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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1919

Bear your own burdens first; after that try to help carry those of other people.—George Washington.

THE BIGGEST VICTORY

WHILE the general trend of the country back to Republican principles is highly gratifying to the millions who desire a change of administration in national affairs, the victory of Governor Coolidge in Massachusetts over Richard H. Long, the Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial chair, is a triumph not only for the party but for lovers of good government everywhere.

Not all the votes cast for Governor Coolidge were those of Republicans, although, of course, the great bulk of his support came from his own party, the issue being law and order against the right of an organized minority to terrorize the community.

Governor Coolidge took a courageous stand at the time of the police strike in Boston. Nobody questioned for a moment that he would use the utmost force of constituted authority to break up the illegal walkout of men who have no business to owe allegiance to any but their own duly chosen superiors and the law they are sworn to uphold.

Richard H. Long, the Democrat, took the opposite side. He championed those who believe in the right of organization against the Government and his position was supported not only by well-meaning but mistaken Democrats too supinely attached to their own party to desert it in the cause of righteousness, but of all those who would overthrow the Government and of those others who wanted a renewal of the lawlessness which enabled thugs and burglars in Boston to loot the property of others without interference.

The re-election of Governor Coolidge is, as President Wilson very properly said, a great victory for law and order. It could not have been otherwise. The American people love their Government and have confidence in their institutions. The small minority of aliens and others who have been striving to destroy them for their own selfish purposes will read a lesson from the Massachusetts elections that will give them pause for thought.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was elected to the Legislature in New York and greeted a new boy baby in his household on the same day. He defeated his opponent in the latter's home district. Quentin will be the name of the newest son, in honor of the young aviator uncle killed in France.

A DEEPER RIVER

MAJOR WILLIAM B. GRAY'S official report as a United States Army engineer on making the Susquehanna river navigable, a report that is being printed from day to-day on this page of the Telegraph, is a most interesting showing of the possibilities of the Susquehanna river as a transportation agency. Major Gray has evidently probed deeply into the subject and his facts and figures are so comprehensive that even the doubter must be convinced of the feasibility of the proposition. Mayor-elect Moore, of Philadelphia, has also been a student of the Susquehanna river's possibilities as part of the inland waterways system and he has on more than one occasion in Congress advanced arguments of a practical nature concerning the use of our own noble river as a relief for the congested railroad system of the Atlantic seaboard.

We are rapidly coming to the day when the proposition to make the Susquehanna navigable is going beyond the purely academic stage and shall become a real problem for the serious consideration of the National and State authorities. Harrisburg will occupy always a prominent place on the rail and water systems and the investigation of Major Gray, at the direction of the War Department, is certain to crystallize sentiment rapidly in support of this great project.

The canalization of the river is quite a different proposition from the original plan of great dams for full-width levels. The plan proposed is quite feasible from an engineering standpoint and will undoubtedly interest those who are familiar with such undertakings.

Samuel Gompers has been a forceful leader of labor in the United States, but in recent months he has manifested symptoms of weakness in fundamentals. These lapses suggest fear of the radical element at a time when his very position demands courage and outspoken refusal to be stampeded into the doing of things essentially injurious to the cause which he represents. For instance, he persists in aiding the liquor interest when he must know that labor has no worse foe. When he declares that labor unrest and discontent are due to the cutting out of booze by the prohibition enactments he overlooks entirely the empty jails, the sober and industrious workingmen and the contented and happy families of these same men all over the United States. Gompers has no excuse for assuming that labor is first and last a liquor bulwark.

LEGION SUNDAY

IT IS entirely fitting, as pointed out by National Headquarters of the American Legion, that Sunday, November 9, be designated as American Legion Sunday and that clergymen throughout the United States be requested to devote part or the whole of their sermons on that day to the ideals for which the American Legion stands.

With the anniversary of the cessation of hostilities on the western front but a week off, our minds outwardly revert to that glorious day when the guns ceased to roar and death no longer stared millions in the face.

Much has been written of the American Legion and its purposes and right to existence are pretty generally understood. Such an association of men commands the respect of all Americans, without regard to party, creed or sect, and the ministers of Harrisburg could choose no better text for next Sunday than 100 per cent. Americanism, for which this body of ex-soldiers and sailors stand.

Harrisburg is about due for a real exposition of local manufactures. We represent in this community the ideals of the most progressive American city, but we also are proud of our industrial and manufacturing interests. Let's show them.

SHAME UPON ALL SUCH

SHAME upon all who harshly rebuff those who approach them for Red Cross memberships!

There may be those in Harrisburg who cannot afford to give to the Red Cross, but they are few and the campaigners will respect all such if they plainly state their case. Nor can there be any offense if those who mistakenly decline to give for other reasons politely refuse.

But there is absolutely no excuse for boorishness.

The women who are soliciting are giving their time in a good cause. The least that those who are approached can do is to treat them politely and with all the consideration the beneficent character of their mission demands.

Needless to say, the vast majority of the good people of Harrisburg feel that way about it and are most gracious in their reception of the Red Cross women.

The small minority who treat them roughly deserve all the publicity they are receiving.

Republicans of Harrisburg and the county of Dauphin have arranged for a stiff party alignment in 1920. Back to sanity and the solid ground of real Americanism.

A LOCAL ARMORY

AS CERTAIN as day follows night is the coming of a real armory for the military units which will be established here on the reorganization of the National Guard. Co-operating with the State the city will do its part in properly housing its military forces.

But it may be able to do more. Through the erection of a proper armory building, such appointments might be provided as would take care of the men of the several exservice organizations, which are now without proper quarters in the city. In short, it is believed an armory structure of the right sort could be made a great military and social center and with this end in view consideration is now being given to the project, so that the State Armory Board may have submitted to it within reasonable time some proposition that will appeal to that official body and get action on the Harrisburg armory that is now obviously needed.

No longer is argument necessary to enlist the interest of the people in the Red Cross drives. A remarkable record of achievement in the war has drawn the attention of the people to peace-time achievements of this great organization of mercy and helpfulness so that the membership campaign now under way ought to be concluded without any great effort and meet in every way the expectations of those in charge.

And one William Cameron Sproul has reason to feel good over the substantial and significant vindication of law and order in Massachusetts. His speeches for Governor Coolidge were utterances worthy a courageous official and red-blooded American.

Kentucky has joined the growing phalanx of sturdy supporters of the fundamental principles of the America handed down to us by the fathers. And still they come.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Official count of the vote cast at Tuesday's election in Pennsylvania begins to-day at noon in the courts of the sixty-seven counties and from what State officials say they do not anticipate as prolonged counting as occurred in the primary contests this year. The count will be under supervision of the courts, whereas, except where county commissioners were candidates, the primary count was in charge of commissioners.

The only returns which will have to be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth this year are those for superior court judge and the various judicial results. The State will commission various county officers.

A number of inquiries as to the regulations for the primary of 1920 which will take place May 18, have already been made at the bureau of elections in the State Department.

—General impressions of the results of the election in Pennsylvania on Tuesday are that the Republicans won where it counted. Ninety fights, either in cities or in counties, were out of the ordinary and victory in them meant important political advantage. The Republicans appear to have won most of those which really amounted to something. They recovered control of some county offices which Democrats had taken from them and won offices in Columbia, Carbon, Centre and the like, which used to be regarded as in the same class as Berks, Pike and York. It may be remarked in passing that the showing made by the Republicans in the drive for county offices in York county was one of the most spirited in the State and attracted wide attention. The Democrats were thoroughly alarmed and appear to have won in some sections by appealing to ancestral sentiments of voters whose forefathers used to fight for Jackson.

—The victory won by A. W. Duy and his organization in Columbia county is going to be talked about. Taking up Lieutenant Abe Genearia the Republican organization elected him as recorder and register in spite of all the orchard militia and hedgerow corps that the old Democratic clans in that county could muster. Congressman Lesher, or who ever happens to be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Sixteenth District next year, will have the battle of his life.

—It may be remarked in passing that Cumberland county will hereafter be as staunch a Republican bastion as Dauphin. The Cumberland county election was one in which the Democrats of every faction seemed to get together in an effort to retrieve their prestige, as did certain Democratic leaders in Dauphin county. They were decisively defeated and sent to the realm of history.

—The Democracy of Pennsylvania does not present a very inviting machine upon which to enter a presidential race. For the last two or three years the machine has been showing signs of wear and tear and last year was shaken so that it jingled and rattled in every joint. Lately it has been disturbed by internal combustion strongly suggestive of the quadrennial indigestion that it used to suffer in past decades. And now it is standing on flat tires with a lot of dents and cracks which developed Tuesday. In Philadelphia the factional fighting kept down the hoped for Democratic vote, while in Allegheny county the Houlahan and Myer forces are still saying things about each other. The organizations in Northampton, Berks and Luzerne counties are on an armed peace basis and in Cambria county there is open warfare. In Erie one dominant faction will have none of the Palmer leadership, while the rout of the Democratic forces which endeavored to stage a comeback in Harrisburg has attracted Statewide attention. Chester, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Lackawanna and other counties where Democrats used to stand a chance have gone Republican almost bodily, while the story of Cumberland in this decade is that of Westmoreland in years gone by. Westmoreland used to be called the "Star of the West" by Democrats when Cumberland was called "Old Mother" and the Juniata valley was as likely to go Democratic as Dauphin was Republican.

—In a short time the Democrats will have to convene a board of survey to see what the old machine will cost to rehabilitate for the 1920 contest, especially when there is a real live aspirant for the honor very much in the limelight and eager to emulate James Buchanan's efforts for the White House.

—The sticker campaign launched in behalf of Judge D. J. Snyder in Westmoreland county seems to have been hit by the frost. There were not many used and Judge Copeland was an easy winner, thanks to the vote he got at the primary.

—In Allegheny county thousands of votes were cast on the Prohibition ticket for Col. S. D. Foster for county commissioner, although he had been nominated on that ticket without his knowledge and issued a statement a few days before the election that having been a candidate for Republican nomination and having been defeated, he would support the Republican ticket.

—Some sticker and handwriting votes were cast for Judge H. G. Wasson in Allegheny county, but not enough to make any difference.

—Scranton has two women school directors. One of those elected a few years ago was re-elected.

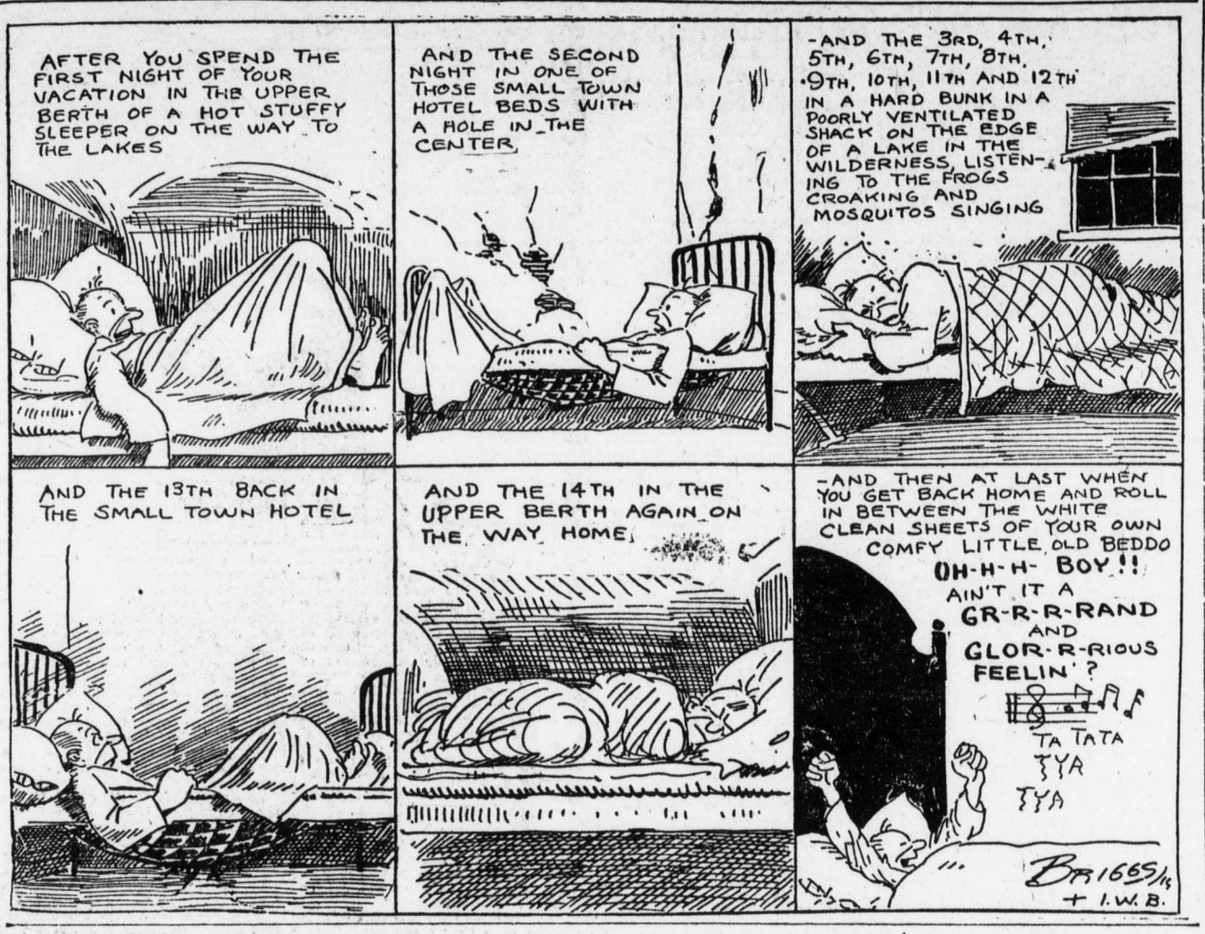
—Congressman J. Hampton Moore is beng industriously interviewed on almost every municipal subject under the sun just now and much speculation is being indulged in regarding his cabinet. He says he is much interested now in the preparation of plans for real waterways and for Republican Congressmen next year.

—Appointment of William B. Linn, the noted Philadelphia lawyer, to be judge of the superior court, was a personal selection with the Governor and was a surprise. Philadelphians had not predicted it and the announcement created somewhat of a flutter. Mr. Linn has high standing at the bar of Philadelphia and has frequently appeared here in cases.

—Just exactly what some people intended to accomplish by their crusading against the Republican ticket in Lancaster county is as hard to understand as the hopes of the people who undertook to buck the Republican ticket in Dauphin county. The whole Republican ticket went through in Lancaster county just as it did here.

—The collapse of the Democratic organization in Reading is a theme of much discussion and one of the usual reorganization moves will be made. It is very evident that the Democrats turned in for the Socialist candidate in many instances.

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



Hand-Made Cowboy Boots

The largest hand-made cowboy bootshop in America is at Olathe, Kansas. The custom of making hand-made boots, however, is becoming a lost art, the owner declares. Within another ten years he visualizes machines taking over the thread-needle-thimble combination.

Forty-three years ago H. C. Hyer came to Kansas from Illinois and got a job as teacher in the shoemaking shop at the deaf and dumb school at Olathe. He conceived the idea of setting up a shop of his own, and hung out a shingle sign: "Cowboy boots made here." To-day a gold-lettered sign has taken its place. The shop, instead of being a one-man establishment, has eighty employes. Close to 15,000 pairs of boots are turned out annually.

"But aren't the days of the cowboys passing and don't you have trouble drumming up trade?" Mr. Hyer was asked. The old man shook his head.

"Plenty of cowboys," he said. "The trouble is labor. Young Americans are not learning the shoemaking trade. We must depend on foreigners. Few of them are coming our way. Our orders for cowboy boots are constantly increasing. No, they are not all for cowboys. Some are for 'cowgirls,' the kind that ride fine horses down city boulevards."

THE MOVIE

The movie is the poor man's friend;
It helps him many quarters spend;
It saves him nightly worry, for
He knows just where his children are.
And evenings when he wants to see
And chat with all his family
He knows, close to his habitat,
The place where he can find them at.

The movie may not be the show
To which Tired Business Men would go,
But with what wide appeal it bids
Hope rise in Tired Grade School Kids.
Ofttimes when studies crush them quite
The murmured words "Bill Hart tonight"
Will make their drooping spirits rise,
Their worried parents to surprise.

How often hath the movie ta'en
From over-eager Youth the strain!
How many nervous systems rash
Has Charlie Chaplin saved from smash!
For girls, swashbuckler matinees,
For T. B. M.'s the girlie plays,
But first place safe the movie holds
For tired, o'er-studious 10-year-olds!

—LEE SHIPPEY.

Governor's Qualifications

"Girard," in his column of the Philadelphia Press, comments on the availability of Governor Sproul as a presidential candidate thusly:

"As a businessman and legislator the Governor has had a remarkable record for one only fifty years old.

"He was a Pennsylvania Senator for more than twenty years—the largest record of any man in our State Senate in the 130 years of its history since the adoption of the Constitution.

"He is a successful businessman—some folks call him a millionaire.

"Barring McKinley, no President in half a century had as intimate a knowledge of legislative procedure as Governor Sproul.

"Cleveland, Taft, Roosevelt and Wilson had far less training in that line. Grant had none at all."

Lying German Photograph

[From the Youth's Companion.]

Among the postcards widely circulated in Germany and Belgium in 1914 to justify the killing of Belgian civilians there was one that purported to show Belgians not in uniform firing on approaching German soldiers from the windows of Louvain University. Aside from the improbability that anyone took a photograph of such an affair, it is interesting to know that there are no windows on the side of the university that appears in the picture; but the card did its lying work.

Pacific Cable Plans Progress

Arrangements for laying the new American Pacific cable are going forward without a hitch, according to George Edward Ward, vice-president of Commerical Cable Company, who arrived home from England last Thursday. He said things would move rapidly as soon as the Japanese Government provided for the landing of the cable in Japan. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the company, who went abroad recently, is in negotiation with the Japanese Government relative to landing the new line.

THE SUSQUEHANNA NAVIGABLE

Report by Wm. B. Gray, Major of Engineers, United States Army. No. 3—Railroads Reach Limit

RAILROAD transportation is becoming more expensive; many products, raw and manufactured, are unable to bear the increasing rail freight charges. The causes are higher wages, fuel, equipment, materials for construction and maintenance, increased personnel, made necessary by legislation and industrial conditions. The development of existing railroads in Pennsylvania is almost prohibited by the high cost of labor and materials, and the value of additional rights-of-way; farm land adjoining the railroads has grown in value by reason of the proximity of the railroad. In cities and towns, land adjoining the railroads is usually occupied by industries or homes, the removal or alteration of which to make room for additional tracks, would involve valuable land and buildings and expenses that are almost prohibitive. To leave the present locations and circle around to avoid cities and towns is not always practical or possible and must be measured by the rule of cost. Every additional track means additional freight yards for storage and classification, more freight cars, more locomotives, larger terminals. The experience of the last few years has proven conclusively that the railroads have reached the limit of their ability to move freight promptly. The remedy must not be in curtailing production, thus reducing freights; but in adding a a safe cheaper, reliable and prompt method of transportation. The freight taken care of by waterways would assist the railroads by lessening freight congestion and permitting more uniform train movements. A navigable Susquehanna would assure a certain and an adequate coal supply to the eastern coast, the Great Lakes and the Northwest, at a much lower freight rate. The construction of the larger Chesapeake and Delaware canal and the completion of the inland waterways from Maine to the Gulf will shorten the route to Philadelphia, New York and the East. The production of power will encourage manufacturing, cheapen trolley line operation, furnish electric power and lights, at lesser rates, and in this way save fuel. Flood control will save annual losses in life and property.

The construction of a navigable Susquehanna will employ a large number of men and equipment over a period of several years. The maintenance and operation of the locks, dams, power plants, dredging the channel, building and operating barges will give permanent employment to several thousand skilled and unskilled labor.

[To Be Continued.]

Foch and Bolshevism

"Bolshevism," Marshal Foch said, in his quick emphatic manner, "is a state of mind under which the peoples of the defeated countries are laboring. The gilded promises made to the people in these countries by the autocratic powers which ruled them, that out of the war they would annex riches, and the failure of these powers to lead the people to the wealth and luxury which they crave, have placed these poor people in a state of demoniacal disillusionment and frenzy, resulting in their killing and destroying everything in their paths in their abject hopelessness.

"This condition," continued the Marshal, "is a natural result of the chagrin and disappointment of vanquished militaristic nations. But it is certain this condition will pass. When these people realize that the victors in the war were fighting for a noble and just cause, the salvation of civilization threatened by their selfish masters, they will recognize that the war ended in the only possible way it could have ended, and in the best way for them as well as for the peoples of the other nations of the world. It is just as it is in life. A patient who has been ill, when he passes the crisis is not yet recovered. He must first pass through a long period of convalescence before he fully recovers his strength and can again fill his proper place in the world."

Noah Built It Himself

[From the Dallas News.]

Noah did the biggest piece of work in the shortest time that was ever done by any man. But Noah worked on the job himself. He didn't build the ark by contract, on the cost-plus basis. He built it himself and boarded himself. If Noah had asked for bids and let the job to the lowest and best bidder, excusing the contractor for loss of time consequent upon inclement weather and labor disturbances, the flood would have come and caught Noah and his family without protection.

When we come to consider the consequences of such an outcome we can see how grateful we ought to be to Noah that he worked as a workman instead of standing off to one side like a dodgasted capitalist.

Coal Strike Viewpoints

A coke producer who is visiting in New York said yesterday that he believed that any strike started in the coal-producing regions would fall at the outset if the Government placed troops at the principal production plants. He asserted that in many of the Pennsylvania mines the miners are not unionized and several times have dealt harshly with labor organizers who have been sent into their localities. Paralleling this view was that of a Pittsburgh manufacturer of steel and coal mining machinery, who gave it as his opinion that in this strike the men who do go out will be defeated by the trend of public opinion, which is against further nationwide labor troubles

Book Notes

D. Appleton & Co. announce that they are about to publish J. George Frederick's "Modern Salesmanship," which is said to be the first book to deal with sales problems from the managerial point of view and to deal with them systematically. The author is listed as president of the Business Bourse, former editor of Advertising and Selling Magazine and former managing editor of Printers' Ink, so that he should have a very thorough knowledge of his subject and more than a fair amount of skill in presenting it.

E. Temple Thurston knows a great deal about woman. Also he is a married man. Of course, the two facts may not have anything to do with each other Besides, it was about the first that we were going to speak. You can tell that Mr. Thurston is versed in the ways and wiles, of the "softer sex" just as soon as you open his newest book, "The World of Wonderful Reality." On almost every page there are bits as good as this or better: "The quality of sacrifice in a woman, once she comes by an understanding of love, is something that is past analysis or calculation." "No woman who is really brave ever cries unless the situation demands it of her. She will make funny grimaces, or she will take violent interests, sometimes she will even give you the biggest of her smiles. But tears are things no brave or sensible woman ever wastes. They are her only real economy."

Slavery For All

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

This newspaper operates with union labor, would not change conditions if the option were presented, and hence can have no bias against unionism.

A fair judgment on the contentions of the union leaders as developed at the conference in Washington brings the inevitable conclusion that their aim is to compel every being in the world who works to pay tribute to an inside coterie of union despots.

Collective bargaining sounds fair, but pushed to its ultimate end means that all producers of anything would necessarily belong to a universal union, and that a few self-perpetuating leaders would be the rulers of a new slavery in which every human action would be by rote.

The kings, dukes and lords of unionism would then hold a world enslaved.

War Risk Insurance

Though it finds as a result of its investigation that "war risk insurance is a good thing gone wrong, it has suffered much in reputation by association with the bureau of the same name," the American Legion Weekly, summing up the conclusions from its inquiry, urges former service men to keep up their insurance and to pay up and get their policies reinstated before it is too late, if they have allowed them to lapse.

Labor Situation Defined

[From Philadelphia Inquirer]

The present crisis in the labor situation has not been more plainly and forcibly defined than it was in the address delivered at North Adams, Mass., by Governor Sproul of this State. His statement goes to the very root of the matter and it is so vigorous and sensible, it is so absolutely and incontrovertibly correct, that it cannot be too widely circulated or too strongly emphasized. "Labor," the Governor said, "as represented by the patriotic American workmen, who, under sane and progressive leadership, have obtained so much for themselves and have served the Nation so well, is engaged in a battle to preserve its organizations from the radicals who would destroy them because they are in the way of a class revolution. It would suit these destructionists exactly if they could get hold of the forces of public safety in this country. The municipal governments, the State governments and finally the national governments would then be easy game."

That covers the whole ground of conflict in a few words and a brief space. It is the exact truth that a few violent men, most of them of foreign birth or extraction, are engaged in an attempt to capture and control the labor organizations of the country as a first step toward the accomplishment of purposes which are incompatible with the maintenance of our republican institutions, and with the preservation of our social and economic life. These maleficent conspirators against the general welfare are seeking to introduce into the United States the so-called soviet type of rulership which, as it has been applied in Russia by such miscreants and murderers as Trotzky and Lenine, has enslaved the Russian people and has reduced them to an indescribably shocking condition of destitution and distress.

What Russia is to-day, terror-stricken, bankrupt and starving, the United States would presently become could such revolutionists as Foster, as Fitzpatrick and as the unqualifiable Lewis succeed in carrying out the program which they have in mind, and whose realization, without the least regard for reason or for right, with an insolent indifference for the interests and welfare of the American people, they are defiantly and unscrupulously attempting. No one believes, nor are there any grounds for believing, that these malignant nad dangerous mischief-makers are supported in their subversive designs by a majority, or by anything near a majority, of the union membership from which such power as they possess is derived and which they flagitiously misrepresent.

The average union worker is a loyal citizen and a good American, who would repudiate and revolt against his false leaders if he clearly understood what they are driving at and was fully aware of all that the campaign in which they are engaged implies. But he has been inert and passive, and by failing to assert himself has enabled a more radical and aggressive element to gain control of the situation and to use the machinery of the labor organization for its own ends That is the explanation of what is going on, and the source of all the trouble that threatens, and in the light of this explanation the union worker can have no doubt as to the course which his duty to the country and his own self-interest require him to pursue.

He must protest against and make it his business to prevent the perversion of the labor union which occurs when it is used as an instrument to promote the ambitions of a few selfish schemers who from one motive or another are enemies of the existing order, enemies of representative government, enemies of the Republic, and who are employing the power which goes with the official positions in which they have improvidently been placed to break down the piliars of justice, law and order upon which our social structure rests.

Are Carranza Officers Guilty?

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

If Carranzista officers or soldiers can be implicated in the kidnaping of Consular Agent Jenkins the case against the Mexican Government will be a very strong one. The excuse constantly made by that Government is that the robbery or murder was committed by bandits whom the government is making every effort to suppress, but cannot reach on account of the mountainous character of the country. Now it is reported that men in the pay of the Mexican Government aided in the kidnaping. Can Carranza control his own officers and soldiers?

Evening Chat

"To my mind there are two ways by which Harrisburg people can help cut the cost of foodstuffs and also bring about fewer causes of dissatisfaction," remarked a man connected with that end of the State Government which is sitting up at night trying to find out what ails the cost of living, and who knows Harrisburg and the country roundabout in addition to possessing some first-hand information on the characteristics of the people. "In the first place there are not enough people going to market to keep the number of farmers coming to market with their 'garden sass' increasing as it should," observed this citizen. "The people here are prone to buy from the grocers, especially the smaller grocery stores, and they have to meet their overhead and handling costs. If the people would go to market and buy from the producer there would be some saving and it would do every one more good. The buyer would have a larger variety to select from and the farmer would be encouraged at least. And, lastly, let me say that if the good ladies of Harrisburg would get to know the farmers better and have regular men or women from whom to buy butter, eggs, lard, ponhaus and other things it would contribute some. The farmers are willing to bring in things, but like every other man they want to be sure of a market. Get to know your butter man and your egg woman and the place where you can get chickens and good country lard, just like your mother and grandmother used to do." The remarks of the observer are very much to the point, as everyone who ever went to market in the old sheds in Market Square, or up at Broad street or out at the Farmers' market on the Hill can testify. Many people who complain of the cost of living are out of touch with the farmer and blame him, while for the life and soul of the farmer he can't always get the slant of the housewife, especially if her husband happens to be on a salary.

* * *

The egg chocolate is getting quite a vogue in Harrisburg as a real and refreshing drink even in cool weather, and by the same token it is getting a singular range of prices. Yesterday afternoon a couple of men who had been out to talk over some matters and who had taken egg chocolate remarked on the variety of prices. It turned out that in the course of a week they indulged in these health drinks in stores on Third, Market, Second and Walnut streets and they paid from eleven to twenty-two cents. One man said that he bought an egg chocolate with two eggs in it for a quarter and that the eleven-cent one was better than that for which he paid twenty-two. Another reported seventeen cents for one egg chocolate with a pretzel on the side. Another said that he liked to pay more because they gave him all that was in the shaker instead of throwing away what was left in the glass as they did in some stores.

* * *

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who is here for the fair price conference, is the ninth Pennsylvanian to be chief law officer of the United States. Among his distinguished predecessors have been P. C. Knox, Benjamin H. Brewster, Wayne MacVeagh, Edwin M. Stanton, Jeremiah S. Black, Henry D. Gilpin, Richard Rush and William Bradford, who was in the first cabinet and who died after a year's service.

* * *

Notwithstanding the singing of the National Anthem on every occasion during the war and since it is lamentably true that many have not yet conquered the intricacies of the score and alien citizens who are familiar with their own national songs must listen with amazement to the rather uninspiring rendition of the Star Spangled Banner on most occasions. Of course, the school singing masses are doing their best to overcome this condition and likewise the community song leaders, but they have a big job ahead and right in Dauphin county, too.

* * *

Much has been said and written about observance of Armistice Day, which comes next Tuesday, but up to date no suggestion for any general celebration has been made. There have been ideas about the schools having special exercises, but there has been no plan for a meeting or even city-wide note being taken of the day. Many veterans of overseas service would like a chance to observe the first anniversary. Closing of public offices and banks is a rather ordinary way of commemorating such a notable day.

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Chosen president of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, George E. Foss, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, will enter upon his new duties at once. This doesn't mean that he has a new job, but rather an added one. The organization with the long name is the body of chamber of commerce secretaries from all over the country which studies latest methods and machinery of their organizations and meets in annual convention to have such things discussed. Mr. Foss was the first vice president in charge of the meeting this year at Indianapolis and will preside over the destinies for the coming year, one of his big jobs early being to arrange a program which will draw the secretaries to the next conclave.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Congressman J. Hampton Moore is fairly swamped with invitations to make addresses.

—James B. Drew, elected common pleas judge in Allegheny, served in the army.

—Judge Thomas F. McNichol, of the Philadelphia municipal court, was formerly a legislator.

—Marshall Barron, who will command the Latrobe company of the Tenth Pennsylvania, was wounded in France.

—Thomas H. Leddon, formerly connected with the State Government, has been elected a commissioner of Elk county.

—J. P. McArdle, re-elected to Pittsburgh council, has long been active in municipal affairs in that city.

—Judge-elect Milton A. Heninger, of Lehigh, was formerly a State senator.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg railroad men helped build the big yard at Brest?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—Harrisburg soldiers fought in the Seminole and Black Hawk wars