HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
Founded 1831

Published evenings except Sunday by THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO. Telegraph Building, Federal Square

E. J. STACKPOLE
President and Editor-in-Chief
F. R. OYSTER, Business Manager
GUS. M. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor
A. R. MICHENER, Circulation Manager
Executive Board
J. P. McCULLOUGH,
BOYD M. OGLESBY,
F. R. OYSTER,
GUS. M. STEINMETZ.

Members of the Associated Press—The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulation and Pennsylvania Associated Dailies.

Eastern office, Story, Brooks & Finley, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City; Western office, Story, Brooks & Finley, People's Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

By carrier, ten cents a week; by mail, $3.00 a year in advance.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1919

When people who are tolerably fortunate in their outward lot do not find in life sufficient enjoyment to make it valuable to them, the cause generally is caring for nobody but themselves.—P. S. Mill.

FOOD PRICES

ARBITRARY and heartless increases of food prices should be met with stern resistance through government agencies. The war is over, but manifestly profiteering is not, and Congress will be justified in running down those responsible for unnecessarily adding to the burdens of the people through the high cost of living.

It ought to be possible to probe the prices of food stuffs from the time they leave the soil until they get to the ultimate consumer. Every step of the way should be made clear so that responsibility may be placed where it belongs. Under present conditions blame often rests upon entirely innocent people. If the manufacturer is innocent he can easily make this plain through a statement of his prices to those between him and the consumer. There must be found some reasonable way for turning on the light, to the end that public suspicion of rank profiteering may be confirmed or disproved.

With the ending of the war it was generally understood that there would be a gradual reduction of the high cost of living, but in many cases the cost has increased and without apparent reason. This is especially true of food stuffs and it would appear that the administration at Washington, especially the War Department, must explain the failure to distribute meats and canned goods amounting to $121,000,000 that have been stored in the great military warehouses for months. Not only has the Government lost through this policy, but also the consumers who have failed to get the benefit of reduced cost that would have followed the distribution among the people of this enormous hoard.

The American people have contributed in every way to the winning of the war without protest and with a patriotic devotion to a great cause that entitles them to every consideration at the hands of their government. If it was necessary to fix prices and restrain profiteering during the war it would appear to be just as necessary under present conditions.

What has caused general protest in Harrisburg has been unreasonable differences between manufacturing cost and retail prices in a number of instances—as high as one hundred per cent. in some cases. Restaurant proprietors insist that they must pay twice as much for melons as was charged a year ago. So it goes clear down the line and the people who complain of arbitrary and excessive prices are determined to find out whether there is any justification or excuse.

In the midst of a rich agricultural region it is inconceivable that we should be paying in mid-summer winter prices for vegetables and eggs and fruits that are brought here in large quantities for sale in the open markets. There is bound to be an uprising of the consumer and he has a right to know whether the added burdens are necessary or are simply the result of greed and selfishness.

AUTOMOBILE CAMPER

A PARTY of Boy Scouts of Dubois, touring this part of Pennsylvania, had to appeal to the Department of Parks for permission to camp in Harrisburg. A few days ago a Missouri tourist commented to a Telegraph reporter on the failure of eastern cities to provide camping places for automobile parties. This neglect has been due perhaps, to the fact that automobile campers are not so numerous in the east as in the west. The need is not so evident. But the time is fast coming when the cheap motor vehicle, equipped with tents, bedding and cooking utensils will be a popular vacation diversion in Pennsylvania, and we should encourage people traveling that way to stop over night here.

New York City is doing this very thing. Announcement has just been made that along the Palisades, for a distance of twelve miles, camps have been provided which will afford vacation for 75,000 tenement house mothers, children and working girls, Boy Scouts, etc., and also ample space, with fire-places and kitchen shelters, for the automobile tourist.

Harrisburg, forward looking and progressive, should give this matter of an automobile camp site—on the bridge island, perhaps—proper attention.

State Health Commissioner Martin is having the co-operation of every civic organization of Harrisburg in his efforts to make of this city a model municipality to which he can point in his important work of conserving the health and comfort of the people of Pennsylvania.

SALOON SUBSTITUTE

DR. FRANK CRANE, whose always bright and interesting writings are appearing in many American periodicals, writes along most original lines for "The American City" magazine on that popular topic, "A Substitute for the Saloon." Dr. Crane says "the only way to get anywhere is to start where you are now," and the present day saloon would be his starting point. Nothing fancy, nothing with the touch of "up-lift" or charity will get anywhere, he believes. He says:

It must be a place where any man with a nickel can go in, have a good time, and feel that he is helping support the concern.

It must not be a place where men are "urged" to go. If they are urged they will not go. It is human nature. Preferably it should be not altogether approved by the moralists. It should be as "tough" as its neighborhood.

It must be run by private enterprise, and pay well enough to attract an efficient manager. If the city runs it, or a church, or some benevolent society, it will fail. It must arise from a real need of the people themselves.

It must have a free comfort station. Some kind of a free lunch also would help. There should be opportunities for card playing and billiards.

There should be an expert barkeeper who gets part of the profits.

There is no reason why a place of this sort should not thrive, as it would have no license to pay and no graft to dispense to the ward boss.

All this may seem rather low along the ground. Perhaps it is. But there's where folks live, the kind of folks that go to saloons, and if you want them you must go where they are; they will not come to you.

And this is the kind of substitute that will grow up to meet the need. And any kind you attempt to devise and hand down to the ex-saloon crowd will most certainly fail.

There is wisdom in this. The frequenter of the saloon will shy off from pink tea surroundings and he wants no charity. Likewise he does not desire to be "up-lifted" or "welfared." Both are being overdone in this country. But he does want some place to go, and some such place will spring up to meet the demand. And it will not be altogether desirable, but it won't be as bad as the saloon, so we shall get one step farther along, at any rate. We must understand that the abolition of the barroom will not herald the millenium.

A POPULAR VETO

PRESIDENT WILSON has had his ear to the ground on the daylight saving law and his veto of the repealer is one of the most popular things which he has done since his return home.

There was general resentment throughout the country over the repeal of the daylight saving measure by means of a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill, and the President deserves credit for refusing to permit rider legislation to interfere with the comfort and happiness of millions of people.

TAX BURDENS

ENGLAND has already reduced the excess profits tax from 80 to 40 per cent., and our own Congress would do well to consider whether it is wise to discourage business enterprise by oppressive taxes on profits and incidentally curtail production and business expansion. The war is over and it is the business of the Government to assist as rapidly as possible in restoring normal conditions. Primarily the excess profits tax was intended to increase the revenues of the Government and get back from its own over-expenditures on emergency purchases a portion of the extraordinary outlay. An authority on this form of taxation says:

> The war emergency has passed. It is true, Government expenses remain high, but it is unjust, and, in fact, destructive, that this tax should remain. It restrains business enterprise and development, it limits production, and in its ultimate effect it works against the interest of every individual in regarding the return to normal peace activity and increase in the expansion of general prosperity.

England has already instituted policies of reform in taxation which will do much to relieve the pressure upon her industries and business enterprises. We on this side of the ocean must adopt the same course or suffer a slowing down of business enterprise and discouragement of business initiative. The prosperity of the country depends upon a reasonable attitude toward the commercial and industrial interests which continued throughout the war patriotic support of the Government.

"When the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings shall have awarded contracts for the important work in the Capitol Park zone the city will be ready to co-operate in the changes on Walnut and Third streets. All of which will mean great activity for the next year or two. Meanwhile, all over the city building enterprises are getting under way and 1919 is bound to be one of the red letter years in the city's development.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

—Repeal of the nonpartisan feature of the third class city code has aroused an interest in municipal affairs that has been sadly lacking lately in the more than thirty cities governed by the act of 1911 and judging from newspapers the return to the old system of nominating and electing mayors and councilmen is generally favored. Here and there newspapers and disgruntled politicians are heard complaining, and declaring that things are going backward, but when studied it is to be seen that there is personal reason or blunted ambition that inspires the criticism.

—Most of the newspapers published in third class cities play up the renewed interest in local politics which has followed approval of the repealer and seem to think it is a good thing.

—Folks at Reading have an idea that the repealer will not take with it the "sole nominee" clause. At the State Ciptal it is declared that the repealer means return to the old primary law or in other words that mayors and councilmen will be elected as before 1911 or on the same plan as county officers are elected. Pottsville newspapers are also wrestling with problems as the Schuylkill Capitol being comparatively young city, has held all its municipal elections on the nonpartisan plan.

—The Erie Dispatch urges fusion on a municipal ticket in that city, saying: "Some office holders are advocating fusion of Democratic and Republican parties in the coming city election to combat the Socialist evil which, they say, will be more apparent this year than ever before. Ralph Waldo Tillotson, now serving a term of sixty days in the Allegheny county jail for violating of the espionage act, is being groomed as a martyr candidate for mayor by the Socialists, it is declared."

—According to the Easton Free Press there is a stir in both city and county politics that is most interesting and a regular rush on the part of men to take out papers. The repealer did not cause mourning in Northampton county. Neither does it seem to have created much sorrow in Williamsport, where the newspapers announce activity among candidates and much party interest. The Lycoming city has had experiences of its own with the nonpartisan act. The Johnstown Democrat is one Democratic newspaper which looks at the matter sanely and it records political activity being revived.

—George W. Coles, active in Town Meeting party affairs and prominent in the Philadelphia charter legislation, is being talked of as a possible candidate for sheriff of Philadelphia. He formerly lived in this county.

—A. P. Ingram, former register of wills of Chester county, has resigned and been succeeded by the son of the present register, who used to be Ingram's deputy.

—County Commissioner William S. Leib will be a candidate for reelection in Schuylkill county.

—Senator Charles W. Sones, of Williamsport, entertained the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs of Williamsport at his country home at Halls.

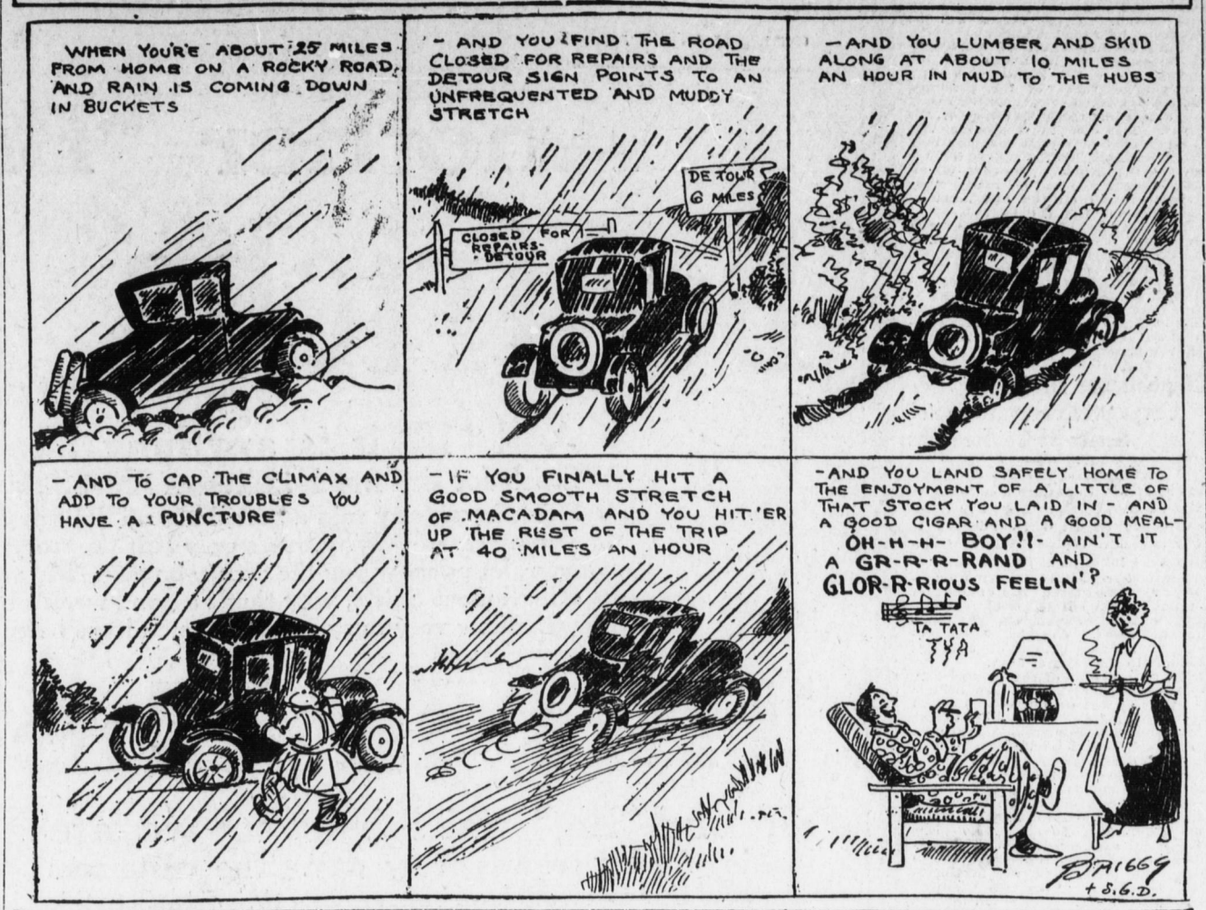
—Judge James B. Drew, of the Allegheny county court, will be a candidate for judge of the common pleas court.

—Evidently things are as bad among the Democrats of Lackawanna county as they are among the Democratic factions of Dauphin, Lebanon and Cumberland counties. This is what Roderick Random writes in that organ of real Democracy, the Scranton Times: "There is fear abroad that the Democrats will make good their record of years of folly in making up a county ticket with candidates drawn from a single predominant element. Of course the part of wisdom is to draft candidates from all elements that go to make up the party, so as to unite the Democracy of the county and to draw strength from the opposition. If we do this the Democracy will be sure winners. The danger is great, however, that only one element of the party will be represented. In that case the fight is lost before it is begun. It is time that the leaders of the Democratic party get together and at least make an effort to arrange for a ticket that will win."

—Dr. William C. Powell, of Bryn Mawr, who has been chairman of the Board of Education of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, for a number of years, has resigned because of ill health, and William L. Austin, of Rosemont, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was elected to succeed him.

—The Scranton Republican opens up a channel of interesting speculation by saying that while Compensation Referee Eager W. Beemer, of that city, will be retained, there will be changes in districts. This is said to be true regardless other parts of the State. The whole compensation system is reorganized by a hill man in the Governor's hands and the Republican says "the measure will provide for fourteen referees instead of ten, and it is understood that Wilkes-Barre will be selected as a location for a referee's headquarters, thereby dividing the local district over which George W. Beemer has jurisdiction. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and the anthracite region during the year give to the board ninety per cent. of all compensation cases, and it is understood that the political leaders of Luzerne county believe it high time that they be represented with a referee. Should one be selected for the adjoining county, it is said that the district will comprise the counties of Luzerne, Cambria, Columbia, Wyoming and Montour. The Scranton district would therefore lose two counties and it is believed the other five counties would still be considered as the Scranton district, namely, Lackawanna, Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Susquehanna.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'? :-: -:- :-: :-: By BRIGGS



Trade Briefs

Press estimates recently placed the 1918-19 wheat harvest of the State of Victoria, Australia, at 22,667,684 bushels.

The value of the output of the copper mines of New South Wales for the year 1918 was $3,389,900, or a decrease of $572,175 when compared with the previous year.

A recent issue of the British Board Trade Journal contains an announcement that the importation of cheese is now permitted under general license.

According to the Japan Chronicle the official report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce put the actual yield of barley, rye and wheat in 1918 at 115,573,050 bushels.

Declared exports from the Hague, Netherlands, to the United States in 1918 amounted to only about one-tenth of the value in 1917, the totals for the two years being $92,325 and $922,370 respectively.

It is reported from Bogota that the Government of Colombia is contemplating the establishment of long distance interurban telephone service to be operated in connection with the telegraph service, which is Government owned.

The output of tin from the Federated Malay states for the year 1918, according to the figures presented in the annual report by the president of the Federated Malay states Chamber of Mines amounted to 627,815 piculs, or 37,370 long tons.

A list of Australian trading companies transmitted by Trade Commissioner A. W. Ferrin at Belbourne can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or co-operative offices by referring to File No. 20540.

A branch of the Jugo-Slav Bank of Punta Arenas, Chile, is soon to be established in Antofagasta. The capital subscribed is $300,000. The principal stockholders are the nitrate firms of Baburizza, Lukinoviey Compania, Mitrovick Hermanos and prominent Jugo-Slav business men.

A High Class Appointment

[Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.]

No single action thus far taken by Governor William C. Sproul has received more uniform approval than his appointment yesterday of H. Walton Mitchell to fill the vacancy in the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county caused by the recent death of the venerable Judge James W. Over. Mr. Mitchell is a native of Pittsburgh and his mental equipment and legal training have given him unusually high standing in his profession. His reputation is statewide, among his other activities being his connection with State College, of which he is the chairman of the board of trustees. For many years, as member of the law firm of McKee, Mitchell and Alter, he has specialized in orphans' court work, and is thoroughly familiar with this practice.

Governor Sproul has made a high class appointment to a high class court and the general public as well as the legal profession of the city greatly appreciate his act. As now constituted—J. J. Miller, president judge, Thomas P. Trimble and H. Walton Mitchell — the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county will maintain the splendid reputation it has so long enjoyed.

Wisdom and Understanding

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding. She shall give to thine head an ornament of grace: a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee.—Proverbs iv, 7 to 9.

Within His Rights

Speak gently to your little boy
When he behaves like thunderation;
He's only trying to employ
The right of self determination.
—Kansas City Star.

The Hamless Sandwich

[From the Houston Post.]

One of the easiest things to do in this world is to put pickle and mustard between two slices of bread and call it a ham sandwich.

THE CHAMPIONS OF WOMEN

From the beginning of the struggle for woman suffrage until its triumphant close, the cause has been championed by Republicans. The first man to recognize the justice of the claims of women to the vote was Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, a Whig—the forerunner of the Republican party—who in 1873 arranged for them to appear before the Senate Committee of which he was chairman, and gave them a hearing. Too great opposition developed to allow of the introduction of a suffrage bill at this time, but, five years later, a Republican United States Senator, shamed by the insults which greeted the presentation of the women's petition on the floor of the Senate, demanded "the same rights for the women's petition as Senators would give to men." And in the same spirit of justice, he introduced and spoke for the Federal suffrage amendment which forty years later, passed a Republican Congress by a vote of nearly four to one. Senator Aaron A. Sargent, of California, was the Republican who first intrdouced the suffrage amendment, and Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, and Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, who introduced the measure at the Congress which finally passed it, are the Republicans who led the fight to its successful conclusion.

What England Did

[From the Outlook, London.]

One of the most monstrous but persistent items of anti-British propaganda in Allied and neutral countries has been the suggestion that in the bloody fighting of the great war Englishmen has displayed a selfish, if not cowardly, economy of their own lives—while lavishly sacrificing those of Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Scotsmen, Welshmen (and, of course, above all, Irishmen). Indeed, the legend is growing up that hardly any Englishmen ever went "over the top!" It is characteristic of our people that, so far, they have treated this calumny with indifference and contempt, but reticence can be carried too far, and it is necessary that the facts should be plainly stated.

The official statistics are now all available, and show that out of every hundred white British subjects, throughout the Empire, who laid down their lives in the war, no less than eighty-two were English, and the remaining eighteen contributed by Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the overseas dominions. Or, if the losses of the United States are included, over 75 per cent of the total of English speaking men who made the supreme sacrifice came from little England alone. England is seldom articulate about her own achivements, but it is time that we found—

A voice with which to pay the debt,
Of boundless love and reverence and regret,
To those great men who fought and kept her ours.

Profiteering in Meats

[From the New York World.]

The habit of saving food, dutifully cultivated during the war by the American people, has taken so firm a hold on consumers as to excite alarm among certain classes of producers. In desperation, the packers and livestock interests have reached the conclusion that their best hope of relief is to start a campaign of education to stimulate the larger use of beef and mutton.

To the average consumer it should be consoling to learn that under actual conditions the supply of meat is now so plentiful as to exceed the needs of the domestic market. It might seem to promise him that the day is near when he shall derive some benefit from selling prices.

Acting Secretary Ousley, of the Department of Agriculture, says: "While the live-cattle and wholesale dressed-beef markets have gone down to the extent of 5 per cent, the price of retail beef-cuts to the consumer has been at a standstill in many cities and has even increased as much as 20 per cent in some cities."

The American Attitude

[Harper's Weekly.]

Americans will not go to war under a group of nations, but only under the mandate of our own law. * * * There is only ont flag here, and that is our flag. There is no room here for the red flag. Kill it wherever you see it. It is the enemy. It floats when mobs rule.

No, it was not the President who said that. It was the man whom the President would not permit to go abroad in command the army which he had created. But we know of nothing that the President has said that is more worthy to be the rule of life and action to every American citizen than those words of General Leonard Wood.

Oil Belt Philosophy

[From the Baxter Citizen.]

A scientist has just discovered that fish are intelligent. We had observed also that they don't bite on everything that comes along

Automobile and Farms

[From the Houston Post.]

If the automobile was at first the toy of the city man and later his utility, it is now rapidly becoming an essential for the farm, and the day seems not far distant when, with good roads, the automobile will be found upon every farm, and the farmer without a car will be as rare as was the one of a few years ago without a horse.

Statistics published some time ago show that the greatest increase in sale of motor cars during the last five years has been in the agricultural sections, with the South leading in the purchase of motor vehicles. According to these figures, while the increase in the number of cars the country over during that time was nearly four-fold, the increase in the South ranged from five-fold in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and New Mexico to sixteen-fold in Oklahoma, the state which led the whole Nation in automobile increase.

And during the war the report shows the South moved up faster in the increase of cars than other sections of the country, although in the nature of things, some other sections still own more cars.

But the two deductions to be made from these figures are that farming has been a paying proposition in the South and West during the last five years, and that the automobile is not simply a pleasure vehicle, as some may seem to think, but it is a necessity for both city and country, and rapidly becoming a necessity even more for the farmer than for the urban dweller.

All Hail Columbia!

In his "Down Lancaster Way" column in the Philadelphia North American, the philosopher of Quarryville, George W. Heusel, says:

"Columbia, the big borough on the Susquehanna, patriotic to the core, responsive to every demand made by the Government in times of war, the home of brave General Shannon, gallant Major Detwiler, resourceful Colonel Berntheizel, and hundreds of splendid soldier boys, refused to stand for the blatherings of a flannel-mouthed agitator hailing from Senator Reed's domain, and, when the barking one declared that capitalists alone were responsible for the war and that the kaiser did not have murder in his heart when he started the war, 3,000 and then some stalwart Columbians made a dive for the mongrel. He escaped temporarily and his lieutenants fled with him. Chief of Police Campbell succeeded in landing him in jail, and, while the Susquehanna was panting to contribute to ridding the community of undesirables, respect for law and order prevented a wholesale lynching. The despicable gang made a narrow escape in trifling with the temper of loyal Americans, and Columbia evidenced the spirit that must prevail in this country if anarchists and traitors are to be kept in subjection. All hail, Columbia."

Sound Nationalism

[From "The Great Adventure.]

There is no limit to the greatness of the future before America, before our beloved land. But we can realize if only if we are Americans, if we are nationalists, with all the fervor of our hearts and all the wisdom of our brains. We can serve the world at all only if we serve America first and best. We must work along our own national lines in every field of achievement. We must feel in the very marrow of our being that our loyalty is due only to America, and that it is not diluted by loyalty for any other nation or all other nations on the face of the earth. Only thus shall we fit ourselves really to serve other nations, to refuse ourselves to wrong them, and to refuse to let them do wrong or suffer wrong.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Home Building Necessity

The problem of housing is becoming more than a mere question of business expediency, of waiting for an impossible return to normal costs in labor and building material. It has become a national necessity. No one who has followed conditions, either in his own experience or through the reports published constantly in our newspapers, can fail to see that "build now" has become something more than a merely optimistic slogan to create business. The application of the law of the jungle, of supply and demand, to human beings who are seeking places to live in, the unlimited privileges seemingly granted to unscrupulous landlords, the squeezing from tenants regardless of all fairness, will, we believe, by the wide feeling of injustice it is creating, effect in time its own cure.

The prime thing is that time is pressing and that waiting only makes the matter more difficult. Capital naturally seeks advantageous opportunities for investment, and we believe that both permanency and profit are to be found right now in well-directed building investments. There isn't a city in the country where there is not an immediate and urgent need of homes. Another annual rent boost menaces thousands this fall who are already paying more than they can afford for mere shelter, many of them living in shabby, illarranged, and out-of-date so-called "apartments."

There are the finest of opportunities presented in building large unit groups of small apartments for the very large class of poor but honest folks of the professional and semi-professional classes. The trouble with some of these enterprises in the past has been that beginning with honorable intentions they have ultimately yielded to the pressure of the law of supply and demand, and long since gone over to the get-rich-quick class.—From an editorial in the July number of Architecture.

The Spirit of the Navy

[From the New York World.]

When a Rear Admiral of the United States Navy plunges overboard from a ship's gangplank in mid-stream to rescue a seaman from drowning in the Hudson River the act is noteworthy for various reasons. It gives convincing proof, to begin with, of physical fitness in a flag officer no longer young and it exemplifies quickness of decision and an admirable devotion to moral duty not specified in the regulations.

But the particular merit of Rear Admiral Huse's feat is that it reveals at one stroke the full significance of what is meant by "the spirit of the navy." "Any officer in the navy would have done the same thing for one of his men," says the Admiral, making light of his own performance. Granting that, here was the actual deed by a ranking officer in uniform who, "accoutred as he was" except for his coat and even with his eyeglasses on, plunged into the water without hesitation to save a sailor from death.

No amount of fine phrases could so eloquently portray the comradship of the service. That comradship is now an American tradition and most civilians have come to understand what a part it plays in the efficiency of the navy. But here is the act that speaks louder than any word in impressing its truth.

Misplaced Sympathy

[From the Edinburgh Scotsman.]

There were two Browns in the village, both fisherman. One lost his wife and the other his boat at about the same time.

The vicar's wife called, as she supposed, on the widower, but really upon the Brown whose boat had gone down.

"I am sorry to hear of your great loss," she said.

"Oh, it ain't much matter," was the philosophical reply; "she wasn't up to much."

"Indeed!" said the surprised lady.

"Yes," continued Brown, "she was a rickety old thing. I offered her to my mate, but he wouldn't have her. I've had my eye on another for some time."

And then the outraged lady fled.

Suggestive

[From the Dallas News.]

A widely known surgeon was performing an operation on a patient when a fire started at a warehouse across the road, illuminating the whole operating theater. Having finished, the surgeon turned to the nurse and dryly said:

"I say, nurse, I notice the patient is coming to. I think you had better draw the blinds. I don't want him to think the operation hasn't been a success."

Evening Chat

In these days when it takes more than twenty-five pages of Commissioner Lynch's directory of highways to merely list the streets and alleys of Harrisburg it is most interesting to turn back some seventy-five of the 134 years of the official life of this city to note the streets. Harrisburg was not the city of more than four miles from end to end along the Susquehanna that we know to-day and one could stand at the toll house of the Harrisburg bridge and look down Market street and see the Eastern limit of the town just as we can do in imagination to-day by fancying the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending works the end of the built up part of the city. Commissioner Lynch, whose street gangs have to go as far north as No. 3300 and out to Twenty-eighth street would have had a snap covering the street system of 1842 or 1843 when North street was up town and Paxton street was the southern limit of business and residence. There were some houses above North street which became the northern boundary of the borough when greater Harrisburg began its march in the twenties by absorbing Maclaysburg, now the heart of the Fourth Ward with State street as its main artery.

* * *

Front street was officially in the town from end to end, that is from Paxton to North. Above North it was farms such as we remember the Tenth Ward and below Paxton it had few houses and the town was just awakening to the industrial possibilities of south Harrisburg. Then came River alley and Second street with the same limits. Third street and Raspberry alley, now Court street, began at North and ended in Meadow Lane instead of Mulberry street as now. Meadow Lane, now obliterated by the advance of the railroads was the oldest highway here. It was originally an Indian trail and began at the Ferry and went up to become what was later Jonestown road. Fourth and Fifth streets and Dewberry alley ran from Walnut street to Meadow Lane. Sixth street, known by the significant name of Back alley ran from Walnut to Market and was pretty near the eastern end of town. It would be Cowden street's lower end to-day.

* * *

What is now Capitol Park extension had its own streets including High street which began about the State Library and ran to Walnut, being wiped out in an early extension of the park. It used to contain several rows of houses and a brewery. Tanner's Lane, later known as alley, State street and Cranberry alley were in lines as we knew them until Capitol park extension became a fact and left only asphalt strips to mark the highways that occasionally furnished police court news.

* * *

Cross town streets were much as we know them, including North, State, South, Barberry now Barbara; Pine, Cranberry, Locust, Walnut, Strawberry, Market, Blackberry, Chestnut, Cherry, Mulberry, Mary's, Harris and Vine. None went beyond the canal except Market and Chestnut which struck the country at Paxton creek. Blackberry ran into a cemetery at Fourth; Cherry and Mulberry ended at Meadow Lane and so did Mary's alley, of which only one block now remains. Harris alley was about what is now Washington, which never got beyond a simple block in its whole existence but sent its traffic into Meadow Lane. Vine street had a fork and Paxton street, historic highway to the ferry over which rolled the tide of emigration to the southwest for a century was the southern limit and connected with the Reading and Lancaster pikes with a spur to the county almshouse now just outside the corporate limits of Harrisburg.

* * *

In those days Harrisburg rejoiced in single chamber government and had four fire companies. Charles F. Muench, for whom Muench street is named was burgess with J. B. Thompson as assistant, the council being Michael Burke, president; Thomas C. Reed, John Knepler, William B. Johnson, Alexander Hamilton, William Cottrell, George S. Kamble and Samuel Holman. Christian Seiler was treasurer and George J. Shoemaker, town clerk. Conrad Knepley, the picturesque landlord of the Jackson Inn, Second and Paxton streets, was high constable with three officers to watch and ward our town.

* * *

The First National Bank, of this city, has just been notified that it stands No. 2 in the Third Federal Reserve district for taking the 1919 certificates of indebtedness. This district includes the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh banks and the Harrisburg institution, which went 316 per cent. was only exceeded by a few figures by a Philadelphia bank.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—General E. C. Shannon, who will command one of the new brigades of the National Guard, is acting as an instructor at Mt. Gretna this week.

—Captain Jackson M. Painter, of Williamsport, will go into the new National Guard after overseas service.

—Dr. Stephen Langdon, of the University of Pennsylvania, will go to Oxford university where he has been affered an important place in recognition of his Assocatic research.

—Major J. R. Darragh, of Reading, will go to Russia with army units.

—Commander F. R. Payne, of the Naval home at Philadelphia, well known here, is seriously ill.

—John Wanamaker says an open Sunday tends toward Bolshevism.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg engine parts are used in European navies?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—This place was a storehouse for army provisions in three wars.

Missouri Thrift

[From the Butler Democrat.]

When a farm was sold in Maries county recently the transaction took place in the home of the farm's buyers and was strictly cash. After the deal had been closed every member of the family began bringing silver coins from nooks and crannies all over the house where it had been secreted. The seller had to take his money in a flour sack to the bank, where it took the teller and cashier two hours to count it. Most of the money had been earned by the two daughters of the family, who had taken in washings.