

DEATH ENDS LONG SERVICE

The Rev. Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer, Was in One Charge 51 Years

Hagerstown, Md., May 16.—The Rev. Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer, native of Pennsylvania and for 51 years pastor of Zion Reformed Church, here, organized in 1770, died here at noon to-day. He was born at Millburg, Pa., the son of the Rev. Ephraim Kieffer. His ancestor, David Kieffer, emigrated from Germany, landing in Philadelphia in 1748. The Rev. Dr. Kieffer graduated as valedictorian from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., taught school at Ansonburg, Pa., and Middletown, Md., graduated from Mercersburg Theological Seminary, was ordained to the ministry at Huntingdon, Pa., in 1865, and served as pastor of the Reformed Church there 16 months and then accepted a call to Zion Reformed Church, Hagerstown. He was the oldest minister in active service in Cumberland Valley and known to members of the Reformed denomination throughout the United States. He was president of the General Synod of the United States, twice president of the Potomac Synod, a member of the board of foreign missions, board of visitors of Lancaster Theological Seminary and board of regents of Mercersburg

Daily Health Talks

A Word About the Kidneys BY DOCTOR WATSON People are easily frightened when they think something is the matter with their lungs or heart, and well they may be; but few people understand the dangers of diseased kidneys. These organs have a duty of vital importance to perform, and if they are diseased, there is no telling how or where the symptoms may appear. The kidneys are filters, and when they are healthy they remove the poisons from the blood and purify it. When the kidneys are diseased, the poisons are spread everywhere, and one of these poisons is uric acid. The uric acid is carried all through the system and deposited in various places, in the form of urate salts—in the feet, ankles, wrists and back—often forming bags under the eyes. Sometimes the resulting trouble is called rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and backache. Finally, come stone in the bladder, diabetes and Bright's disease. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in recent years, discovered that a certain combination of remedies would dissolve uric acid (urate salts) in the system. He found this combination to be harmless, so that he made it up in tablets, of double strength, and called them Anuric Tablets. They dissolve uric acid in the human system as hot coffee dissolves sugar. If you have uric acid troubles, don't delay in taking Anuric Tablets, which can be secured in the drug stores. You can write Dr. Pierce, too, and he will tell you what to eat and how to live so that more uric acid will not be formed in your system. Dr. Pierce will not charge for this advice.

Biggest Buy Ever Known in the Used Car Market The Roman Automobile Co. Made It and now is offering for sale the entire stock of several of the largest automobile dealers in the United States. The cars are the best late-model cars made to us are now being received daily and you are urged not to miss this exceptional opportunity to get something real at a very LOW PRICE. The combination consists of every known make of car and an early inspection is suggested. ANY CAR DEMONSTRATED SEND TODAY FOR OUR CATALOG 20 ROMAN AUTOCO. World's Largest Auto Dealers 203 N. BROAD STREET Philadelphia

PARKER'S CUT RATE MEAT MARKET 1202 N. Third Street Special For Saturday Pin and Sirloin 35c lb. Round Steak 34c lb. Chuck Roast 28c lb. Boiling Beef 20c lb. Sliced Bacon 45c lb. Smoked & Fresh Sausage, lb. 30c Veal Steak 38c lb. Veal Chops 30c lb. Stewing Veal 25c up lb. Pork Chops 36c lb. Pork Roast 33c lb. Sauer-Kraut 10c per can No. 3, can.

Academy. He was also an author of note and for many years associate editor of the Reformed Church Messenger, the official organ of that denomination. Surviving are his wife, who was Miss Mary M. Clark, of Harrisburg, and the following children: John B. Kieffer, cashier of the Hagerstown Bank; the Rev. Henri L. G. Kieffer, pastor of the Reformed Church at Frederick, Md.; J. Clarke Kieffer, telegraph editor of the Baltimore Sun; Paul Kieffer, lawyer, New York; and Robert F. Kieffer, medical department, United States Army, lately returned from France; Mrs. William Lewis, Rutlerford, N. J., and Mrs. S. George White, Hagerstown.

SCHOOL METHODS ARE VERY COSTLY

[Continued from First Page.] time in its history the Board proposes to make its appropriations for next year upon the basis of an elaborate and judicious setting forth in great detail of the intelligent classification of the purposes of proposed expenditures, every item being submitted or checked by the secretary, the superintendent, purchasing agent, or the superintendent of property.

"This budget is one of the results of the survey made under the auspices of the Board of school directors about two years ago, and should be the means of enabling the Board to progressively conduct its business more efficiently and economically. You want me to give some explanation of the reasons for the plan of school expenses. "Well, in May, 1916,—to go back no further—the tax rate was increased from 8 1-2 mills to 10 mills, because the school was found to have had an accumulated deficit of about \$115,000, and that at 8 1-2 mills rate it was running behind from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. It was hoped at that time, that with this extra one and one-half mills we could come out even at the end of the fiscal year. At the end of the fiscal year 1918, and it would have worked out this way if there had been no war to greatly increase the cost to the Board of everything it had to use in the operation of the school system, together with the budget system of expenditures now established. Teachers' salaries were revised upwards and the expense for supplies, fuel and building repairs very greatly increased so that the year 1918 closed with a deficit of \$49,000.

"This is the way the Board started the current year 1919; but it was necessary, and most desirable, at this time to increase the teachers' salaries. We added about \$100,000 to the sinking fund charges amounting to about \$40,000 on over \$600,000 of bonds issued to build the two new intermediate schools had to be provided for. The Board raised the rate another one and one-half mills, making it 11 1-2 mills for 1919.

"During the year, however, costs could not be kept under control. The Board raised the rate another one and one-half mills, making it 13 1-2 mills for 1919. The mounting expenses of the Board are due to three chief factors: First, the war, with its high costs; second, the general disposition to pay higher salaries to teachers—this is somewhat, of course, an outgrowth of the war; and third, the new intermediate schools. These three factors account for the great bulk of the increased expenses of the Board for the year 1917 to 1919.

"Nearly \$100,000 more was paid the teachers in 1919 than in 1916; nearly \$10,000 more to janitors; the cost of supplies jumped from \$20,000 to \$27,000; of repairs to \$30,000; of fuel from \$12,000 to \$27,000, and so on. The salary increases the Board would not have avoided if it could—I feel sure I speak for the whole Board when I say this—and the other increases it could not have avoided if it would, and have kept the schools going.

"The Harrisburg School Board is employing near or quite 450 people, in operating 32 school buildings in the city and over 12,000 children; and it furnishes these children with everything they need to enable them to go to school except food and clothes—and indeed, in one large school some food and clothes are furnished.

"These increases, of course, are carried forward into 1920, and without very much further increase, as it may probably be assumed that costs are now at the peak. They are, of course, independent of the operation of the two new schools on account of which, for interest and sinking fund charges and expenses for salaries, supplies, working equipment, etc., about \$120,000 is included in the 1920 budget.

"You will remember that I opposed going on with the erection of these two new school buildings, preferring to make some feasible temporary arrangement for the accommodation of the excess school population. I met with very little sympathy in or out of the Board, and I will be more than glad to find that my judgment was in error. I thought it was unwise to erect the buildings in time of war, with all the uncertainty and instability, and with costs soaring and I also thought further investigation and study should be made to determine the exact type of this kind of school building that would be likely to promise the best results for the longest period of time and with the least expenditure of money. I have not yet changed my mind, but, as I have said, I am willing and anxious that I shall be proved wrong. Time alone will tell. Anyway, we have the buildings whether or not they are what they ought to be or have cost more than they ought to have cost. They must be operated, and they will enable the school district to afford great advantages to more than 2000 school children who would otherwise have no place to go. One Point Unsettled "You ask me whether, if the tax rate is increased now, it is likely to stay at the new figure? I do not know. Nobody does. With times and costs normal there is always a necessary annual increase in the school expenditures because of increased school population. If no changes should be made in the method of operation, and if no new obligations should be taken on, and if property assessments should increase in proportion, it could easily be said, I presume, that, when a rate is arrived at that shall meet the expenditures on the existing basis, the need for considering further taxation

ought to be some time in the future. But when can we build either a "We used to put 64 children in a grade school; now we provide seats for 42. The fewer scholars per teacher, the more teachers, and the more teachers, the more cost; teachers' salaries are the big expense of the Board. The tendency is toward smaller schools. The tendency in regard to teachers' salaries is now upward. I do not know where it will stop or where it ought to stop. A teacher never will get in money equivalent to the value of the services he renders. That service cannot be measured in money.

"One of the features of these new intermediate schools is that there are fewer scholars per teacher. If this is carried further as it will be when we get the third intermediate school, the cost will be proportionately increased. Then, the High School situation has not been solved, and we are unable to build either a new school for girls and enlarge the Technical High School for boys, or else a larger school for boys and girls. That means making the schools with more interest and sinking fund charges.

"Furthermore, within a comparatively few years the District has engaged in a number of new activities for which there seems to be a popular demand, and others will not unlikely come along.—The school for children who are employed, and in which they are given the equivalent of the school work for a week, including shop work for the boys and domestic science for the girls; an open air school for children who are generally backward; a school for foreigners; and night schools; all in charge of specially prepared and more highly paid teachers; and the Board has annually appropriated to the Public Library of \$5,000, which could easily be doubled to the advantage of the girls and boys. Americanization schools have been taken on in the last year. Night schools are just beginning, and the use of school buildings as centers for community activities is being demanded. If these people want these things they, of course, will want to pay for them, for they cost money.

"The operation of a school district in these days, in a city of this size, is not simply a matter of employing a number of teachers to impart the minds of boys and girls with arithmetic. A modern school system includes gymnasiums, with athletic directors; cooking, dressmaking and millinery shops, with sewing machines, gas stoves and what not; wood work shops, tin shops, with machine shops, blacksmith shops, lathes, forges, motor benches, etc.; and, with all the paraphernalia for experiments; commercial departments, with typewriters and adding machines. In addition to these, and requires large quantities of a large variety of supplies and working equipment; all of which, at the best, are a heavy burden on the public expense. And, theories and methods of education are rapidly changing. Who can tell what else is coming? It would be a great mistake to think that what the expenses will be even two or three years hence. It is impossible enough, at least in such times as we have had, to make a good guess even a year in advance."

Board May Fix Tax Rate This Afternoon

Action may be taken at the regular meeting of the City School Board late this afternoon fixing the tax rate for the 1919-1920 school year. It was predicted in official circles before the session that there probably will be little opposition to a motion to make the rate 13 1-2 mills, an increase of 2 mills over the present charge.

It was brought out at a special Board late this afternoon fixing the week, at which all the members except one were present, that a deficit of \$115,000 will exist next year unless more revenue is provided at the beginning of the session. By raising the rate 2 mills this deficit can be avoided, it was shown. Other business listed, included final approval of the budget for the coming year; revision of rules to remove inequalities in teachers' salary schedule; election of Edna M. Macdonald as regular teacher; election of Mrs. Sarah H. Billow, Mrs. Anna G. Capell as regular teachers; reinstatement as teachers at Tech High, J. E. Bell, C. P. Zeigler and John D. Reninger, who have returned from service; resignation of Prof. John H. Bickley, supervisor of special activities; election of auditor of accounts of city institute and request of Dauphin Electrical Supplies Company of extension of time to complete work at Camp Curtin school.

Committee Named For "Go-to-College" Dinner

Plans for the big "Go-to-College" dinner to be given by the University Club of Harrisburg to boy graduates of the various High Schools and Steelton High Schools and the Harrisburg Academy, are fast developing. It was held to-day. The affair is to be held in the Technical High School building Monday evening, May 26. Addresses to be delivered will stress the value of college education to young men. Committees for the dinner, as announced this afternoon, include: Speakers—Mark T. Milnor, William H. Earnest, and C. D. Koch. Invitations to Members—B. F. Neader and Elmer H. Erb. Invitations to Boys—Dr. C. E. Fager, Jr., Dr. W. G. Severance, Dr. A. E. Brown and W. F. Houser. Publicity—C. L. Shepley, Captain E. J. Stackpole, Jr., and J. Douglas M. Royal. Decorations—Percy Grubb and Dr. C. B. Fager, Jr. Stunts and Songs—C. Fred Kammerer, H. B. N. Pritchard, Percy Grubb and John A. F. Hall. Reception—G. Holmes Macdonald, P. B. Rice and Dr. F. E. Downes. Use McNeil's Cold Tablets. — Adv.

TRUANT BALLOON LOST TO VESSEL SEARCHING SEA

British Steamship Stands by Wreck Until Arrival of Yankee Destroyer

By Associated Press. Trepassey, N. F., May 16.—The Navy dirigible C-5, which was swept to sea yesterday, is now believed to have been lost. The destroyer Edwards which went in pursuit of her reported by wireless to-day that she had been unable to find her and was returning.

The merchant steamer which had previously reported that she was standing by the big balloon subsequently sent a message that she was unable to stand by longer and proceeded on her way, according to information from the Edwards.

St. Johns, N. F., May 16.—The U. S. naval dirigible C-5, said to have been only slightly damaged when she broke from her moorings and drifted to sea yesterday afternoon was reported in tow of the destroyer Edwards on the way back to port to-day.

British Steamship Stands By The British cargo steamship War Neplion was standing by the wreck of the United States naval dirigible C-5, 85 miles at sea early this morning, awaiting the arrival of rescue vessels, according to wireless advices received at American naval headquarters to-day. The destroyer Edwards was expected to return here to-day with what is left of the balloon.

Through the "blimp's" crew was without information as to her condition they declared there was no possibility of repairs being made here to fit the "ship" for her projected trans-Atlantic flight. Finding of the runaway balloon so close to shore led aviation officials to believe either that the craft had ascended to a great height and burst with the air pressure against its sides lightened, or that the pull on the rip cord which Lieut. Charles C. Little risked his life to operate was sufficient, though the cord broke in his hand, to start deflation of the gas bag.

Reports by Wireless The Edwards reported by wireless to the cruiser Chicago, headquarters of the temporary American aviation base, that she had picked up the balloon 85 miles at sea, where the British cargo ship was standing by awaiting the arrival of the rescue vessel.

The War Neplion's captain advised the Chicago that he sighted the dirigible on the water last night while his vessel was outward bound for the British port.

TOWERS TO LEAD HIS FLYERS ACROSS TODAY

[Continued from First Page.] starting in the hope that all three of the naval planes might make the trip together.

Weather prospects early to-day were favorable and the work of overhauling the NC-4 was progressing rapidly, so that it was almost certain that the three entries of the United States Navy for first honors in crossing the Atlantic by the air route would make another start toward evening. An examination of the unsuccessful attempt to take the air late yesterday.

terday, Commander Towers said that the NC-1 and NC-3 got a little too far out into the harbor and added that he thought they would have made a good start if they had attempted to rise nearer shore. Commander Towers denied that the NC-3 had been damaged, but said she was towed in by a motorboat to save her engines for another try to-day.

The NC-4 alighted in the harbor at 7:08 o'clock last night (Newfoundland time) after a flight from Halifax, a distance of 537 land miles in six hours and twenty-three minutes actual flying time. The seaplane floated on the surface of the water for two hours and twenty-three minutes when forced to alight eighteen miles from Halifax by one of her engines failing. The NC-4 maintained an average altitude of 2,500 feet during the Halifax-Trepassey flight.

The crew of the NC-4 owes its chance for an even start from here with the star planes to the fact that the NC-1 and NC-3 refused to rise from the water in the afternoon. The NC-1, commanded by Lieutenant Commander P. N. L. Billinger, taxied off down the harbor at 5:04 p. m., Halifax time, (4:04 New York time), hoping for a getaway. The NC-3, Commander John H. Towers' flagship, followed 18 minutes later. A short time later, however, both reappeared and coming to a stop near the mother ships began, apparently, to discharge excess fuel.

The appearance of the NC-4, which had been sighted shortly after the NC-1 and NC-3 taxied down the harbor, was believed to have influenced Commander Towers in his decision to postpone the "hop off" so that all three planes might start together.

NC-4 Examined The NC-4 was apparently unharmed by her flight from Halifax, but an examination was made last night to determine whether any repairs are necessary before the "big jump." The NC-4 left Halifax this morning at 9:52 Halifax time, (8:52 New York time), and was compelled to land thirty minutes later at Storey Head for repairs to the oil and gas lines.

Mechanics who worked all night on the NC-4 were still busy this morning with engine and propeller tests, hoping to have the plane ready to start for the Azores this afternoon with the NC-1 and NC-3. As a result of the failure of the NC-1 and NC-3 to take the air when they got under way for the Azores yesterday it was expected that the "take-off" to-day would be attempted inside the harbor. The rough seas at the mouth of the bay dashed over the heavily laden planes, chilling the aviators to the bone and threatening to play havoc with the steering apparatus. Coastwise weather to-day was favorable for the flight, clear skies and a fresh west wind prevailing.

St. Johns, N. F., May 16.—While the American naval aviators were making preparations for their flight, Harry C. Hawker and Frederic P. Raynham, the British airmen, announced that mid-Atlantic weather conditions forbade a start with their machines.

"WHO'S DA BOSS?" Rookie Italian Guard—Halt! Who's there? Voice (about thirty paces away)—Officer of the post. Rookie Guard—Advance! I can't recognize you! Officer advances six paces. Rookie Guard—Halt! (one half minute silence). Advance! I can't see who you are yet! After a couple more halts, the officer finally arrived within six paces of the guard, who, holding his gun threateningly, asks: "Well, who's da bossa now?"—Exchange.

Every member of the committee receives from his or her associates suggestions that bear on improving conditions in the plant, and then in committee meetings, which are held frequently, these suggestions are discussed frankly, and if by majority vote it is decided to make recommendations to the Official Family—it is done, there being present at all meetings a very able woman secretary who transcribes, in concrete form, the recommendations made.

Here is a case of workers selecting men and women from their own ranks to represent them in all important matters affecting their interests—and the members of the Committee of 32 have the complete confidence of their associates. Whatever the Committee votes to do is always satisfactory to the workers in all departments. I was privileged to be present at one of the meetings of the Committee of 32. I heard both men and women stand on their feet and talk straight from the shoulder. There was no misunderstanding what they said. They knew what they wanted to say and they said it. They voted to make some recommendations to the officials.

Then they invited me to talk to them, which I was glad to do because I believe thoroughly in the idea that all problems and difficulties in business can be settled by the workers themselves if they will honestly and sincerely co-operate with one another and state their case frankly to the heads of the business. After I had finished talking, the Committee of 32, by unanimous vote, elected me an honorary member—an honor that I prize very highly.

What is the result of all this, so far as the business of Wilson & Co. is concerned? The first result—and the most important of all—is that the Committee of 32 succeeds in maintaining a splendid relationship between the workers and the officials. Mutual confidence and respect prevails continuously. The second result—also very important—is that the speedy adoption by the officials of the recommendations made by the Committee of 32 puts the members on their honor and they make only such recommendations as are important. Trivial matters never get a majority vote in the Committee meetings.

The third result—also very important—is that the members of the Committee of 32 are more often concerned about making recommendations designed to benefit the business as a whole than they are about having something done to benefit themselves. The Committee has brought about a condition of affairs which means contentment on the part of their associate workers and this, of course, makes them more efficient and more keen to serve the company honestly. At the Committee meeting I attended one man had a good deal to say about the splendid work of the men in the Ham and Bacon departments—telling his associate members of their pride in producing the Certified Wilson Brands, and suggesting that every worker in every other department should make it a matter of personal honor to assist in the preparation of food products that will always justify the use of the slogan, "The Wilson Label Protects Your Table."

A woman, representing the Canned Goods department, informed the Ham and Bacon men that he and his associate workers were no prouder of their achievement in producing Certified Wilson Brands than she and her associate workers were in producing Certified Brands of Canned Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, Table Delicacies, etc. So it goes. Workers are keyed up in every department to produce the finest and purest Food Products and these are just as proud as Wilson & Co. slogan—"The Wilson Label Protects Your Table," as Mr. Wilson is—and that means being some proud.

Sincerely, William C. Freeman, 250 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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Special 5 MAPS Feature

SHOWING AT A GLANCE THE GREAT CHANGES MADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BY THE PEACE TERMS

One map presents the new Europe, giving not only the frontiers laid down in the peace terms, but also showing by dotted lines the probable or possible boundary lines to be determined upon, thus affording an approximate idea of the future European frontiers.

Another map contrasts in a striking way the great Germany of 1914 with its shrunken self of to-day, telling more plainly than words of the downfall of the arrogant Empire of the Hohenzollerns.

A third map shows the disposition of the German colonies in Africa; a fourth map the distribution of the German islands in the Pacific.

The fifth map shows the Chinese city of Kiaochow, which is awarded to Japan, and its geographical relations to Peking, Korea and the Japanese archipelago.

These five maps, which are included in THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 17, will make clear to the reader in five minutes what the war has accomplished in five years.

Other striking features in this week's "Digest" are: The Peace Terms That Take All the Fight Out of Germany

A Summary of the Greatest Treaty of Peace in History With Comment Upon It From the German, British, French, and American Press

Japan's Victory at Paris Hungary's Third Stage of Decline German Bluster About Peace Terms A Flivver on Rails The Doctor's Troubles Paderewski—A pianist Turned Statesman Can Acting Dolls Displace Actors? Pogroms Expected in Russia and Poland

Interesting Half-tone Illustrations, and Humorous Cartoons "Undiluted Americanism" the Message of THE DIGEST

The final echoes of the guns of the great war are now dying away into silence and the peoples are settling down again into the pleasant paths of peace. And, so doing, it behooves us to take to heart the vital lessons this supreme world-tragedy has taught us. Among the most important of these is the necessity of solidarity, of community of aims and ideals, of absolute unanimity. The war has proved over and over again the inherent weakness of the house that is divided against itself. We, in this country, must see to it that one language, one purpose, one high conception of life animates our teeming millions from sea to sea. Only by so doing can we hope to steer our ship of state safely through the perilous shoals of political unrest, anarchy, Bolshevism, and the like. As a teacher of Americanism, which includes and typifies all that is best in national life and aspiration, THE LITERARY DIGEST stands pre-eminent among the periodicals of the day. It epitomizes all that the fathers of this republic sought to make permanent on our shores. It brings to your home and to your heart the message of an all-embracing humanity, of an abundant charity, of equal fellowship and impartial consideration. Get a copy now, read it through, and pass it along to your family and friends. You will be a better man and a better citizen if you make this a weekly habit.

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