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FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1919

Let me not think it strange,
Or far from powers above,
That he, whom height nor depth can change,
Is changeless in his love.

GETTING UNDER WAY

THE organization of a permanent committee, representing all the civic organizations of the city, is a long step toward getting under way the plan which Colonel Martin, State Health Commissioner, has suggested for making Harrisburg a model city from the standpoint of public health and sanitation.

The program which this committee has formulated for itself cannot be carried through in a day. There must be a campaign of public education along some lines and of promotion along others. Custodians of public funds are always slow to accept ideas for improvement involving the expenditure of large sums, no matter how praiseworthy the objects, and those who have undertaken to make the city a better place in which to live should understand that they have their work cut out for them.

At the same time, the program as announced to-day is of such vital importance and so free from the unnecessary and the impractical that it ought to be possible to put it through bodily within a reasonable time. It is most encouraging to note the readiness with which the men and women assigned the unpleasant duty of pioneering for the contemplated improvements have accepted the tasks assigned.

With the passing of the wet season and the starting of outdoor operations in every direction, it would seem that the State and the city should lose not an hour in arranging for the important Capitol Park undertakings. These involve the widening of Third and Walnut streets, the reterracing of portions of the park and the construction of a memorial bridge and other features of the park plan.

OUR SCHOOLS

A. CARSON STAMM, in a remarkably clear and straightforward statement published elsewhere in this issue, sets forth the reasons why the school board of Harrisburg finds itself facing an increase of the mill rate.

Mr. Stamm makes a good case for the board, which as it stands to-day consists of men whose integrity cannot be questioned and who are above the average in business ability. These men cannot be charged with mistakes of the past, if there were such. Nor can they be held responsible for the vast increases of expenses thrust upon them by advanced costs of coal and all manner of supplies. They are also face to face with the up-keep of the new high schools, which, willy nilly, must be met.

A comparison of the expenses of running the school district of to-day with those of the system as it stood a few years back, shows that very much special work of vast importance to the masses of the people has been undertaken. The special schools, the delinquency schools, the open air schools, the night schools and the Americanization schools, not to mention the continuation schools, have been developed into successful enterprises that nobody acquainted with their work would think of abandoning. We are simply face to face with an expense that must be met. There is nothing else to it and no use raising a disturbance about it.

PREMIUM ON STOP-OVERS

IN THE storm of protest directed at Mr. Burleson's management of the postal service and wire systems, we must not lose sight of the shortcomings of the other Federal managers of public utilities, some of which are quite as ridiculous as those charged against the Postmaster General. Just at present, commuters in the vicinity of our big cities are voicing their opinion of the Director General of Railroads for an order he issued a few weeks ago. The experience of a resident of a small town near New York City, on the main line to Philadelphia, illustrates the absurd working of the new regulation.

This man commutes between his home and New York. The other day he was in Philadelphia, and wished to go from there directly to New York. He bought a ticket to his home town, intending to use his commutation ticket from that point to his destination. When he reached his home and presented his commuter's coupon he was politely told by the conductor that a full cash fare would be required under the new ruling of the Director General that commutation could not be accepted from a through passenger for part of the distance traveled. If, instead of remaining on his train, he had stepped off and waited for the next train, his commutation ticket would have been accepted.

Here is a case where a premium is placed on stop-overs. There has been a regulation in effect for some time that stop-overs will not be permitted on through tickets, but in this case a man had in his pocket what amounted to a through ticket, bought and paid for, which he could not use unless he stopped over enroute. Could anything be more absurd?

GERMANY CAN PAY

THE Germans complain that they cannot sign the peace treaty because it would ruin the country to pay the damages demanded. Do the Germans forget that previous to the war each German workman "carried a soldier on his back;" in other words that the load of the Kaiser's military machine on the taxpayers was equivalent to the support of one soldier for each man engaged in industry?

Now, under the terms of the peace treaty, the German people are relieved of the necessity of maintaining a military establishment and so the money they so cheerfully used to spend on their army and navy they can now pay toward liquidating the debt the army and navy created, and still have enough left for general purposes.

Has this been made clear to the stiff-necked delegates from Berlin, or must Marshal Foch demonstrate for them that the Allies are in earnest?

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

THE State Federation of Labor complains that the textbooks of the public schools do not meet the fundamental needs of the laboring man, and that is unquestionably true. But there is nothing to the assertion that the books are formulated by the employers of the State for the benefit of themselves. In the first place, the average employer is as ignorant of the inside of the modern school book as is the average working man; and, in the second place, if he had framed these books for his own purposes, he would not have made such a miserably poor job of it.

The school system of to-day ought to teach not only subjects of everyday application, but it ought to teach the child the basic principles of business. It ought to teach him how hard a dollar must work for a year in order to earn five cents. It ought to teach the boy and girl the fundamentals of finance and industry, in order that they may understand fully and completely when the subject of wages, production and profit-sharing are under discussion.

The young man who understands the limits and the possibilities of business will be a better citizen than he who knows nothing. He will know what his fair share is, and he will not be susceptible to the ravings of the extremist who professes to believe that industry is a limitless reservoir of money from which labor may draw heavily and give little. He will know that for every dollar that comes out of business, at least a dollar's worth of effort must go in, and that profits for the owner are the surest road to prosperity for himself.

By all means revise the textbooks in this direction.

LOST $7 PER HEAD

THE Railroad Administration ran behind $192,000,000 in the first three months of 1919, or at the rate of $768,000,000 a year, which would be an average tax of about $7 per capita upon every man, woman and child in the country, or about $30 per family. How do you like paying your share of the loss?

TWO FUNDS

THE liquor interests of New York are out with another of those numerous statements to the general effect that prohibition was not enacted as the result of popular will, but was brought about by large sums of money spent by the Anti-Saloon League and other agencies of the kind.

Let us analyze this a little.

It is true that large sums of money were spent by the temperance societies for the promotion of prohibition sentiment.

But where did this money originate?

It came for the most part as free will contributions from the purses of those who were willing to donate their own money for what they believed to be the welfare of humanity.

But it is also true that the liquor people spent vastly larger amounts in combatting the growing demand for national prohibition.

And whence came this money?

Why, from those who were interested in maintaining the drink evil for the sake of their own pocketbooks.

Folks who live in glass houses—

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The high councillors of the liquor interests in Pennsylvania are working over time in an effort to evolve some plan whereby they can tie up the Ramsey bill designating how much alcohol must be in a drink before it is a drink to the Vickerman and Fox prohibition enforcement bills. All three bills are special orders of business for Monday night in the House and the advocates of prohibition that will prohibit are certain that they have the votes to put through the measures, especially as the Governor is known to favor such machinery as will enable the State to enforce the law.

The alcoholic content bill has appeared in various forms and the liquor interests have finally decided to make their drive for the Ramsey bill. The Governor is on record as saying such a thing is a matter for Congress.

One of the schemes of the "wets" is to tie various things to the Fox bill, such as the "search and seizure" provision which was the object of an unsuccessful campaign this week. They are said to have some additional "riders" under discussion, but the "dry" element says that it is ready for them.

—Some of the "wets" are industriously spreading the story that the Fox and Vickerman bills will have no show in the Senate, but the "drys" says that they are confident of passing the bills and that the Governor will take a hand for them. There are a number of measures pending in which influential senators are more interested than the Governor.

—The Governor will see a number of men at Philadelphia over the weekend in regard to revenue measures and a drive is being made to prevent any tax on manufacturing capital, which Auditor General Snyder is said to hold unnecessary if the legislation asked to improve collection methods is adopted.

—The fact that the big Democratic pow wow here did not result in any reference to the conduct of the minority in the Legislature was much commented upon. The Democrats have not been heard of in the Legislature this session and have let the opportunity go by. Just as in 1913, they have been busy getting in on everything.

—According to what is being heard about the Capitol an effort to get the Philadelphia charter revision amendments into shape for action is to be made at once and they may start on their final lap in the next ten days. The Philadelphia Press says Senator George Woodward has fallen out with some of the revisionists. Such a contingency has been prayed for by the Vare people.

—Woman suffragists are commencing to make a noise for some action in the Senate on the woman suffrage amendment resolution. They hope for a report from committee next week.

—The Senate will have a lively time in the next few days on the Eyre bill to repeal the nonpartisan act as it applies to judges. The Chester senator has it on the calendar. If the Governor signs the bill to repeal the nonpartisan feature for third class cities the Eyre bill's chances will be much improved.

—when it comes down to closing up the headquarters of the State draft system, it is seasier said than done and there are now crated and boxed at the old Board of Trade building, about a carload of papers and records for which some place has to be found. Tons of papers and records have been sent to Washington and when it came to working up the remainder, it was discovered that the State will get about a carload as souvenirs. Just exactly where to store them no one seems to know. Storage is a valuable thing in Harrisburg now and yet the records affect many men who went into the army or were drafted and must be kept.

Sunrise From a Balloon

The balloon had now sunk to within three-fourths of a mile of the earth's surface, and we first became aware of approaching dawn, not by the appearance of the sky, but by the awakening life below. There came to our ears out of the depths, first the faint, shrill bugle-calls of chanticleers, then the barking of dogs, and finally the soft, muffled rumble of a wagon on its early trip to the city. As if not to disappoint the expectant life below, there soon appeared a rosy flush on the eastern sky, and the whole heavens, both east and west, were then suffused with pink. The sunrise was not more brilliant than I have seen below, but the unobstructed view in every direction and the strange surroundings gave it an unusual beauty. The landscape was now seen clearly for the first time, and there spread out below us a scene so picturesque that it is difficult to describe. We were crossing headwaters of the Wabash, whose bed was covered with a broad river of fog far more beautiful than the river itself; while into it flowed smaller streams of mist, and here and there a lakelet of fog in a basin between the hills reflected faintly, from the crests of its snowy billows, the colors of the rosy dawn.

While we were directly over the valley of the Wabash, an elecric car with glaring headlight, rushed along on its early morning trip, like some submarine monster at the bottom of a wide river of fog.—H. H. Clayton.

SPRING TIME

There is no time like spring time
Where ever you may be,
With birds all blithe a trilling
The air with lilt a filling
Their joyous bursts of light-heart
Poured out in melody.

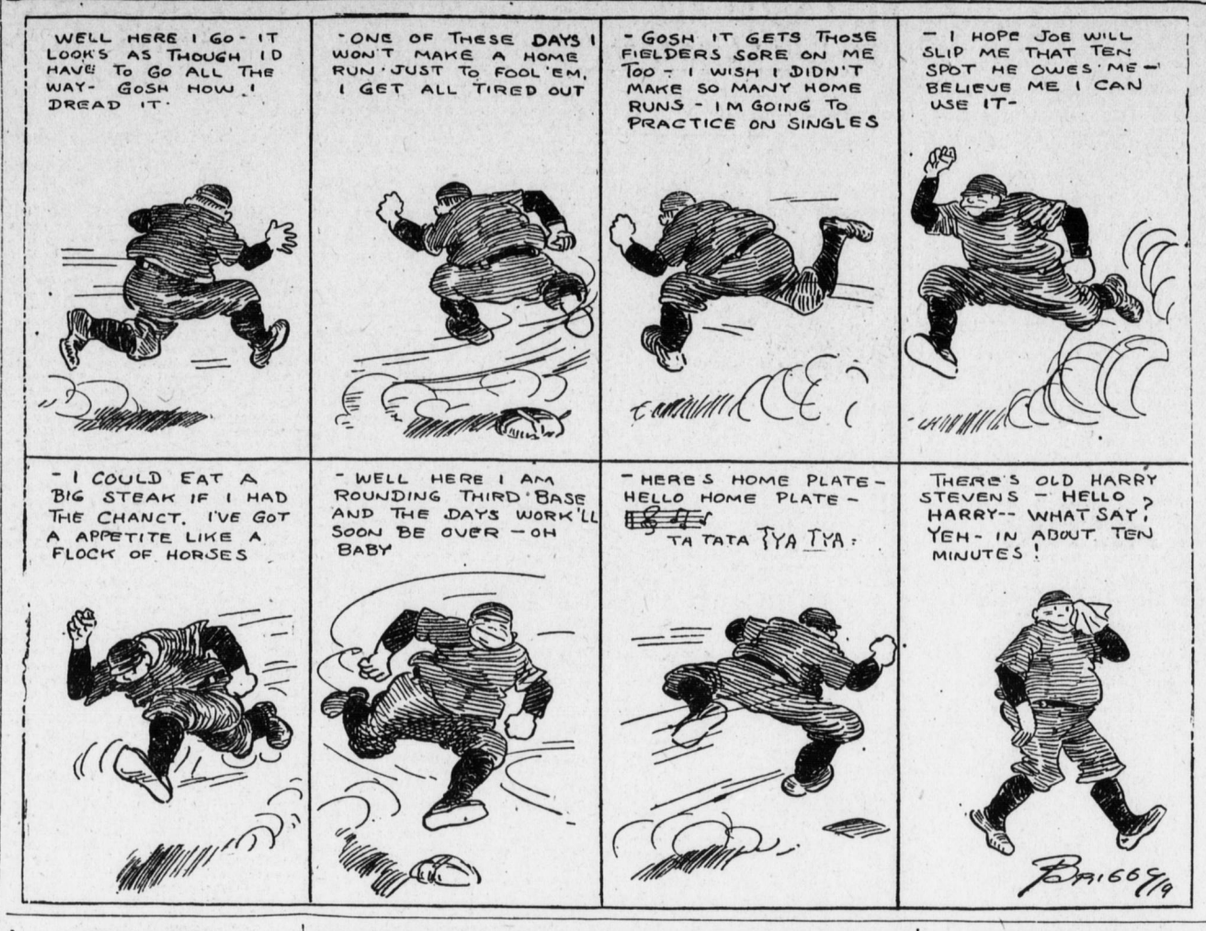
There is no time like spring time
With brooks and streams set free
So musical and gushing
Cool, limpid, swiftly rushing
Onward through the long day
A traveling to the sea.

There is no time like spring time
The vernal time you see
That brings from out the winter's gloom
The wilder plants exquisite bloom
The velvet soft and silken grass
And virgin budding tree.

With some not all is spring time
The spring of youth in fee
When happiness from reservoirs
Of truest bliss itself outpours,
O, Youth, could we Thou Spring of life and song
But travel yet with thee.

GEORGE R. PRITCHARD,
Harrisburg.

WONDER WHAT BABE RUTH THINKS ABOUT WHEN MAKING A HOME RUN? :-: By BRIGGS



NEW BOOKS

Houghton Mifflin Company take pleasure in announcing for publication on May 17, the following books: "Theodore Roosevelt," Senator Lodge's eloquent tribute delivered before Congress on the death of Roosevelt; Dr. Richard Cabot's "Social Work; Essays on the Meeting Ground of Doctor and Social Worker," authoritative information of interest and value to every social worker. Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's "Labrador Days," stories of the adventurous life of the hardy inhabitants of the Labrador coast; Keith Preston's "Types of Pan," piquant and witty verses that have recently appeared in various well known newspaper columns; Chamberlain's "Vacation Tramps in New England Highlands," a guide entertaining as well as practical for the hiker; Lieut. Robert H. Reece's "Night Bombing with the 'Bedouins,' " a reserved and accurate account of experiences with the Bedouin Division of the Royal Flying Squadron by an American who has been awarded the English honor cross for aviators; "The Student's Book of Inspirations" Professor Edward Dickinson's happily chosen collection of inspiring literary extracts, and a reprint of Charles Dudley Warner's classic, "My Summer in a Garden."

Major Ian Hay Beith, who is perhaps the best interpreter of England to America and vice versa, says of his new book "The Last Million" which will be published in a few days "It has been a most difficult book to write—the hardest job I ever tackled. In fact it is a job which no Englishman has ever tackled successfully yet." Major Beith's difficulty was the interpretation of the effect upon our untraveled soldiers of the foreign countries and the impression made by them upon the inhabitants. His readers, however, will feel that his compunctions were unnecessary and that his sincere sympathy with things American make him the ideal person for this task.

"Bedouins" was the nickname given to the squadron of The Royal Flying Corps of which Lieutenant Robert H. Reece writes in "Night Bombing with the Bedouins" (Houghton Mifflin Company) because the members came from all over the world and because night bombing involves so many long flights. The greatest distance the squadron ever traveled was 400 miles —to Cologne—the machine used being the famous Handley-Paige.

" 'Types of Pan' (Houghton Mifflin Company) is off the press' says a writer in the Chicago Sunday Tribune, "and here I am still sitting on the doorstep waiting for the postman to bring me a copy. I'd hate to miss him! I think Keith Preston is the funniest funny man that ever looked a book straight in the eye and told it what he thought about it." Mr. Preston is a contributor to the famous "Line o'Type" newspaper column under the hitherto well guarded pseudonym of "Pan" as well as conductor of a column of his own in the Chicago Daily News.

WHEAT

[E. Davenport in the Saturday Evening Post.]

I demand an alibi for wheat when the high cost of living comes up for indictment. Wheat, the source of the staff of life; the cheapest and best of all our American foods; the deciding factor in the war; the greatest single element in the conclusion, and to-day the strongest bar against Bolshevism! Wheat, the great staple food of man, the civilizer of humanity, the greatest single find of the time, except iron.

Since the Stone Age and the Lake Dwellers, man has worked and fought for wheat as the most precious of all his possessions. He forgets it from time to time in the press of other matters, but he always comes back to wheat and to the land for its production.

That is why there are grown today in all the earth no less than four billion bushels annually, produced upon a greater variety of soils and under a wider range of climatic conditions than would be possible with any other crop.

Four billion bushels of wheat, with half a million seeds in every bushel! About two bushels a head for all the earth, when there should be six!

A solid trainload reaching around the world! Rivers of wheat—for, in motion, these four billion bushels would make a stream over twenty feet wide and a foot deep, flowing four miles an hour continuously, year in and year out, forever and a day, for the feeding of the nations! Blessed be the Wheat!

This Will Rebuild Europe

[Willard Price in World Outlook.]

IN Belleau Wood, where every inch of the ground is sacred to memory, I saw what had been a beautiful house in the remains of which the owner had erected a little wooden shack, and smoke was cheerily issuing from the temporary tin chimney! In front of the house, beside the road, a magnificent tree has been literally torn off by shell fire, leaving on the stump a mass of strings and threads of wood to show how terrific had been the wrench of the explosion. The giant tree had doubtless been the pride of the place for generations. Now the man of the house, with the spirit that extracts comfort even from adversity, was calmly sawing up the old monarch into short lengths for firewood!

Morale did most to win the war. Robertson, Canadian chief of staff, said, "Seventy-five per cent of the resources winning this war was spiritual."

Sir Julian Byng, when about to lead his men, nicknamed the "Byng Boys," into action, first made all human preparation—then dropped on his knees.

Sir Douglas Haig went on record to the effect that the greatest essential for the winning of the war was spiritual energy.

And how much more will morale be needed in the long, slow, dull, painful days and years and decades of reconstruction! It takes courage for a soldier to stick to his machine gun and tear down a wall in the face of enemy fire. It takes even greater courage for the woman whose wall or whose house that it is to come back to it and rebuild it stone by stone, and to rebuild life likewise stone by stone with a bleeding heart as a foundation. It will take morale, courage, spiritual faith and fortitude. As an official of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently put it, "France needs America's material and financial help, but could exist without it. It is however, matter of life and death that we should have America's moral and spiritual help—and we need it now."

They need it now—all the folk who are returning now to the 350,000 destroyed homes of France; all those who loved and depended upon the two million French fathers and sons who now lie beneath the battlefields. The seven thousand blinded soldiers need it. The two hundred thousand maimed need it. The million fatherless children need it. Greater than any other present need of France, is the need for a ringing gospel of courage and good cheer. Can America, in any way, help to meet that need?

Making a Nation Fit

[From the Kansas City Times.]

The country got something of a shock when it learned that a third of its young men in the prime of life were not physically fit to enter the army. The question now is whether the shock will be all there will be to it, or whether it will translate itself into remedial measures for the next generation.

That is why the campaign that began during the war and is now in progress under the direction of the United States Children's Bureau for the weighing and measuring of children under six is of significance. It is an attempt to give intelligent direction to the physical development of children. In Kansas City, the Child Welfare Committee is using the schools as centers for this work. The children are weighed and measured under the supervision of physicians, and cards made out giving the data so that any physical defects may be known at home and means adopted to correct them.

If this sort of work can be thoroughly done and effectively followed up in the homes, the foundations will be laid for better health and better conditions of living. Medical inspection in schools and physical training later will supplement this supervision of the young children and will raise the level of effectiveness of the whole Nation.

Of course a people that is only two-thirds efficient physically is living far below its capacities.

Great Proserity Ahead

William A. Law, president of the First National Bank, of Philadelphia, makes this optimistic statement:

"There is abundant reason for believing that the country is in for a period of great prosperity. The signing of the peace compact will be of large sentimental benefit to the business interests of all the nations engaged in the world war. The sustained rise in security prices on the stock exchange reflects the genuine optimism of the people and the prevailing belief that this country will benefit greatly from the readjustment now in progress."

The Valley of Decision

The world is in the Valley of Decision;
It is standing at the parting of the ways;
Will it climb the steps of God to realms elysian,—
Or fall on horror of still darker days?...

All the world is in the Valley of Decision,
And out of it there is but one sure road;
Eyes unsealed can still forsee the mighty vision
Of a world in travail turning unto God.

All the world is in the Valley of Decision,
Who shall dare its future destiny foretell?
Will it yield its soul unto the Heavenly Vision,
Or sink despairing into its own hell?

—JOHN OXENHAM.

The Laughter of the Gods

Says Lloyd George to Clemenceau:
"This is the biggest joke I know,
He thought that He could run this show,
He thinks He ran it, too, by Joe!
Well, let Him think, we've got the dough—
His vanity was flattered so!
Ha! ha! he! he! heigh! heigh! ho! ho!"

Says Lloyd George to Clemenceau.

Says Clemenceau to Tokio:
"My laughter seems to grow and grow,
Until my tears begin to flow;
I call this treaty really beau,
The Fourteen Points have come to woe,
He doesn't yet suspect it, though—
Ha! ha! he! he! heigh! heigh! ho! ho!"

Says Clemenceau to Tokio.

Says Tokio to Sonnino:
"With satisfaction I'm aglow,
My gains stand neatly in a row,
And of them I shall ne'er let go;
We gained Our Points by lying low,
We put one over on Him, Bo'—
Ha! ha! he! he! heigh! heigh! ho! ho!"

Says Tokio to Sonnino.

Says Sonnino to Georgio:
"The time has come for me to crow,
I've got Fiume now in tow,
And doubtless, too, the Trentino,
So I can say Adaggio!
Which means in English, Let's go slow!
Ha! ha! he! he! heigh! heigh! ho! ho!
Says Sonnino to Georgio.

—William Wallace Whitelock.

LABOR NOTES

Chicago iron molders are now receiving $6 a day, an advance of $1.50 over the old rate.

Members of the Toronto (Canada) police force have been granted an eight-hour day with increased pay.

Fruit pickers in Los Angeles, Cal., have organized the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

American drug manufacturers at a recent convention, voted to use the profits from German patents to promote scientific research.

Preparations are being made to establish a diamond cutting industry at Fort William in Northwest Scotland. Five years employment will be guaranteed trained men.

The support of the unemployed is costing the municipality of Greater Berlin over $240,000 a day. A clerical force of 2,300, with a weekly pay roll of $24,000, is required to keep track of the army of workless people.

The Allegheny Industrial Club, representing 40 big Pittsburgh plants, is urging the pushing of public works, running of plants of manufacturers and bringing pressure to bear on legislative bodies to keep labor employed to prevent spread of Bolshevism.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SHELL-SHOCK

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

I didn't "win the war;" I just helped, and recently returned from France where I was for more than a year. Most of the time in front, where in seven battles, I had the chance to observe some "shell-shocked" fighting men. I have been asked many times if "shell-shock" is in the nature of a cowardly or yellowstreaked soldier. That is just the way most people worded the question. I was informed that three thousand cases were suddenly cured about noon, November 11, 1918, don't doubt that. You do not need to be an oversea man to understand the possibility of such a statement being true. But in defense of a lot of genuinely brave men, who are or were really shall-shocked. Not shell shy, but shocked, that term is not a mishonor in spite of the opinion of some learned gentlemen, who sit way back behind the lines and slur brave men who won't even brag of their deeds. At one place we lost an officer and six men. One man did not have a mark on his body. Another beside whom I slept for a time on a French front and know him for a brave boy, went down and out with the above six men. He afterward revived and came out of the fight. He is now in an insane ward. The French M. O.'s have a large truck fitted with two steel cylinders about five feet in diameter by seven feet long connected with an air compressor. Four shell-shocked patients who are unconscious are placed on stretchers in each cylinder. The air pressure is brought up to the estimated pressure of the air immediately adjacent to the exploding shell then gradually the air pressure is lowered to one atmosphere and the result in many cases revives the "shell-shocked" soldier.

I looked over that truck with a great deal of interest at Gd. Mount Menard on the Marne river near Saacy. I left most of my troubles in France, sent them into the German lines in the shape of a ninety-pound shell. "Boch Kisses" the French gunners called them (one I named Harrisburg), and I don't write this to hunt trouble or blow my own horn, but in defense of some of the best soldiers the world has ever produced. Some of them came home the other day. More are coming shortly. I was with these men on the Vesle and Aisne rivers and I don't like to hear a "knock" on the bravery of any American soldier. When your Iron Division was relieved they were replaced by the best soldiers of the entire French armies.

Respectfully yours,
GENERAL BUCK PRIVATE.

Sanction Not Necessary

[From the Kansas City Times.]

The Germans could save themselves considerable unnecessary heat by getting it into their heads that the question of whether they shall sign the Peace Treaty or not isn't a point at issue. The treaty will be as binding without the German signature as with it.

In reality, Germany signed the treaty November 11, 1918, when she admitted she was defeated and abandoned the means for further resistance.

If the peace shall turn out to be lasting it will be because the Allies make it that, and the Allies will have that job to do quite as certainly in the event that Germany signs as in the event that she doesn't

We will have a clearer notion of the situation if we think of the work of the Peace Conference as an agreement among the Allied nations rather than as an agreement between the Allied nations and Germany. Germany was not a party to the negotiations at Paris. She had no word in the making of the instrument she is now invited to accept, and her refusal to accept it, if it should come to that, would not change it or its binding force on the other signatories in the slightest degree. The Allied powers have decided to do certain things of themselves, and that Germany shall be compelled to do certain other things. They had no expectation that Germany would do her part willingly, nor would her acceptance and signing of the treaty be any proof that she meant to do it, willingly or otherwise.

The Allies understand perfectly well that what she does she will do because she must and not because Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau's name is or is not appended to the treaty.

Evening Chat

Some of the older people in Harrisburg to-day recalled in talking about the great parade in Philadelphia yesterday that in the famous centennial parade in Philadelphia in 1876 the City Grays, of Harrisburg, was the only military organization outside of the "Legion" to march in the parade. The "Legion" was made up of a select representative of each of the original States. The City Grays wore their distinctive uniform, which included the bearskin shakos and the gray coats which gave them the name which clings to Company D after forty years or more. That they marched in accordance with the traditions of the company which led the Guard in ratings for years and made the organization one in which everyone took pride goes without saying. There are not many men left who took part in that great demonstration in Philadelphia. Among them are Joseph E. Rhoads, George S. McGowan, William C. McFarland, Ezelias Laubenstein, Philip German, Charles P. Meck, Christian Nauss, Isaac R. Poffenberger and Theophilus F. Zimmerman. Many of these men subsequently rose to commands in the National Guard and are still active in the veteran organization of the Harrisburg militiamen.

* * *

In speaking of the wonderful way in which the State paid tribute to the fighting Keystone Division yesterday in the city where the Nation was born, there were a good many inquiries heard as to what steps were being taken to welcome home the men of the old Governor's Troop and other units who are soon to come home and what will be done for the drafted men who went out and won glory in the 79th Division from Camp Meade. The two infantry companies had splendid welcome, but thus far plans for the troop and the other organizations seem to be lagging, so much so that some of the men of companies D, and I frankly say the city should not stop short when it comes to welcoming their comrades in the same spirit that was manifested when the infantrymen of the old eighth returned. The example of the great demonstration of last Fourth of July should not be forgotten either.

* * *

Al. K. Thomas, cashier of the East End Bank, told a funny story of his school day experiences at the Rotary Club luncheon the other noon. "We used to have a boy in school, the son of a baker. His father made the best Scotch cakes I've ever eaten. To get some of those Scotch cakes we'd use every ruse under the sun. In arithmetic and grammar, the boy was very poor. I sat just behind him in class. The teacher would ask him a question. If we pulled his coattail twice, while whispering the answer to him, it meant two cakes. One day we were particularly hungry, and I pulled four times. 'My Lord!' the boy exclaimed aloud. 'You're taking all the cakes I've got.' And of course we had to explain to the teacher. No more cakes'."

* * *

Some funny combinations of signs have been encountered in the restrictions which have had to be placed at the Capitol. At the big side doors the signs were found to read one day:

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS

Inside the corridors the signs have been reading:

CLOSED TO VISITORS

It so happened that in placing the standards for the signs they were placed at the points where corridors branch off from the rotunda and the school children and others accustomed to go to the Capitol for drinks of water found their supply source behind the line. So Superintendent Shreiner established the limit at the fountains.

* * *

Colonel Keefer, speaking in Harrisburg the other day, outlined the educational program which the Government is providing for wounded soldiers. Almost any of the practical branches of study and mechanical instruction are offered in connection with the treatment in the hospital, each wounded man being permitted to take up what suits him best, providing it fits in with his physical condition. About fifty per cent of those at Carlisle have taken advantage of the opportunity and will come out of the hospital better able to make good wages and a comfortable living than when they entered. The whole course has been worked out with the idea of making the soldier more efficient, and many of the lines of work taken up are designed to fit the man who has lost an arm or a leg, or some other member, able to fill a position where his loss will not be a great handicap to his earning capacity.

Colonel Keefer said that he is very glad to have the men under his care taken out for automobile rides and invites people from Harrisburg who have cars to go to Carlisle, stop at the entrance to the hospital grounds, where a Red Cross nurse in charge of this end of the hospital program is in charge, and they will be accommodated with as many wounded soldiers as they can accommodate, providing of course, that their sudden application does not interfere either with physical treatment then under way or with the study periods provided under the instruction program. Colonel Keefer said while permission has been given to some men to go out for dinner, ordinarily men under hospital care require hospital diet and for that reason the invitation list has been greatly restricted. The Colonel hopes to have the roads in the hospital grounds improved very shortly and then folks going up in automobiles will be able to go directly to the hospital headquarters. Under present conditions it is far safer and more comfortable to stop at the gates.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Colonel E. S. Greble, commanding one of the Keystone artillery regiments is a regular and a Pennsylvanian.

—Governor Sproul will speak at the reception of the Pennsylvania Historical Society to General Muir.

—Speaker Spangler, who is stirring up the animals over his McCall's Ferry bill, has been working on legislation of that kind for six years.

—F. W. Reese, the new head of the Knights of Columbus in this State is a prominent Pittsburgher.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg has already voted considerable money to carry out its share of the Capitol park improvements?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—Harrisburg soldiers have marched in every big national pageant in Philadelphia since 1812.