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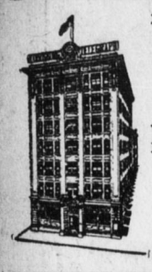

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SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919

No man's fortune can be an end worthy of his being. — Francis Bacon.

THAT SCHOOL SITE

THE School Board will meet Monday to consider the proposal of the City Planning Commission for the purchase of the Italian Park-Hoffman's Woods site for the new High School. It is to be hoped that the deal will be closed without delay in order that the board may proceed at once to get its plans unday way.

The Central High School situation is undeniably bad, and now comes Dr. Fager with the announcement that the Technical High School also will be over-crowded the coming year. We cannot permit these conditions to go indefinitely. It is not fair to the school boys and girls of ditions to go on indefinitely. It is not Harrisburg and it gives the city an unenviable reputation abroad.

The uptown location has been before the people a sufficient time to develop adverse sentiment if any were forthcoming and not a word of serious opposition has been raised. So it may be fairly judged that there is none.

The only criticism that has been offered is that the location is not central, but that has been largely due to a lack of knowledge on the part of thise who offered that objection to the general practice of school districts with respect to high schools. Location with regard to the center of population is not now greatly considered. Healthful situation, ample room for expansion, athletic fields and street car connections are the factors by which high school sites are judged. All these the Hoffman's Wood site has to an exceptional degree.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER

PRESIDENT WILSON, "acting in his own name and by his own proper authority," has extended an invitation to King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, to visit the United States, and it is expected that the Belgium rulers will come here in September. It was twenty years ago that King, then Prince, Albert paid a visit to this country. William McKinley was then President and this country was operating under a Republican form of government and under the Republican party. Albert was then a stripling of 24 years, but keenly interested in governmental affairs. We had just finished cleaning up Spain and cleaning her out of Cuba, where, under Weyler the Bloody, an attempt was being made to choke national aspiration out of the champions of Cuba Libre, and it was common gossip among the chancelleries of Europe that once the United States had assumed control of Cuban affairs we would never let up until we had reduced the island to the status of an American colony. Europe was at that time covertly enjoining the various Latin-American Republics to take warning from the pending fate of Cuba and beware the Colossus of the North. Review Republican record in Cuba and be proud!

Prince Albert found a well contented people here twenty years ago. The Dingley protective tariff law had been in operation for about two years and the country was on the high road to recovery from the awful industrial depression which followed the Wilson-Gorman law of evil memory and Democratic parentage. Such a thing as bolshevism was practically unknown. Nationalism was sturdy, internationalism and a league of nations undreamed of. If anyone at that time had suggested that the American people should delegate their powers to a super-state, he would have been laughted at as a lunatic. If William McKinley had attempted the overthrow of popular government and the establishment of a dictatorship with any such ruthlessness as has characterized this administration he would have been promptly impeached and kicked out of office by his own party majority in Congress. But who could imagine anything of the sort from the high-minded McKinley?

King Albert's second visit to this country will find us again struggling to snap the Democratic bonds which have enmeshed us. This time we are working for the restoration of constitutional government, which for over six years has been reviled and spit upon by the party in power. We are also seeking to revive American ideals and to weed out fatuous idealism. We are struggling to regain our foothold on honest fact, away from the slime of academic theories. Cuba need not be told that had the League of Nations been in existence in 1898, the United States, under Article X, could never have come to her relief.

King Albert will note many changes when he compares 1919 with 1899, and while it is quite probable that no Republican leaders in Congress will be invited to attend functions in his honor, if he will pay a visit to the legislative halls he will witness a republic in resurrection. And, if he will pay a third visit to this country about March 4, 1921, he will find a Republican President in the White House who will accord him a dignity befitting a comrade-in-arms, but who recognizes neither the sanctity nor the divine right of kings.

LIBERAL INTERPRETATION

IF, AS has been reported, there are sections of the teachers' salary bill now in the Governor's hands that will have to be interpreted after the measure becomes a law, by all means let the constructions which the Department of Public Instruction places upon them be as liberal as possible. The evident intent of the law, and not the mere letter of the statute, should be the guide by which its provisions should be construed.

Why the act should be obscure is difficult to understand. No bill before the Legislature was scanned so closely. Its every step was watched and followed by a committee of earnest friends. It was written and rewritten before being submitted and amended to meet changes of sentiment and viewpoint of legislators after its introduction. It was more carefully read and more widely discussed than any other measure before the lawmakers last session. If there is anything seriously at fault with it the teachers themselves are largely to blame. It was their bill and most of its provisions were framed by them.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

CHEER up, folks! When financial forecasters are optimistic there is absolutely no ground for pessimism, for often they see the dark side only and panics loom in their minds that nobody else ever so much as dreams about. One of the most conservative of market and industrial observers has this to say in the Bach Review:

The money situation is unfavorable to any large speculative operation and money is under control of the bankers. The result is somewhat like that of a fire which has been banked up. There is a temporary cooling off at the top and a steady, effectual burning underneath. The fires there are very much alive.

As this process of curtailment continues, the foundation is apparently strengthening all the time and optimism as to values increasing. Developments in the steel business and in the copper trade are favorable, and in general it may be said that industry is constantly working toward larger volume, with good profits steadily accumulating. The buying power of the country is enormous and will be augmented by the harvest. Increasing tonnage will enlarge the export trade and demand abroad is undoubtedly waiting in great volume for increased tonnage. With prosperity looming, the labor problems are more capable of ultimate satisfactory settlement. The quiet purchasing of carefully selected securities is proceeding and appears to be justified.

PROPER RECOGNITION

THE public will agree that no principle of Civil Service is violated by giving preference to United States soldiers, sailors and marines who were injured in the service in the allotment of positions from which ordinarily they might be barred by physical defects.

When the Civil Service Commission receives an application for examination from a discharged Yank, whose physical condition is such that he would not ordinarily be accepted, his case is referred to the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The Federal Board turns the matter over to a field officer, who promptly goes out after the man and offers him the services of the board's organization for special training to fit him for the work for which he has applied, or for some other employment if it does not seem practicable to train him for the work for which he made application to the Civil Service Commission. Hundreds of such cases have been referred to the Federal Board by the Civil Service Commission.

Under a recent amendment of the Civil Service rules, made on the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, the commission may waive the established physical requirements in favor of a disabled and honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, upon the certification of the Federal Board for Vocational Education that he has been specially trained for and has passed a practical test demonstrating his physical ability to perform the duties of the class of positions in which employment is sought.

Physical qualification is often little more than a farce at best. Many persons are turned down on that score who are perfectly fit for the work they desire to do, and when it comes to letting down the physical test rules in favor of returned soldiers, sailors or marines there can be no argument against it.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

—Nominating petitions for less than a dozen aspirants for judicial nominations to be voted upon at the primary on September 17 have been taken out at the department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Generally, there are numerous applications, but although the time for circulating such petitions began on Monday last few requests have been filed.

Such petitions must be filed on or before Friday, August 8, at the Department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Petitions for county and municipal nominations, which are to be filed with the county commissioners, come under a separate provision. The time for circulating such petitions has not yet arrived.

Only four parties have the right to nominate at the primary this year, being the Republican, Democratic, Socialist and Prohibition.

There are an unusual number of judges to elect this year, all of them being on the nonpartisan basis. In the number are nearly a dozen instances where judges are filling offices by appointment. In only one, Somerset county, will the incumbent not be a candidate for election to the full term. Lehigh county will elect an additional law judge for the first time, no appointment having been made where the place was created, a provision in the bill being that the voters should elect.

—Nominating petitions in behalf of Superior Court Judge William H. Keller, of Lancaster, have made their appearance in this city and have also been placed in the hands of friends of the justice in the Cumberland and Juniata valleys. The time for filing judicial petitions with the Secretary of the Commonwealth will expire on August 9. Judge Keller has many personal friends here because of his service for over three years as first deputy Attorney General and his papers will be freely signed on personal as well as political grounds. Some of them have been in circulation on Capitol Hill.

—Governor William C. Sproul, who is expected to be back at his desk in the Capitol on Monday after his visit to White Sulphur, will find things already for him to take up in the matter of the appropriation bills, of which several hundred await his action. Chairman William J. McCaig, of the House appropriations committee, has been here all week going over the bills as passed and assembling comparative data relative to other sessions so that complete information will be ready for the Governor. Meanwhile Attorney General William I. Schaffer and his full staff of deputies has been working night and day on the general bills. The staff of the law department has almost abandoned everything else and the men have been working in short sleeves until late at night on studies of the various measures. There were over 650 bills to be acted upon at the beginning of the week, some of them having been sent with notations to the Governor.

—Allegheny county will elect five common pleas judges, two orphans' court judges and one county court judge. Philadelphia has four to elect, including Judge Joseph P. McCullen, just appointed. In Lackawanna district Attorney George W. Maxey will run for the Neill place on the bench. Berks county will elect two judges, both Judges Endlich and Wagner being candidates.

—The Wilkes-Barre Record observes: "It seems strange that Congressmen who are so anxious to enforce prohibition are so indifferent and slow about other laudable measures of reform. Probably because there is no powerful organization back of the other movements."

—The Philadelphia Evening Ledger has criticised the appointment of James S. Bent, Philadelphia newspaperman, to the Public Service Commission and the Philadelphia Record has approved it, saying that newspapermen are taught to work and that one newspaperman may give an example of industry to lawyer members The Record, however, is not exactly correct when it says that none of the lawyer members of the commission has given up his law business. Two of the members, one the chairman and the other a Democratic commissioner, have severed all connection with their offices and staying in Harrisburg and devoting all of their time to the work of the commission. Other lawyer members are understood to be doing likewise.

—Men just home from the Army are commencing to take an active part in county politics in many a county. There are half a dozen such men candidates for nomination in Cumberland and others are aspirants in Berks, Chester, Lehigh, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties. Chester county has four soldier candidates for Republican nominations, among them Colonel John C. Groff for register of wills. In Lebanon Captain H. H. Barnhart is being prominently mentioned for register of wills.

—Pittsburgh's bond election, which goes to the polls next week, is proving one of the most interesting contests of the kind ever known in the State. Mayor Babcock and his friends are boosting the election, but some of the councilmen and the Pittsburgh Dispatch are opposing a $6,000,000 loan for a subway which is a part of the $22,000,000 issue.

—Congressman Henry W. Temple in an address to the Board of Trade at Washington, predicted that the Senate would ratify the peace treaty, with the League of Nations covenant. The Congressman is a Republican who was formerly an active progressive.

—H. W. Winnemyer has been elected Pittsburgh's official city pay-

—A Pottsville dispatch says: "Miners and other affiliated unions of this county are about to form a party of their own, it was announced. The first meeting will be held at Girardville, July 7. C. F. Foley, a national official of the Barber's Union, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Central Labor Union, will speak."

IT HAPPENS IN THE BEST REGULATED GOLF CLUBS -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS

Cannot Shield the Kaiser

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who was Chancellor when the Kaiser ordered Germany into war, comes to the front with a proposition. An article in the Peace Treaty makes it obligatory on the part of the German government to deliver for trial men charged with criminality during the war. The Kaiser, having fled like a frightened cur to Holland, is not now under German jurisdiction, but it is the intention to ask Holland to give him up. Bobs up now the former Chancellor. He assumes all responsibility. Won't the Allies kindly take him, therefore, in place of the Kaiser? He will be glad to stand trial.

He will have to stand trial anyway, glad or not glad, for he is one of the persons wanted, hence he cannot substitute for the imperial sawyer. For it is really necessary to bring Wilhelm before an international court. It is not at all probable that the royal despot will be hanged or stood up against a wall of the Tower of London and shot. He deserves death, of course, but banishment will do. What is required is an example for future would-be despots to study. And what is also required is to open up the secret archives, to bring forth into the glaring light of publicity the documents bearing upon the world upheaval, to summon witnesses, to fix the blood guilt so that history may have faithful records.

"As former German Imperial Chancellor, I bear for my period of office sole responsibility," says Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, "for the political acts of the Emperor." Yes? Did he, then, convene that council at Potsdam on July 5, 1914, when the Emperor called before him his army and navy chieftains and the bankers of Berlin and gave notice of impending hostilities? The Chancellor was but a pawn, and the coming judicial investigations of the responsibility for the war cannot be content with the trials of pawns. The probe must reach "the man higher up."

Of course, the question will be raised that there is no precedent for dragging the head of a nation before a tribunal. But what of that? No such situation as the present has ever been faced before. There is a first time for all things, and what is a precedent but a first time?

Von Bethmann-Hollweg may be pleased to indulge in mock heroics, but he cannot shield the former Kaiser. That individual is wanted, and surely there is a way to reach him.

Films to Promote Safety

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

According to the figures of the Division of Safety Engineering of the Department of Labor, 88 per cent. of the industrial accidents reported are due to the failure of the human element, and are not directly chargeable to machinery at all.

Of the 38,000,000 working men and women in the United States, according to this report, 700,000 each year lose limbs or are laid up for an average of four weeks each, entailing a monetary loss to the wage-earners of the Nation aggregating at least $50,000,000.

Mr. Bonsib, the chief of this division, believes it most important that workmen should understand clearly the hazards of the occupations in which they are engaged and how they may be avoided. Films and slides make a more effective presentation of the case than any speaker can offer. One large motor company has made a specialty for some time of showing a safety film to its men in groups of about 175.

Where films are shown Mr. Bonsib advises that the safety film be only one of a program. He suggests a comedy film and a drama for the finale. One large company make a specialty of noonday films, with one industrial film weekly.

Married Captivity

"A woman who flanks with doubts the man she marries, and limits him with the tyranny of her affections, can do more toward depriving him of his freedom than an invading army." — From "Sunup to Sundown," by Corra Harris and Faith Harris Leech, recently published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

JAPAN WILL MENACE WORLD

Occupation of Shantung Regarded as Disaster by Chinese.

[Gregory Mason in the Outlook.]

THE peace of the whole world is endangered by the decision of the peace conference to give Japan the special rights and privileges in Shantung formerly held by Germany," said Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the most important members of the Chinese delegation to negotiate peace at Paris. 'We intend to appeal from the decision of the peace conference to the League of Nations. If Japan is left in possession of these particular privileges in Shantung that province will become an Oriental Alsace-Lorraine.

If you Americans will just think how you would feel if Japan were awarded the state of California you can imagine about how we feel as regards Shantung. Or, to use another illustration, how would the Belgians feel if Antwerp were awarded to Great Britain because the British soldiers were instrumental in driving the Germans out of Belgium?

"But the danger is not to China alone," Doctor Wang continued; "the whole world ought to open its eyes. The creation of this special position for Japan in Shantung is a long step toward a very dangerous degree of Japanese domination in all China. Suppose Japan gets her hand on China's vastly rich mineral resources, and suppose she begins to train and direct the great reservoir of man power found in China's population of 400 million. Can you not see that there would be a menace to the world much more serious than Germany could ever be?

"Let me say that I have very many Japanese friends, especially among the Christian Japanese, for I am a Christian myself. But the unpleasant fact remains that the Japanese government is moved by a spirit of militarism, imperialism, and all of those things which have come to be called Prussian. Really, I am very much worried about the effect of this decision on the people of China. Perhaps there will be some horrible reaction, possibly an uprising of monarchists with the aim of breaking down all the last walls between us and Japan and accepting the Japanese as the avowed directors of the destinies of the two great Oriental peoples. Or perhaps general anarchy.

"You see, Shantung is the cradle of China's civilization. It was the birthplace of her two greatest sages—Confucius and Mencius. The seventy-third direct descendant of Confucius, whose name is Kung Hsiang-ko, is now on his way to Paris to plead that this holy land of the Chinese people be kept Chinese."

"But, of course," I think Doctor Wang, "Japan has solemnly promised to give back to China all but a bare foot-hold for herself in Shantung."

"No doubt," he replied, "Japan will give us back most of the rocky barren hillsides, and keep the rich places and the strategic points for herself. She will give us back the shells and keep the oysters."

TRADE BRIEFS

The amount of tin exported from the Federated Malay States in the past year was 37,370 tons, valued at $51,520,532.

Japanese interests are contemplating the establishment of a mill in Antung, China, for the manufacture on a large scale of paper from Corean wood pulp. The proposed company is to be capitalized at $2,500,000.

The continued decline in freights since the armistice has stimulated the demand in India for Japanese confectionery and cakes. This demand exists mainly because of the impossibility of obtaining such goods from England.

A trade association is reported to have been formed comprising the entire British manufacturing, wholesale and retail industry of machine made drawing instruments—a practically new trade established in Great Britain as a result of the war.

It is reported that Tokio is to have a subway to help solve its transportation problem, but in order to render immediate relief to the traffic conditions the Mayor of Tokio has recommended to the city council the purchase of 200 street cars.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is in receipt of a list of the divisions of the Imperial Government railways of Japan, with the name of the purchasing agent of each division, copies of which may be obtained from the bureau or its district or co-operative offices by referring to File No. 9823.

The result of an official census of live stock in the Netherlands is now published. It appears from this report that the total number, in comparison with that of a census taken in 1910, was as follows: March, 1919, horses, 362,011; cattle, 1,968,609; sheep, 437,075; swine, 449,829. For 1910 the figures were: Horses, 327,377; cattle, 2,026,943; sheep, 889,036. swine, 1,259,844.

According to recent reports published in Japan, the number of merchant vessels of over 1,000 tons registered to the end of March, 1919, was 678, totaling 2,053,151 tons. Of these vessels, 372, totaling 758,137 tons, were used on the coasting and "near sea" routes, and 286, aggregating 1,242,658 tons, on ocean routes. Seventeen vessels of a total of 44,543 tons, were under repairs, while three vessels, totaling 7,823 tons, had met with accidents and were under salvage.

Kitchin on Economy

[From the New York Sun.]

Representative Claude Kitchin, having been dumped out of the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means by the American people, lifted his voice in debate on Friday to say:

"The Republicans have saved not a penny. The money would have been saved anyway."

The fact is that the Republican majority in the House of Representatives in the first thirty days of the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress cut $1,500,000,000 from the amounts demanded by Democrats in the executive departments and bureaus to conduct the public business. Republican Congressman checked up the spending program of the Democrats and saved a billion and a half of dollars for the taxpayers by eliminating from it unnecessary, wasteful and unjustified proposals.

Once more exhibiting his profound lack of acquaintance with the processes of the Government which pays his salary, Representative Kitchin declared that "had the full amounts appropriated by the Democratic) House last February been made available only those amounts found necessary would have been spent."

Representative Kitchin lived in Washington while the Democrats in Congress were voting appropriations so enormous their sum made the head swim and the Democrats in the executive departments were squandering the money in a way never before recorded. Only a man with a positive gift for ignorance could seriously assert that the authors of such prodigality would ever save a cent.

Protect Dye Industry

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

So tremendously important is the dye industry with all that it involves in warfare to the Germans that they will strive in every war to preserve it. We say, therefore, that no duty, no matter how high, may serve to foster the dye plants that have been erected in the United States. True, we now have the German patents and all of the German secrets as to colors and shades, but the plants cannot be run at a loss, and if Germany is permitted to invade the market she will herself shoulder heavy losses in the renewal of her old policy to maintain a monopoly. There is only one way to safety — forbid the importation of all dyes for a term of years.

No Wonder Germany Quit

NUMBER TWENTY

"One day early in September we were all ordered to report near a certain village about thirty miles back of the trenches for a demonstration," said Major Frank C. Mahin, of the Army recruiting station, 325 Market street, Harrisburg. "Everyone was much mystified, and on our arrival at the designated place we found the road lined with trucks and some four or five hundred officers in the field or getting out of their trucks. We were assembled out in the middle of the field and an officer of the Ordnance Corps gave us a talk. He said there was a big offensive in preparation and in this offensive a surprise was to be sprung on the Boche and that the present meeting was to demonstrate to us this surprise. He informed us that American chemists had finally perfected a compound of thermite an phosphorus and had made rifle and Stokes mortar grenades filled with this compound. Both thermite and phosphorus are substances which burn on exposure to the air; thermite burns so violently that if placed on top of a safe it will burn a hole right through. Naturally if a drop of either of these substances should land on a man's hanr it will burn right through and the only way to stop it is to grab a knife and cut the burning substance out and that very quickly. The officer told us he had some of these new rifle grenades which he proposed to fire off to show us at least what they looked like. After passing a number around through the crowd to be examined he walked across the field to a clump of bushes about 200 yards away in which we had noticed a couple of soldiers evidently waiting for something. Soon after he disappeared in the bushes, there came the old-familiar pop of a rifle grenade being fired and we saw a glistering object flying up, up into the air and coming towards us. By its direction of flight we saw it was going to land twenty-five or thirty yards to one side of the mob of officers so everyone just stood there watching. The grenade started to come down, tumbling apparently slowly through the air, it got down to within about fifty feet of the ground when it suddenly exploded with a big burst of white smoke and out of that smoke came a rain of fire, literally a rain of fire. For a fraction of a second that mob of officers stood still while through their brains passed a vision of of those drops of fire burning a hole through a hand. No one waited to see whether or not the rain was going to hit us; some tried to run backward, some turned and ran, others just dove headfirst to get out of range. Next to me was a stout general who went into reverse and started to back up; he backed a couple of steps, caught his spurs in a clump of grass, turned a backward somersault in the air and landed on his prominent tummy and kept right on moving away from that fire sliding on his stomach. If some of those in front rank who tried to buck their way through the crowd could do equally good work in a football team, the team would be a world beater.

"Ten days later we went over the top in the St. Mihiel offensive promptly ran into some Boche machine gun nests and cut loose at them with the new grenades. Many times I saw Boche in a hurry, but never in such a hurry as those machine gunners were to get away from the vicinity in which the skies were raining fire."

SWAT THE LIE

What's the use of being honest,
'Cause the purchaser don't know—
Was the way they did business
In the not-so-long-ago.
Now the battle cry is different,
And the time will soon be nigh
When all business men shall holler:
SWAT THE LIE!

Swat the lie! and don't you ever
Let your words misrepresent:
Then you'll build a reputation
While on money-making bent.
Start to-day and keep agoing,
Do not only loudly cry,
For success consists in doing,
SWAT THE LIE!

Swat the lie! By gad, ye Salesmen;
Don't you know it will return
And will cost you more to right it
Than the pesky thing will earn?
Cut it out! It pays, you know it!
I need not tell you why, above all
things be honest!
SWAT THE LIE!

—H. Leslie West, in "Demonstration."

Evening Chat

Dr. J. George Becht, executive secretary of the State Board of Education, who will be First Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, discussing Hoffman's Woods location as a high school site, told a Telegraph man that nearly all progressive and growing communities are placing their high schools well out from the closely-built sections and not a few of the new schools are much farther from the center of population than is Hoffman's Woods. "The trend of the times is toward large, open spaces for high schools," he said, and added, "that even in the smaller communities the tendency is to disregard central locations in favor of otherwise more advantageously situated plots.

Dr. C. E. L. Keen, discussing the subject, recalled that during his recent tour of the West he had noted that all the more progressive cities in which high schools have been built recently, the same policy has been followed as is being urged for Harrisburg. "No attention is being paid to the notion that it is unfair to one section of a city to locate a school in another part," he remarked to a friend recently. "These western cities took to the greatest need for the greatest number." Dr. Keen was particularly impressed with the university at Salt Lake City, which is located in relation to that city much as it is proposed for the high school in Harrisburg. Hundreds of boys and girls of Salt Lake City attend this school and make no complaint because they have to use the street car. "Wherever we locate our high school," Dr. Keen said, "we must realize that a very large number of the students must use the street cars." Dr. Keen made a very careful study of school buildings during his journey and was much impressed by what he saw.

* * *

"Maybe some of the creeks were muddy," said R. H. Lyon, better known to his friends as "Bob," "but out where I was on the opening day the water was clear as crystal, and we got eighteen bass—my son, a friend and I." "Bob" says the location of his big catch is a secret. He's going to have a lot of business out that way this summer and has no liking for competition. Two of the bass he caught the first day tipped the scales at two and one-half pounds each. All of them were taken on plugs—the artificial lure made of painted wood that the skillful casting enthusiast finds so successful. Incidentally Lyon and his party were on the stream only two hours in the afternoon.

* * *

"A friend of mine introduced me to a mighty seductive drink yesterday," said a well-known Harrisburg man to-day.

"Drink?" queried his companion, with his thoughts upon the "dry" edicts that recently have caused so much comment. "What do you mean, drink?"

"Oh, not that kind," was the reply, "but very good nevertheless—it was nothing but a fine quality of iced tea—very cold—with a slice of lemon, sugar to taste and a sprig of fresh mint. If you doubt me just try it."

* * *

What would you say if some night about 1 o'clock, a night owl would call you up on the phone and tell you that there were four men unlawfully catching frogs (I guess catching them is the term—or is it bagging them?) some twenty miles away. And you were nicely asleep in a good, warm bed when the call came and felt that your position as State Game Protector was not all that it was cracked up to be. Well, that is exactly what happened to J. A. Bretz, who occupies that position in the Lykens neighborhood. Mr. Bretz doubtless felt the call of Morpheus as strongly as you or I, but bravely rising and girding up his loins with a couple of six shooters, he sallied forth and hired an automobile prepared to do battle with the law breakers. After a long, cold, cheerless ride, Mr. Bretz arrived in the vicinity of the crime and having debarked from his jitney crept up on the criminals. After some little creeping, he appeared in a cloud of dust and with gun in hand demanded their surrender. According to Mr. Bretz several of the gentlemen, who hail from a little town near Lykens, were what Mr. I. Cobb, of Georgia, would call three sheets to the wind, or to be more clear and A-E-F-ically, speaking, bokoo zig-zag." This made no difference to the wily warden, however, who kept them covered in his best billhart manner. And with the prisoners before him he made his way back to Lykens where the next morning the four merry wags were fined sixty dollars each. As each of them had devoted more time to the late lamented John B. than they had to catching frogs, the total bag was not more than twenty of the specie. Frog legs are quoted in Lykens at the customary high rate.

With Cannons Booming

With the sound of cannon's booming,
From the East, South, West and North,
Heralding the day of Julius,
Called the patriotic Fourth.
With Old Glory proudly waving
Over land and over sea—
Emblem of a mighty nation,
Of a nation that is free—
And ere the bright sun's risen,
Long before the stroke of nine,
The old town will awaken
And be on the firing line.
'Twill be a thought inspiring
When you hear the minute gun;
'Twill revive the dying spirit
That was born in Lexington;
'Twill recall the naval feats
Of our admirals on the sea—
Jones, Farragut, Dewey—
The noble fighting three;
And then, within our glorious land,
The generals who have won
Fame imperishable and immortal,
Like Stark at Benninton;
There too, is Molly Pitcher,
Dared the crimson field to face,
Who when husband fell at Monmouth,
Took the dying gunner's place.
Or our heroes now returning
From the bloody fields of France,
Who subdued the haughty tyrant,
Breaking scepter, sword and lance;
Let the nation's joy be full to-day,
And may her children be impressed,
By the many deeds of valor
Of her sons now laid to rest.
For with wise men at the helm
Steering clear the reefs of fate,
Within a peace-born harbor,
They will land the Ship of State.

GEO. R. PRITCHARD.

"My Daddy"

[From the Continental Edition of the London Mail.]

"Who can give the name of a great man who fought in the war?" was a question put by the vicar of Chertsey to the infants in Empire Day examinations. "My daddy," came the prompt reply from a smart five-year-old.