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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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If you are acquainted with happiness, introduce him to your neighbor.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

MEETING THE SHORTAGE

IT IS most encouraging that during a period of extremely high prices and costs of everything that goes into building operations, all records for new construction in the past fifteen years should be broken in Harrisburg. Permits amounting to more than $2,000,000 have been issued during the year, to date, and the rapid approach of cold weather seems but to have added impetus to the activity.

The housing movement started by the Telegraph last year and fathered during this year by the Chamber of Commerce is bearing fruit. But the need is far from filled. Colonel Martin, State Health Commissioner, speaking before the Rotary Club the other day, said that his studies of the local situation lead him to the belief that Harrisburg might have at least 5,000 more residents were there homes here for that number, and it is the observation of everybody who has come into touch with the situation that it is of little use to talk of new industries until we shall have provided homes for those employed in the mills and factories we already have. There are those who say it is bad for the city to advertise the house scarcity, but the one sure way to cure a public evil is to call the attention of the people to it.

The high cost of materials and labor preclude the possibility of cheap rentals, but it is encouraging to note that builders at least are doing something toward meeting the ever-pressing demand for houses to rent or sell.

JOHN'S WATERLOO

JOHN BARLEYCORN has met what seems to be his Waterloo in the adoption by Congress of the prohibition enforcement act which practically eliminates the "2.75 beer" that has been regarded as the legal brew. Unless President Wilson approves the bill within ten days from the date of passage the law will become effective without his signature. Under this legislation liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol is prohibited.

BEATING OLD H. C. L.

FAILURE to produce goods in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the country is the main cause of the high cost of living, according to the findings of the United States Council of National Defense in a statement just issued.

The way to cheaper prices lies mainly in producing more goods, the Commission believes.

There are other causes, of course, like the waste of war and profiteering, but failure to produce stands first.

The waste of war never can be replaced. Profiteering, to a large degree, can be prevented by proper laws, now being formulated. But the remedy that all of us can help apply lies in the Commission's advice—"work and save."

We might have all the money in the world, but if there were no goods to buy we would starve to death or freeze for lack of clothing. And unless we work and save we will have neither goods nor money.

Robinson Crusoe survived on a desert island because he worked and saved. When he was rescued he had more of the necessities of life than when he was cast away. He had no money and he needed none. All of us have been thinking in terms of dollars instead of the things money will buy. We have been working less and spending more. That means we have been producing less and using more. So the supply has been going down, and, as always happens in such case, prices have been steadily advancing. And law or no law, they will continue to go up until we get together and produce more—until we make the supply of all the things we need exceed the demand. Then will come competition and prices will fall.

It is very simple. Just as soon as we—all of us—get down to producing as much per day as we did before the war that soon prices will begin to sag—and not before.

It is up to each one of us.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

THERE is a conviction among many of the leaders in the social and welfare activities of Harrisburg that the remarkable work of the War Camp Community Service in this city should not be permitted to languish because the war organization is being demobilized. The matter has been under consideration for some time and it is believed some definite plan will yet be outlined for continuing as a local activity similar work in Harrisburg.

Joseph L. Garvin, who was transferred from Harrisburg to the War Camp Community Service at Pittsburgh some time ago, leaving a record of real achievement here, writes The Telegraph "entirely on my own initiative," as he observes, and "because of my good will toward your city and desire to see the values of community service, which have been developed and conserved, carried on," for information as to what, if anything, is being done to establish a program for community service. He adds:

> Harrisburg impresses me as one of the cities where such a program would be easy of accomplishment and would be a good return to every established organization and institution of the city. Besides, the people themselves would be greatly helped and stirred with new ideals and visions of hope.

A recent circular from the general headquarters of the War Camp Community Service makes these observations on the real character of what is proposed:

> Community service is organized pleasure, localized and made practical; it makes a good community, a good place for all its members to live in. We all ought to be real members of our community; it is the medium through which the residents of a community get together and truly become members of the community with a consequent real interest in community welfare, prosperity and stability; it provides the opportunity in the community for the members of the community to meet together as neighbors and exchange ideas and put into effect ideas for community betterment; it makes the community a fact instead of a name; it operates nationally, applies itself locally and thinks in terms of leisure time; it is social insurance on a national scale applied locally; it is organized common sense; it is the answer to a demand; it is not a theory, it is a fact.

Some of the brainest and most practical and far-visioned men in the United States are interested in this movement.

Harrisburg has never lagged in anything that is helpful for the community as a whole and there are enough unselfish men and women in this city to make a local community organization of real benefit to everybody.

The comment of one of the most useful women of Harrisburg during the war activities the other night was to the effect that it would be too bad should all the community effort, as represented in the Red Cross, the National War Aid, the Canteen Service and all the other welfare activities, be dissipated and lost through a closing down of every avenue that made possible the fine spirit that pervaded Harrisburg throughout the great crisis.

EXAMPLE OF ROYALTY

THE King and Queen of Belgium have planted a number of trees since their arrival in America, notably in Central Park, New York, and on the Pacific Coast. Gradually the people everywhere are becoming interested in tree planting and it is hoped the coming Arbor Day in Pennsylvania will mark a new era throughout the State. Here in Harrisburg City Commissioner Gross, head of the Department of Parks, has arranged a most appropriate feature for the official program of the day. He will plant in a grove on a high point in Reservoir Park one white pine for every Harrisburg boy who died in the war. This will make a considerable grove and a suitable memorial, inasmuch as these trees are long-lived and each will contain the name of the soldier for which it stands in memory.

But Commissioner Gross will also plant many other trees out of the Island Park nursery along the river and in other sections of the park system. He will set the example for the whole community and the school authorities and other organizations should immediately provide for their part in the practical observance of the day.

But the tree planting must not stop with the official activities. Every property owner ought to provide for at least one tree either on his lawn or sidewalk. If you have not yet ordered that tree, do it at once and see to it that it is of the proper size and species. On another page this evening will be found a list of trees suitable for this climate and for planting this fall.

CONVENTION CENTER

HARRISBURG is becoming the convention center of Pennsylvania. Scarcely a day passes without some engagement for a convention or important conference. The latest large body to determine upon this city for its meeting place in 1920 is the State Sabbath School Association, which has just concluded its sessions at Wilkes-Barre. This will be one of the big gatherings of the next year. It is little wonder, under the circumstances, that our principal hotel is proving already too small for the increasing demands upon it.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Constitutionality of the nonpartisan act amendment of 1919 was upheld by President Judge George Kunkel last night in an opinion handed down in refusing the mandamus asked by Judge Henry G. Wasson, of Pittsburgh, to compel certification of his name as a candidate for common pleas bench in Allegheny county. The judge at once took an appeal to the Supreme Court and the case will be argued within a short time. The appeal will hold up certification of the names of some judicial candidates. The time for certification by the Secretary of the Commonwealth expired some time ago, but owing to this mandamus proceeding and the delays in counts this formal action could not be taken.

The Kunkel decision not only settles the Wasson case as far as this county's court, which has special jurisdiction in ballot cases, is concerned, but the question of "sole nominees" in several other districts.

—The Wasson action assailed the constitutionality of the amendment of 1919 fixing a method for determining the "sole nominees." There are five judges to be elected in Allegheny and Judge Wasson, one of the sitting judges, ran sixth. Four other sitting judges, including two Sproul appointees, and Judge James B. Drew, of the Allegheny county court, were the five highest and, applying the method set forth in the act of 1919, the State Department held that Judge Wasson was not entitled to go on the ballot.

—The judge holds that in amending the act of 1913, the original nonpartisan act, and the supplement of 1915 by providing a method of computation of the "sole nominees," the Legislature did not exceed its authority and that the act does not infringe rights of either voters or candidates and does not change election privileges. In the main the questions involved are held to have been determined in previous tests of the basic act and that of 1915, and as the law of 1919 prescribes a method and is a proper legislative procedure the act withstands the attack.

—Campaigning by airplane is the latest in Montgomery county politics. Things are always rather speedy in the political line in that section of the State, but Roy A. Hatfield, candidate for county commissioner, took an airplane to scatter leaflets and circulars announcing his candidacy about the county.

—From all accounts Fayette county politics have quieted down and another of those independent movements has been put on a siding.

—Withdrawal of James W. Leech as a candidate for orphans court judge in Cambria leaves the field clear for Judge S. Lemon Reed, the Governor's appointee to the bench. Mr. Leech says that although State officials will not receive his withdrawal, claiming that they have no authority, he is out of the race and thanks his loving friends for their support.

—Confidence of victory for the Bucks County ticket at the next election was strong among the Republicans at their County Committee meeting in Doylestown when they re-elected County Chairman Hiram H. Keller, A. Harry Clayton was re-elected secretary, County Chairman Keller, in acknowledging re-election, asked for the hearty co-operation of committee men and candidates. He pointed out that organization was the key to success as had been shown by the growth of the Republican majority from 2,000 to 3,000 in the county. With active committee co-operation and fourteen candidates working, he said, there would not be much chance of failure.

—Steps have been taken in Allegheny county courts to prevent the printing of the name of George W. McNeil, candidate for county commissioner on the American party ticket, on the official ballot at the coming general election, when Attorneys William J. Brennen, Carl D. Smith and R. B. McGinness, representing the Democratic party, appeared in Common Pleas Court, asking that an order be made directing the county commissioners not to print McNeil's name on the ballot. It is alleged the nomination papers are irregular in that the affiants to the petitions did not see the signers affix their signatures to them, that alterations were made after they were signed and that the signers in some instances are Republicans.

—The Wilkes-Barre Record indulges in this neighborly remark: "The new Scranton directory gives the city a population of 158,883. The census enumeration to be taken next year will probably take down these figures a few pegs. Scranton has undoubtedly had a good growth in the past ten years, but there is nothing to indicate that growth has been phenomenal."

—School statistics compiled by Ben F. Graham, superintendent of the New Castle schools, show a startling condition in the matter of housing for pupils. Estimates based on the statistics show that the population of the city has increased approximately 17,000 in the last 10 years. During the same period seven permanent classrooms were added to the school system. There are now 900 pupils who are cared for in portable school houses. The school population of the city has doubled since 1910.

—Statements were made at the meeting of the Montgomery Republican county executive committee to-day that the party candidates for county office will probably have majorities ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. The candidates will tour the upper Perkinson Valley, starting at Schwenksville. Other places to be visited from then until the close of the campaign include: Norristown, Royersford, North Wales, Conshohocken, Jenkintown, Ambler and Hatboro.

—The Philadelphia Evening Ledger makes this comment on Philadelphia politics: "Under the reconstructed charter the town needs a new deal in its criss-cross and bargain-counter politics; and a real Republican convention—it would be a wholesome idea to have an orderly and respected Democratic party evolved from out of a like convention—would go far to turn the local political thought of the whole community into cleaner and more up-to-date channels."

—Montgomery County's Republican Executive Committee is laying plans for carrying on an active campaign for the election of the ticket nominated at the primaries. Owing to the continued illness of Henry M. Brownback, chairman of the committee, J. Aubrey Anderson, the retiring district attorney, was named chairman, and the campaign will be carried into every district of the county for the election of the full ticket.

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE -:- -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

By MAJOR FRANK C. MAHIN
Of the Army Recruiting Station

When war was declared the Army had on hand nearly 600,000 Springfield rifles. Their manufacture was continued, and the American Enfield rifle designed and put into production.

The total production of Springfield and Enfield rifles up to the signing of the armistice was over 2,500,000.

The use of machine guns on a large scale is a development of the European War. In the American Army the allowance in 1912 was four machine guns per regiment. In 1919 the new Army plans provide for an equipment of 336 guns per regiment or 84 times as many.

The entire number of American machine guns produced to the end of 1918 was 227,000.

During the war the Browning automatic rifle and the Browning machine gun were developed, put into quantity production, and used in large numbers in the final battle in France.

The Browning machine guns are believed to be more effective than the corresponding weapons used in any other army.

American production of rifle ammunition amounted to approximately 3,500,000,000 of which 1,500,000,000 were shipped overseas.

Hypocrisy of Modern Life

[From the New York Times]

Life, as we civilized beings live it, is one vast hypocrisy. And it would all be inexpressibly pathetic were it not for the fact that it is so splendid.

How often it is that a smile but masks an aching heart; how often the cheery word hides despair. Very brave, indeed, is this hypocrisy of life.

You will meet a man on the street and say, "How are things going with you?" And he will say, "Fine." You will meet a woman and ask, "How are you feeling?" And she will say "Fine." And, as likely as not, things are not going well at all with the man. And the woman feels any way but well.

Yet they hide their fears, their worries, their disappointments, their mental and physical sufferings from the eyes of those whom they meet and with whom they associate in life.

Women are the bravest. How many a woman there is who has a bad husband or a bad son, yet who never whines about it. They smile though their hearts are breaking. They make themselves look well though they may be seldom well. It is a fine bravado, is it not? How gloomy and grouchy the world would be were it not for this hypocrisy.

It is a thing that makes us take our hat off to the average man and woman. In the face of it, the soldier on the battlefield is not so worthy of his laurel wreath as those folks are who trudge the commonplace walks of the world.

We think it will be very interesting on the Day of Judgment when we are all lined up in the open and each man sees what the other man had to contend against, and how he bore it, and hear what God will say then.

The Poor Fish

[From London Blighty]

"I hear you are going to marry Archie Blueblood?" said one society woman to another. "Is it true?"

"Marry him?" exclaimed the other. "Not likely. What on earth could I do with him? He's rejected from the army, he can't ride, he can't play tennis, golf, nor, for that matter, can he even drive a motor-car!"

"Oh!" said the friend, "but he can swim beautifully, you know."

"Swim, indeed! Now, I ask you, would you like a husband you had to keep in an aquarium?"

Nearing End of the World

[From the Edinburgh Scotsman]

Mrs. Kelly—Lor', Mrs. Green, it must be near the end of the world now, anyway, when the corpses are flying about.

Mrs. Green—Lord bless us, Mrs. Kelly, who told you that?

Mrs. Kelly—Shure, I had a letter from John, an' he sez he has seen the flying corps several times.

But Not Wanting Work

[From Philadelphia Public Ledger]

In the list of household appliances the girl who used to apply for general housework is wanting.

Albert Of The Belgians

[From Harper's Weekly]

THERE was a cartoon in London Punch early in the war, than which none more truthful or impressive has been produced during all the great struggle. It pictured the King of the Belgians standing amid his ravished and desolated country, confronted by the insolent and triumphant German Kaiser, who reproached him for his folly in not breaking his faith and letting the Huns use his hands as a base of attack upon France and England.

"So, you see, you've lost everything!"

"But not my soul!"

It was only the fancy of a facile artist; but it was the very truth of everlasting history. By his refusal of the German demand, King Albert brought upon himself and upon his country such woe and tragedy as no other sovereign and nation have ever known. But he saved his integrity, his self respect, his honor; in a word, his soul. Saving his own soul, he saved the soul of Belgium. Saving the soul of Belgium, he saved the soul of Europe, of the world. It is an old story, though because of its truth it must never grow outworn, that through the stubborn self-sacrifice of Liege the Huns were checked just long enough to give France time to meet them; that the first levies of France and England's "contemptible little army" in turn checked them just long enough to give both countries time to rally all their strength; and that finally those countries at awful cost held the line of civilization against barbarism just long enough to give slothful and dilatory America time to awake to her duty and to hurl her determining weight into the scale. But it all began with Belgium. And it is commensurately true that the ineffable moral and spiritual uplift which roused humanity against the Beast, had its initial impulse in King Albert's heroic decision to save his soul, though he should lose all the world.

We have welcomed home our own returning heroes and their gallant chief. We have welcomed the Princely Priest who proved to the world that the spirit of Elijah at Carmel, and of Paul at Ephesus still lived and triumphed. And they were worthy of all that an appreciative people could offer them. But no warmth of welcome, no splendor of pageantry, no blaze of banners and blaring of massed bands, not noisy acclaim of multitudinous tongues nor silent tribute of grateful hearts, can be too great for the desserts of this later guest who now revisits these shores. Not only a King but also a man, the sternest democrat will honor himself by honoring him; and the Red, White and Blue of America will win new luster through being entwined with the Branters' black, gold and red.

The South's Two Reunions

[From the Atlanta Constitution]

This week Atlanta is hostess to the Confederate veterans, who so valiantly defended the cause of the South in the '60s.

Next week the delegates of the Georgia posts of the American Legion, representing the third generation of the Civil War heroes, will be the visitors to the city.

In these two reunions—the first of the gray clad, white-haired old men who were the backbone of the South sixty years ago; the latter of the recently khaki clad, stalwart young men, who during the past few tumultuous years were the bone and sinew of the South and of America—the Constitution sees a lesson.

From Appomattox to Chateau Thierry they present themselves as the builders of the new South—the men who, "foot-sore and weary," beat their swords into plowshares"—the indomitable souls, who vanquished in war, set themselves wholeheartedly to the stupendous task of resurrecting the prostrate and crushed Southland from the chaos and destruction of war to the pinnacle of prosperity and success.

Ludendorf's Error

Ludendorff wanted to make peace in August, when he saw that he could not win the war; that the peace as finally made was a peace of defeat and not a draw he blames on the cowardice and stupidity of civilian statesmen. Undoubtedly, as appears not only from his story but from outside evidence, many German statesmen lost their heads last fall; but in the long run it is not likely that any of them made an error so costly to Germany as Ludendorff's error of the spring, when he thought he could break through and win a smashing victory. It was only a miscalculation, but the historic penalty of miscalculation must be familiar to as good a student of history as Ludendorff.

Not the Only Mr. Jones

[New York Letter to the St. Louis Times.]

William Hamby, who learned to write in Missouri, but moved to San Diego when he got prosperous, was in New York recently. He was telling about a recent libel suit that was threatened on account of his stories by an indignant reader in Oregon. The man came all the way to New York to see the editor and brought his lawyer with him. He asserted that Hamby libeled him by using his name in a story. His name was Jake Jones.

Adding Authoritative Word

[From the Washington Star]

"Why was it necessary for you to add anything to the voluminous and enlightening remarks already offered on this subject?"

"It wasn't positively necessary," answered Senator Sorghum, "except on my own account. I had to say something to keep the folks out home from thinking I was losing my influence."

The Old Service Flag

[Read at the demobilization of the service flag of the First Congregational Church, Manhattan, Kan., Sunday, October 5, 1919. This flag was dedicated September 22, 1918, by the author while in uniform as member of the 10th Division.]

By WILLARD WATTLES

A year ago within this friendly place
We raised a flag, woven of faiths and tears,
Knowing what thoughts were in each lifted face,
What memories, what unacknowledged fears.
"Would he come back?" and "Was he safe, in truth,
Who flung for France the challenge of his youth?"

We have our answer—there is no question now,
We know the final color of each star;
For some have seen the laughter-lighted brow
Of love returning out of the gates of war * * *
And some have called and have not even heard
The voice that once through all their being stirred.

Take down the flag. We do not need it now,
Its work is over as their work is done;
But if some day we have forgotten how
Brave men have laughed and given up the sun,
Then while the cynics scoff, and blusterers shout,
Doubting the future, fling this old flag out!

Loses 90,000 in Population

[From the New York Tribune]

New York state has sustained a potential loss of ninety thousand in population during the last twenty months, due to a remarkably low birth rate and the ravages of influenza last year, according to Dr. Herman M. Biggs, state commissioner of health.

The death rate has declined steadily since the epidemic, and the present rate, 10.4, is the lowest recorded for many years. The birth rate, at the same time, is the lowest ever recorded, the rates for July and August having been 18.7 and 18.8 a thousand population, or about 20 per cent. lower than for the corresponding months of 1918.

"In each month of 1919," says Doctor Biggs, "the birth rates for the entire state have been lower than the rates for the corresponding months of last year.

"The marked decline in the birth rate, due largely to war conditions, represents a loss of potential population of more than 36,000 since the beginning of the year 1918, and if there is added to this the excess mortality of more than fifty-one thousand due to the influenza epidemic, we find the total loss since January 1, 1918, is almost 90,000, without figuring the loss of men in military service."

How Germany Thinks

By RUPERT HUGHES

To run down and disarm a maniac who has burned and slain is wisdom that requires no argument. To overpower him and let him up again with a stolen weapon in his possession and a greater rage than ever in his heart is folly that will undo the courage and the wisdom of his first defeat.

Germany has suffered from paranoiac delusions of persecution and from megalomaniac delusions of grandeur. She believed and proclaimed that it was her sacred duty to Gott and to Man to make Kultur supreme in the whole world. She tried to do it. She failed.

If anyone doubts that she still hopes to accomplish her divine mission it must be because he doubts the word of the Germans themselves. And there is no German more German than old von Hindenburg.

And here is what he said a few months ago at a secret meeting of German mine owners at Oppeln, in Upper Silesia. He spoke at a reunion of a society called, for short, the "Hilfsschutzenverein fur Oberschlesien," or Upper Silesian Rifle Club Auxiliary.

Copies of his address were confidentially distributed among the German mine owners, but one of them fell into the hands of a Pole, who transmitted it to Paris. I translate a part of it as an eloquent example of German eloquence, a sincere expression of German opinion for German consumption, not for export. Supply your own italics.

"We Germans, we are not conquered. We have been thrown to one shoulder, but we are not whipped. In a little while our enemies will have occasion to realize what the force of the German soul amounts to, how invincible the German muscles and fists are, what might of toil and what resistance to all weaknesses animate the brains and hearts of Germans.

"Our enemies will learn that the idea of vanquishing us was folly. Blood will flow in great streams to expiate the crimes committed against the industrious people of Germany.

"It is then that we shall see who enjoys the favor of Providence, and who grasps at the laurel of victory.

"The time is near when the sacrilegious hands of those who have dared to raise them against us will fall helpless. And then, in the midst of the crawling of decrepit nations, we shall see the mighty fist of Germany rise and strike, to chastise, and to assure to our country, once for all, happiness, expansion, and supremacy.

"Only then, and only on foundations of German order and of our secular civilization, and under the pinions of steel of our great German nation, will it be possible to establish the edifice of a true world peace."

There speaks the Germany of today, as of yesterday, and of tomorrow.

And to think that there are people who feel it wise not to strengthen oppressed nations by weakening Germany lest Germany should desire revenge! As if any settlement on earth would ever satisfy that people except a triumph that should efface their defeat! As if there were any hope of keeping Germany at peace except by keeping a strong guard about her!

Roosevelt and League

Concerning a league of nations Theodore Roosevelt wrote this less than a year ago:

"Without question there is a general desire for some kind of international agreement or union or league which will tend to prevent the recurrence, or at least to minimize the scope and the horrors of such a hideous disaster to humanity as the world war which is now closing.

"If the League of Nations is built on a document as high-sounding and as meaningless as the speech in which Mr. Wilson laid down his Fourteen Points, it will simply add one more scrap to the diplomatic waste paper basket.

"Let us begin by including in the League only the present Allies. . . . Let us explicitly reserve certain rights—to our territorial possessions, to our control of immigration and citizenship, to our fiscal policy and to our handling of our domestic questions generally—as not to be questioned and not to be brought before any international tribunal. Let us absolutely decline any disarmament proposition that would leave us helpless to defend ourselves.

"Let us absolutely refuse to abolish nationalism."

Evening Chat

If anything was needed to draw to the attention of Harrisburg people the changes that a few years and modern methods have brought into the Y. M. C. A. of the Capital city the mere announcement of the educational work of the institution would suffice. The "Y," as it is termed for short, occupies a position in Harrisburg such as it had some thirty years ago, although at present it happens to be just a bit ahead of the times instead of abreast. There are various things connected with the institution that make it an attractive, aggressive force for good in the community, the old "gym" classes where successive generations of business men got strong, the Sunday services, the reading room and standard, so to speak, features being retained. But the public speaking and other classes launched a few years ago have gone forward and the Y. M. C. A. is now offering to the youth of its district educational advantages such as the army gave and more. The bulk of them are night classes because that is the way to get the men. Prof. H. H. Shenk, the historian and educator, directs the public speaking class; G. W. Spahr, of Elliott-Fisher, will give the talks on salesmanship; W. E. Strawinski the business course; William D. Meikle the classes in commercial Spanish; Miley T. Sheaffer will give a practical course in elementary and advanced bookkeeping; James W. Phillips in mechanical drawing, and other men active in various lines will give the benefit of their knowledge. It's a fine chance for the young men and from all indications they are going to meet the chance.

* * *

The Masonic Homes at Elizabethtown, founded and managed by men of the great fraternity, have become so well known and admired throughout the middle states that they are now looked for by everyone who goes by the pretty Lancaster county town. The annals of the homes, just issued under the authority of James B. Krause, the grand master, give some interesting facts about the establishment which is growing on Lancaster hills. The homes are maintained by direct appropriations from the subordinate lodges, payments from petitioners, bequests and interest from bequests. The property consists of 992 continuous acres, a tract whose size would surprise the casual visitor and thus far there have been spent upon it $1,448,324.40. No less than 589 of the acres are in the arable class with 185 acres in timber. It is just ten years ago that the Elizabethtown site was selected by the committee in charge, which also looked over the famous Young farms near Middletown and in June, 1910, the first of the guests was received. The main building, which is seen from the railroad, is the Grand Lodge hall, a three-story building of granite and one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the State. Then, in order of start, there is the Girls' Home, the Blair County Memorial, the Boys' Home, John Henry Daman Memorial, Berks Home, Levis Memorial, Philadelphia Freemasons' Memorial Hospital, Allegheny County Memorial, the Groezinger Memorial and the Cumberland Valley Memorial, dedicated last year.

* * *

One of the most attractive features of the lay-out of the homes is the planting of the trees and shrubbery. A crimson rambler, a Dorothy Perkins, an American Beauty and a Tausendschen rose was planted in 1816 and 1917 at each one of four hundred fence posts on the east boundary road alone, while in the Memorial grove there were planted 112 white pine trees with fifty border groups. There have been 1,400 apple trees planted, making 2,200 in all on the property, 2,180 peach trees and over 2,000 nut bearing trees.

* * *

The new housing director of the State Chamber of Commerce has a problem right away. Proof may be found in the classified columns. He's trying to find a house for himself in Harrisburg and though he has scoured the town has been unable to find what he wants as yet. Ritchie Lawrie, Jr., which is the gentleman's name, has recently been released from service with the army, is an engineer of eight years' experience following his graduation from Carnegie Tech and has annexed a wife, whom he desires to bring to Harrisburg and locate in a home. He states that the housing problem, from his personal observations, appears to be quite acute here.

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Who remembers when there was a bandstand on the top of the upper market house in Market Square? There are some folks who recall it very well and some who say never was there anything of the kind on the roof of that ancient edifice. From all accounts there were band concerts given in the Square when the Dauphin county centennial was held in 1885 and several bands, including that conducted by Paris Chambers discoursed the music of the day in the evening. The stand remained for several weeks after the centennial and until cold weather set in and the funds gave out Harrisburg had some concerts. Now this is what some people say. Others say that there was nothing of the kind. Who remembers the stand and the concerts?

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Senator L. C. Phipps, of Colorado, one of the steel strike probers, comes from the Phipps family of Pittsburgh.

—Ralph Busser, York county man, long in consular service in Europe, is home on a furlough.

—Ex-Governor John K. Tener was one of the speakers at the Pennsylvania Society luncheon to Cardinal Mercier at New York.

—General J. W. McAndrew, who accompanied the cardinal in the anthracite region tour, comes from Scranton.

—Capt. Daniel Jackson, of Pittsburgh, has been sent on a medical mission to Palestine.

—William H. Berry will debate the League of Nations at Chester to-night with business men.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg made a record among State cities for its school gardens?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—In early days the fire companies had their houses along the river front because that was the big business place.