The Governor plans to leave Harrisburg to-night for Virginia Hot Springs and before leaving, will clean up all the bills in his hands which must be acted upon next week. Any important bills which may be passed early next week, or upon which the time may be getting short, will be taken to him late next week by Harry S. McDevitt, his private secretary. The doctors have ordered the Governor to refrain from thinking about State governmental matters and he will have a week of quiet. All engagements for the remainder of this month are cancelled or very tentative, as far as the Governor is concerned.

It is the plan to have all administration legislation advanced during the Governor's absence, but to hold as many bills as possible on the final stages in the two houses, so that there will be no danger of time allowances for executive action lapsing before he is able to resume work. Three or four administration measures will appear next week. The others are all through the Senate or in committee awaiting proper time to send them out.

The plan to stop introduction of bills the middle of this month, is finding favor among members of the House who are in the city, who say that there is enough to keep the Legislature busy.

—Considerable interest is being manifested in the series of hearings planned for next week, which will include the banking code, as far as it affects building and loan associations, which will be before a Senate committee; the liquor bills before the House Law and Order committee; the Conservation department bill before a Senate committee and the educational bills.

—The Jennings bill, re-establishing the State Board of Agriculture, comes from State board sources and will be oposed by administration forces.

—The problem of providing funds for the State government to meet the teachers' salary increase, has suddenly assumed big proportions in the Legislature, and it now looks as though the State would offer to go half and half with the school districts in providing the $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, which it is calculated would be necessary. This matter will be thrashed out next Tuesday. The original hope of the legislators, backing teachers' salary increases, was that the State would finance it, but this is said to be impossible after a study of the preliminary estimate of the revenue in sight. The belief is that the State will have something like $85,000,000 to appropriate for two years and this would mean that the total educational appropriation would be $23,000,000, three millions to be "ear-marked" for teachers if the districts agree to raise the rest. The plan is to take the Woodruff bill, endorsed by Senator Penrose and others, as the bill on which to work and provision that districts which do not meet the State, would not share in the allowance.

—At the opening of this Legislature, the hope was expressed by the administration, that it would not be found necessary to lay a tax on manufacturing corporations. The view point is beginning to change and it is possible that legislation levying a tax of one mill on every dollar of capital invested in manufacturing corporations will find support from the administration. This capital is now exempt from taxation. A bill has been presented fixing the rate at five mills, but this levy is considered excessive. In order to make it possible for the Pittsurgh and Philadelphia school boards to aid in the salary increase movement, it will be necessary to pass the Scott bill, now on the Senate calendar. This measure increases the maximum levy which can be made in these districts from six to eight mills. The legislation has passed the House and is on the second reading calendar of the Senate.

—Here is another illustration of the sentiment in regard to the much-discussed law. It is taken from the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times: "Action by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh against repeal of the non-partisan election laws doubtless reflects the majority sentiment of the Pittsburgh District on an important civic and political question. The Friday night meeting of the Chamber was well attended and representative of the whole membership. Full notice of the meeting and of the business to be considered had been given. The committee which had been assigned to examine and report on the proposed election law changes was composed of able and public-spirited men. Its judgment had been published in advance of the meeting. But the assemblage, by a decisive majority, rejected the report and adopted a substitute motion approving the existing non-partisan election laws. The subject was ably debated and argued from both of the oposing viewpoints by representative citizens. As the Chambers as a whole is representative of the community the decision which the vote records must be accepted as Pittsburgh's judgment. It is warning to the Legislature that tampering with the election laws is not desired by the people here. The bills for the repeal of the nonpartisan acts should be killed."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

If we had the League of Nations, it might induce us to go into some European war, instead of staying out, as we did this last one.—Indianapolis Star.

It would be thoughtful of the army and navy to delay their demobilization until the public catches up with the war-books already written.—Chicago Daily News.

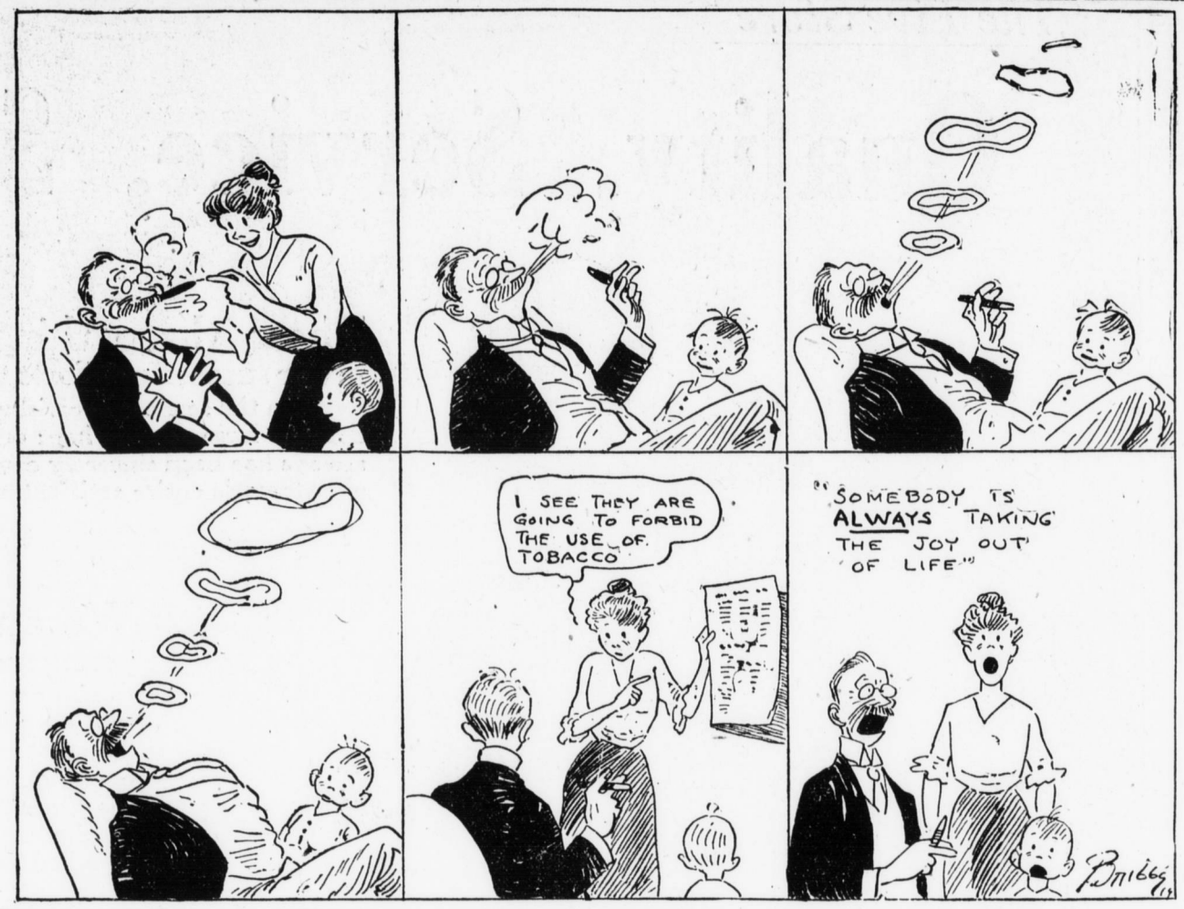
The Paris Conference is now discussing the future of the Bolsheviki. At first blush this looks more like a subject for clergymen than diplomats.—Manila Bulletin.

A study of the income-tax blanks convinces us that Uncle Sam deserves the money for having thought of such a wonderfully complicated way of getting it.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Lloyd George warns the small nations that there is danger in annexing territory not their own. We dearly love England, but we must say that she can on this subject give expert advice.—Columbia State.

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE

-:- -:- -:- -:- By Briggs



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

I have just read an article in your issue of March 31st entitled "Quail Shooting De Luxe in Oklahoma" by Tom Marshall, that is exceedingly misleading in certain particulars. If this story had been sent out April 1, we might have thought it an April day joke no matter how it might deceive and harrow the feelings of sportsmen.

Mr. Marshall says: "Oklahoma, at this writing, is the favored state for the speckled beauties, there they have congregated in vast number, multiplying and increasing regardless of their liberal laws, which permits the shipping of thousands of birds into sister states for propagation purposes," through this statement, leading sportsmen believe that when we, who represent the Game Commission of Pennsylvania, say we have been unable to secure quail in the United States, that we have either neglected our duites or have deliberately lied while in truth we are guilty of neither charge, for quail cannot be secured in Oklahoma, as the writer states "in thousands for propagating purposes" or in any other numbers. We have tried more than once and failed.

Some years ago I attended a sportsmen's meeting at Columbus, Ohio, and there met a man who was an Indian agent in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. This man told me quail were very plentiful in the country around where he lived and that if I could get a permit from the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, he could have his Indians trap and send me ten thousand quail, in a week. I at once took the matter up with Senator Penrose who called personally on the Secretary of the Interior at Washington who said to the Senator: "All you say regarding the presence of quail in that country is true, but unfortunately a United State statute forbids the shipment of these birds out of that Territory, and I cannot, therefore, give the permit you desire. I would like to oblige Pennsylvania but cannot legally do so."

Within four weeks after that time I was informed by Washington that the Indian police of Indian Territory had arrested a number of men who were illegally taking quail and shipping them to Charles Paine, in Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Paine was then and is now a dealer in quail. Since that time Indian Territory has become Oklahoma, and is under state law instead of United States law. The export of quail from that state is just as strictly forbidden to-day as it ever was.

I have before me while I write, a bulletin issued by the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., in which the laws and regulations of every state of the Union and of the provinces of Canada published for the year 1918, and I find under the name of Oklahoma this statement:

"Open seasons, quail Dec. 1st to Dec. 31st," showing that notwithstanding the supposed vast numbers of quail in that state, those in authority have seen fit to limit the open season to thirty days. Under the head of Bag Limit, "The number of quail that may be legally killed in one day is fixed at 15." Under the heading of Export appears the following: "Export prohibited of all protected game, except non-resident licensee may carry to his home two day's bag limit of game birds if license permit is attached." Nowhere is permission given to carry quail out for propagation purposes. I know of various dealers in game for propagating purposes who are trying and have been trying to secure living quail wherever that might be possible, and know that every one of these men have been doing their best to get quail from Mexico, because they could not get any elsewhere.

I have in my office a letter from a dealer in quail located at Eagle Pass, Texas, written not ten days ago, in which the writer says that certain men from Kansas who were looking for quail in Mexico have gone home disappointed, having secured no quail. These very men handled Indian Territory quail in years gone and would be glad to handle them now if they could get them legally. Quail cannot be secured from Oklahoma or from any other state in this Union as Mr. Marshall writes and I protest against the publication of such statements, that are unfair to both sportsmen and to officials in various states who have tried their best but without avail to please sportsmen.

Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH KALBFUS,
Secretary, Game Commission.

A Prohibition Goddess

Venus emerged from the foam.
"It is only water," she hastened to explain.—New York Sun.

Republican Plans

From the Literary Digest

LIKE wise virgins, the Republican leaders in Congress intend to have their legislative lamps trimmed and burning when President Wilson returns to convene Congress. It may be June 1, May 1, or even earlier, and already Republicans have begun work on the big appropriation bills which failed in the last Congress, and, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, "two or three of these bills will be ready for the immediate consideration of the House when it meets." Such forehandedness wins hearty praise from independent journals like the Washington Star and Detroit Free Press. The Chicago Daily News characterizes as "admirable and opportune" the declaration of Congressman Gillett, who will preside over the new House, that the main Republican task will be "constructive legislation for the period following the war." Past Democratic misdeeds may require looking into, but Chairman Hays, of the Republican National Committee, agrees that "the Republican duty is now ahead." Mr. Hays, who speaks for the entire party as do few Republican leaders, thus outlines its duty in general terms in a recent speech in St. Paul:

"We will establish policies which will once again bind up the wounds of war, which will renew our prosperity, and administer the affairs of this Government with the greatest economy, on a sound business basis, and which will enlarge our strength at home and abroad. With all our power we will strive to prevent the further spread of socialism and set this nation's feet once more firmly on the path of progress and along ways which liberty and order must ever guard and preserve.

"To this end we have promised a forward-stepping as well as a forward-looking program for labor, for business, for the farmer, and those promises we will keep."

It will be a Republican task, says Mr. Hays, to bring the Government back to the limitations of the Constitution, to show the world that "we are a representative Government, not a Bolshevik syncopation," and to end "pedagogic paternalism." Coming down to the "brass tacks" of actual legislation, a writer in the Washington Star has been interviewing prominent Republican leaders in the new Congress and finds them alive to their "kaleidoscopic responsibility." The Republican steering committee, we are told, is now planning just how to enact laws for—

"Passage of appropriation bills for the support of government departments and agencies totaling more than four billion dollars.

"Revision of the tariff with care to protect domestic industries.

"Redrafting the new revenue law to meet changed conditions and to provide six billion dollars the first year and four billion dollars thereafter—if that is sufficient.

"Reconstruction, turning back into peace-time production the plants that have been converted to manufacture of war supplies; finding economic and profitable use for the plants and industries that sprang up to meet emergency needs during the war—and salvaging the human machinery wrecked in the war.

"Disposition of the railroads, including citation of terms on which they may be turned back to their private ownership, with strict governmental supervision of issuance of stocks and bonds; with attendant legislation providing for a healty, economic development of the waterways and highways as co-ordinated avenues of efficient transportation.

"Upbuilding of a great American merchant marine, which will carry American-made and American-trade-marked goods across the seven seas to all the nations of the world—even if the United States Shipping Board has to be disbanded to accomplish this.

"Investigations of war-expenditures and war-time administration, with closer attention to the welfare of our own country.

"New census legislation.

"Revision and amplification of banking and currency laws, with regard for revolutionized world-conditions, international exchange, and the requirements of an expanded commerce."

The immediate responsibility for filling and trimming Republican lamps rests, of course, with the members of the committees which must draft the new laws. Mr. James W. Good, of Iowa, who will head the House Appropriations Committee, is mindful that during the next few months "taxpayers will feel the heavy burden of increased taxes and will take a more lively interest in the work of Congress"; and to meet their demand for reductions in taxation, the new Congress must practice strict economy. In this connection we may also note Mr. Gillett's insistence upon budget reform. Congressman J. Hampton Moore (Rep., Pa.), who will be one of the most influential members of several important committees, does not think members of the next Congress can escape from the task of preparing new revenue legislation. The Star quotes him as saying:

"The complexities of the existing revenue law—the Wilson-McAdoo-Kitchin law—are enough to give the ordinary business man creeps. But even so, Republicans must tackle the job and endeavor to lighten the burdens the outgoing Congress has imposed upon the people."

Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, who will be majority floor leader in the next House, wishes the new session called at least as early as May 1, in order that the members may have time to consider and pass the left-over appropriations bills before the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1. Mr. Mondell believes that in the coming session Republicans, notwithstanding the "hard luck Democratic Congresses have been having" will be able to draft laws for leasing water-power and oil-lands that will be reasonably satisfactory to everybody.

With the Republicans again in the saddle, we naturally find discussion of the tariff again to the fore, but with an unfamiliar emphasis on its revenue possibilities. The Detroit Free Press credits Mr. Fordney, the new chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, with seeing that with a war to pay for, the tariff must be a money-maker as well as a protector of industry. His plan, according To The Free Press, is "to make the customs office measure up more nearly to its possibilities, without any idea of interfering with the other sources of national revenue." Mr. Fordney has pointed out, we read, that Great Britain, a free-trade country, in 1918 collected import duties amounting to $10.25 per capita of population, whereas the protectionist United States collected only about $1.70; had we collected at Great Britain's rate we sh uoeahldvHOA Britain's rate we should have taken in $1,100,000,000 instead of $172,000,000. Mr. Fordney has no intention of waiting for the regular session in order to "make home markets safe for American industry," and the Washington Star quotes him as saying:

Where I.W.W. Can't Flourish

[From the Kansas City Star]

A lumber dealers' association has called the attention of its members to the advisability of providing for the comfort of their men. There was a time when conditions in the lumber camps of the South were generally disgraceful. There were a few enlightened employes, but the average superintendent of the sawmill regarded his labor as simply a commodity. He worked it to the limit and paid no attention to what his men did after hours or where they lived.

The change that has been coming in recent years, which the association is trying to promote, is the result of hard experience. It has been developed that camps that looked after the interest of the employes got more efficient work than the camps of the other sort.

When the workers were housed in comfortable, clean, sanitary quarters, when they had good schools for their children, when recreation was provided, they did better. Their wives were contented. They were not under the constant incentive to wander somewhere else in the hope of finding a little better pay.

Under these conditions mills did not have to contend with a constantly changing labor force. They were able to build up a spirit that was good for the business. It did not mean that the men didn't seek higher wages. They did. But they were disposed to be reasonable. There was no bitter war between them and their employers. On that sort of a soil the I. W. W. did not flourish.

Of course there are employers and superintendents who never will learn. The old system is all they can see. But such men in the long run are bound to go. They cannot maintain themselves in darkness at a time when enlightenment is called for.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

[By Marie L. Eglinton]

Gone is Ulysses! From his native shores,
Which knew and loved his tread, his bark has pushed,
Urging a path through waves and ways unknown.
Gone is Ulysses! How his eager soul,
Forever questing where high virtue gleamed,
Led us to newer conquests, further peaks
From which our eyes beheld still wider views!
He gave us vision when our souls were cold;
Gave us his own most ardent zeal for truth,
For justice, for our nation's name and fame!
Gone is Ulysses! Have we heart to sing
His perfect praise? One fine memorial—
His race's reverent love—attests his worth;
"Most blameless he," and so he needs not praise,
"Death closes all"? Ah, no: to such an one
Death brings new life—if here or there, knows?
One thing is sure: his purpose holds for us.
That newer world he sought is ours to seek—
A world of justice, kindliness, and truth,
Founded on steafast honor, swept by airs
Of purest freedom. This, his noble aim,
He leaves to us, a priceless legacy—
A lodestar! Let us follow it, and him!

Hindenburg Saw Collapse

In connection with the discussion which has been carried on in the German press as to whether Prince Max of Baden, then Imperial Chancellor, took the initiative in demanding peace in October last, the Wolff Bureau publishes a letter from Field Marshal von Hindenburg, dated October 30, which shows that on that date German Army Headquarters confirmed the demand it had made already in September that peace offers should be made. In his letter von Hindenburg says:

"In consequence of the disaster on the Macedonian front, with its attendant weakening of the reserves of the west front, and in consequence of the impossibility of replacing the great losses sustained in recent encounters, there is now, humanly speaking, no longer any possibility of our being able to impose peace on the enemy. Our opponents are constantly receiving reinforcements.

"While the elements of our rear still hold together and may still offer some resistance to the renewed attacks of the enemy, our situation is becoming very precarious and may at any moment place the army command under the necessity of making a comprehensive decision.

"In these circumstances it is imperative that we cease the struggle in order to save the German people and our allies from unnecessary sacrifices. Every day's loss in this respect costs the lives of thousands of German soldiers."

On receipt of this letter, says the Wolff Bureau, the government had no choice but to take steps at once to obtain an armistice and offer to conclude peace.

Lake Tchad a Mystic Spot

Cold and gray are the waters which Lake Tchad spreads over the lowlands of Central Africa. The traveler in Africa finds the mystery of the dark continent more haunting and unfathomable here than in the baffling mazes of the jungle or in the silent smile of the sphinx. Heavy winds toss the shallow waters about and whisper their secrets through the reeds. But the lake makes no answering confidences. It stretches on and on, measuring its miles of surface in sweeping wave lengths.

As far as the eye can see ahead are the reeds and rushes reaching up through the water in tangled masses. Here and there the line of gray expanse is broken by slender islands bearing up a few round-topped native huts, outlined dimly against the skyline. The effect is that of a painting seen through gray glasses, reducing the whole to a low key. It is in the grayness that the lake's effect of mystery lies, the grayness that hovers dull and cheerless over waving reeds.

The traveler gazing across Lake Tchad for the first time feels the thrill of discovery. The knowledge that he is not the first to stand upon the banks does not dispel the feeling of entering the most shut-off place in Central Africa.

Evening Chat

More people are taking advantage of their constitutional rights, to address the Governor of Pennsylvania in writing than ever known before at the outset of an administration and certainly ever during later times of a gubernatorial term. The correspondence reaching the Governor is also on more varied subjects, including advice on legislation and "solutions" for various matters which are discussed in the newspapers. A considerable number of the letters deal with applications for appointments and endorsement of of persons who seek offices of various kinds. There has also been an increase in the number of applications for appointment as notary public. The executive department mail reached unheard of proportions the latter part of January and when the Governor announced his legislation program, people began writing to him from all over the State. Many complaints, most of them imaginary, have been also filling the mail bag and the number of persons addressing the Governor on subjects which are purely departmental matters is greater than usual. Likewise the autograph of William C. Sproul is requested by quite a few people. Some correspondents have asked the Governor for copies of bills pending in the Legislature. Each time a much talked of bill appears in the Legislature, the Governor gets letters about it.

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Among Harrisburg visitors yesterday was Robert Percy Stewart, United States district attorney for South Dakota, whose home is at Souix Falls. Mr. Stewart is a former Harrisburger, a son of the late James Stewart and attended the Harrisburg High school. It is his first visit to his former home in years. He also visited friends in the Cumberland Valley.

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Dr. David I. Miller, member of the Legislature from the city district, is leading a hectic existence these days. He gave up his practice a few weeks ago and is now taking a post-graduate course in special branches in New York. He gets home for the legislative sessions and then heads back to college immediately.

"Don't you miss a lot of sleep?" asked a friend.

"Yes," replied the doctor, "but after my experience in the 'flu' epidemic last fall what I am doing now seems like taking a vacation."

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Another Harrisburg doctor who is varying the monotony of existence and getting back his health at the same time is Dr. Frank B. Kann, the osteopath. Dr. Kann has a bungalow near Linglestown, where he entertains little parties of friends in hospitable fashion over week-ends. There is a long "waiting list" for these festivities.

"Why do you have such a big garden," asked a city friend.

"Well," replied Dr. Kann, "most doctors prescribe plenty of outdoor exercise. I'm taking my own prescription, and it's doing me a world of good."

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Mrs. Ralph I. Deihl, of Paxtang, has received from her parents in Canton, China, a copy of the Canton Times, the only Chinese newspaper published by Chinese in the English language. The editor is certainly a great booster for the United States. Under the caption, "Our American Friends," he has a leading editorial outlining what Americans have done in Canton. "In Canton and the neighboring cities and towns," says the editor, "not counting Hongkong, the 375 or more Americans scattering over four provinces, and in forty different places are engaged in work mostly of educational and charitable nature, bringing happiness and enlightenment to thousands of Chinese. In the four provinces mentioned some twenty-five societies or missions are conducted for the benefit of the Chinese people. Beside these institutions the Americans are giving prosperity to Canton and South China through their business firms. While the number is not great, they are touching all lines of commercial and industrial activity." And right here the Chinese editor gives vent to a bit of subtle humor: "The Standard Oil Company gives one kind of light to many parts of South China while the South China Baptist Publication Society and the book store furnish another." Americans, we are told, are now helping the Cantonese to develop a large hospital, the Kung Yee, and also a well equipped Y. M. C. A. Practically the entire Groff family, formerly residing at Old Orchard, near Paxtang, are now residents of Canton.

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Howard Bryant, a West Shore man who has a garden and is an enthusiastic advocate of daylight saving, went about among his friends Saturday and told everybody not to forget to change his clock Saturday night. Then, just before retiring he carefully readjusted the hands of his watch and the bedroom clock. Sunday morning he reached Sunday school long after it had been dismissed. He had turned the hands back an hour instead of ahead.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Major John D. McLean, assistant commissioner of health, is an expert on the care and treatment of tuberculosis and will direct the sanitoria and dispensaries of the State.

—Major E. V. Babcock, who was burned in an accident recently, is said to have received a severe injury to one of his legs.

—Colonel Edgar Jadwin, who was United States engineer officer at Pittsburgh, is the colonel of the 15th engineers which are about to sail for home.

—Mayor Thomas B. Smith, of Philadelphia, who has been seriously ill, is improving at his home and able to attend to business.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg real estate transactions have gone ahead of anything known at this period of the year in a long time?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—Members of the Penn family used to come to Harris Ferry to discuss sales of land in the adjoining districts.

Spring

Flutter
By,
Butter-
Fly!
It is spring
By jing.
Fever,
Chills,
Liver
Pills—
It is spring,
By jing!

—Don Marquis in the New York Evening Sun.