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THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, A BROKEN PLEDGE

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL makes the unqualified statement in an authorized interview at Washington that there will be one candidate for President in 1916, and, continues the Vice-President, "his name happens to be Woodrow Wilson."

President Wilson himself is maintaining a noncommittal attitude and refuses to be quoted on the question of a second term. We read again from the Democratic national platform of 1912:

We favor a single Presidential term and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President ineligible for re-election and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

Reflecting upon this plank of the Baltimore convention, which is now to be thrown into the discard, the last paragraph of the Vice-President's statement is significant. He says:

Lightning rods already up may as well be taken down and preserved for future use. Democratic lightning will not strike a rod in 1916.

The last clause of this concluding paragraph—"Democratic lightning will not strike a rod in 1916"—is prophetic.

The Vice-President is right. This country is on its way back to protection and prosperity and same administration under the Republican party.

Even now distracted business and the thousands of idle workmen are impatiently waiting the third of November that they may register their first great protest against a theoretical and impossible administration.

Influential newspapers and experienced statesmen throughout the country are protesting against the proposed Government ownership of a merchant marine. They realize the dangers of such ownership and are also opposed to direct appropriations and the levying of direct taxes upon the people for the creation of a Government steamship line.

American capital and American energy can take care of the situation without the paternalism of a Democratic administration.

DISAPPEARING CULM BANKS HARRISBURG is especially interested in a recent bulletin of the United States Geological Survey which discusses the culm conditions throughout the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania.

For many years the great culm banks were considered a nuisance, but they are now serving a very useful purpose. Not only are thousands upon thousands of tons of good coal taken from the Susquehanna river after every flood, but the culm banks consist in the main of coal dust so fine that it is being pressed into small bricks or even burned in its powdery form on special grates, in which combustion is assisted by forced drafts.

Commenting upon the shrinking culm hills, the Literary Digest says: "As a result of these changes the old heaps are vanishing and new ones are not being formed." This is a phase of the matter which most concerns Harrisburg. For several years the river coal industry has been growing in importance and the deposits in front of Harrisburg have proven of great commercial value.

How much longer this industry will continue remains to be seen in view of this statement in the official bulletin of the United States Geological Survey:

There is at present a market for almost any grade of anthracite that will burn, and no more coal goes to the culm-bank except for temporary storage and subsequent recovery by washers. These ranges of artificial hills, unsightly monuments to former waste, are contributing their share to the total coal production and are rapidly disappearing. Even the waste from the culm-bank washers is being utilized, for it is flushed into the mines and partly fills old workings, where it cements together and furnishes support to the roof when the coal previously left for pillars is removed.

Starting in a very modest way, the reclaiming of the coal from the river has grown in proportions year after year until there are now organized companies delivering thousands of tons to factories and mills which utilize this coal on grates especially prepared for the purpose. The pumping

station at North street is supplied with river coal and a number of the public utilities also use the same fuel. It is therefore a matter of more than passing interest to Harrisburg and that the culm banks are disappearing and that this industry will gradually shrink and pass away.

Under the circumstances it might be wise for the Department of Public Works to consider whether it is worth while to establish so many wharves along the river wall.

Gradually the exiled Americans are getting back home from the war regions of Europe, and we suspect "See America First" will be a popular slogan with most of them next year.

AS OTHERS SEE US TWO visitors to Harrisburg from another State were crossing one of the river bridges the other evening and were overheard as follows:

"This is going to be one of the most attractive and inviting cities in the United States. The treatment of the River Front is well designed and harmonious throughout."

"That's right," said the other, "but it's just what we should expect of the capital of a great State. Harrisburg is measuring up to its opportunities and the expectations of the people of the Commonwealth."

These remarks are typical of many that are heard and indicate the widespread interest among all visitors in what is being done to make this city a fit seat of government for an imperial Commonwealth.

We fear, however, sometimes, that our own people fail to appreciate what has been done and what is being done to further improve and beautify and adorn the natural features of this city. But when the big undertakings now nearing completion shall have been finished and the debris removed so that the people may see just what has been accomplished, they will feel a still more justifiable pride in the way Harrisburg has made good.

Meanwhile the State officials are going ahead quietly with their plans for the creation of an imposing Capitol Park, the proper setting for the great Statehouse on Capitol Hill.

It is proper and fitting that we should look forward to the proposed celebration next year which is to signalize the achievements of the last twelve years. In this celebration all classes of our citizens should have a part. It ought to be a popular demonstration suggestive of the Old Home Week festival, and during the winter plans should be formulated to provide for an interesting occasion.

Whatever comes of the fusion negotiations now under way between certain bosses of the Democratic and Progressive parties it must be evident to the rank and file of these parties that they are being used for the promotion of personal ambitions instead of great principles. We predict that any fusion such as is now contemplated will mean the finish of the Progressive party and the end of the rule of the little bosses in the Democratic party.

UNBELIEVABLE CRUELITIES ONE finds it hard to believe that cruelties such as Mrs. Herman Hartjes, wife of a well-known American banker in Paris, reports have been perpetrated by the German army now invading France.

Mrs. Hartjes is quoted as saying: "I saw many boys with both their hands cut so that it was impossible for them to carry a gun. Everywhere was filth and utter desolation. The helpless little babies lying on the cold, wet cement floor and crying for proper nourishment, was enough to bring hot tears to any mother's eyes."

There must be some mistake. Surely those in command of the German forces have not so far forgotten their manhood. The German people as a whole are as kind-hearted as any in the world. Their love for children is proverbial. We in America hesitate to believe that they have stooped to a practice that made Leopold of the Congo the most despised creature in the world and brought down on his head the wrath of all civilized nations. But if they have, God help them when the day of retribution shall come.

We observe that the Civic Club, one of the strong pillars of the Greater Harrisburg idea, has gone on record against the proposed water main through the River Front Park. Much of the splendid progress of Harrisburg during recent years has been due directly and indirectly to the many good women who are banded together for the promotion of the improvement plans of the city. They can aid greatly in the betterment of the parks by sustaining the officials through an awakened public sentiment.

LA FOLLETTE'S DEFEAT EVIDENTLY the people of Wisconsin have grown tired of the experimental government set up by La Follette and his followers. La Follette has given Wisconsin an elaborate and expensive system of State regulation. Commission after commission has been created under his dictation until the taxes paid by the farmers have been increased from \$2,000,000 to \$12,000,000 a year. Wisconsin being one of the few States that taxes real estate for support of the Commonwealth. The benefits have been doubtful.

Evidently the people of Wisconsin do not believe that La Follette has made good, for on Tuesday of this week they defeated his candidate for United States senator and gave a handsome majority to Governor McGovern, who is La Follette's most vigorous opponent in the politics of the State. The struggle which culminated in the overthrow of La Follette was very bitter, owing to the break between McGovern and La Follette when the former permitted the Roosevelt forces in the Chicago convention to present his name for temporary chairman, thus dissipating whatever chance La Follette may have had for the honor.

The people of Wisconsin have seen La Follette going up and down the State begging for personal endorsement through his candidate, and they have turned away from him to vote for McGovern, whose ideas are not so radical.

It is quite apparent that theoretical and experimental legislation, costing

a lot to maintain and rendering little service to the people, is not so popular as it once was even in the stronghold of so-called "progressivism" that Wisconsin has been long looked upon as being.

EVENING CHAT

Dispatches telling of the activities of the German troops in force fifty miles from Paris can be well appreciated by Harrisburgers when they realize that such a distance chambersburg, Reading, Mifflin, Sunbury or Parkersburg. Just what the effect would be anyone can imagine, but the residents can recall when the city was turned upside down and the state government removed from here, as the French are getting ready to do from Paris, on the occasion of the invasion of Pennsylvania. Numerous instances are told of the presence of scouts on the other side of the river and the outpost action at Chester's Point, the high water mark of the Rebellion, occurred within three miles of Harrisburg on June 28, 1863. It can be imagined what Harrisburg was like when it was known that Confederates had burned some buildings in Carlisle, only eighteen miles away, and that barns as close as Mechanicsville had been looted of their contents and that a picket had come down to the Susquehanna about where Enola yards are located. In this country we are so accustomed to long distances that we do not realize the northern position of Paris and how it is less than the distance between this city and Princeton from a portion of the Belgian border to the French capital. In fact, from Paris to Metz, the German stronghold, is about as far as from Harrisburg to Greensburg, and from Paris to Havre is the distance between Harrisburg and Pottsville. Of course, Paris is well prepared for resistance of an army, even one so magnificently prepared as that of the Kaiser, but the conception of the distance of the Parisians must be much the same as we have of points in the Keystone State.

That levy of a \$40,000,000 tribute upon Brussels by the German army must awaken in the breasts of old residents of Chambersburg strange recollections, says Girard in the Public Ledger.

Pennsylvania was twice invaded by a Confederate army during the Civil War. The first time was in the summer of 1862 when the army of Robert E. Lee's forces swept as far north as the Susquehanna. It was on that occasion that the famous Philadelphia battery, in which the famous Philadelphia officer and John G. Johnson a private soldier, hurried away to Harrisburg to help in the defense of their State and their country.

The campaign ended with the shock at Gettysburg, and it was not until July 20, 1864, that the event occurred at Chambersburg to which I refer.

General Jubal Early sent that summer a portion of his Confederate cavalry, under McCausland, northward into Pennsylvania to make a quick raid. The cavalry force of Robert E. Lee's South galloped into the quiet seat of Franklin county and McCausland issued a proclamation. He said that in view of the destruction of property committed recently in the South by the Union general, Hunter, he would levy a tribute upon Chambersburg of \$100,000 in gold or \$500,000 in greenbacks or other property.

As the people on such short notice could produce neither the gold nor the money, McCausland set fire to the town, destroying the major portion of it. The result would constitute the bitterest resentment all over the North.

That the project failed also as a military expedient is shown by much official report of General Early, in which he said: "The affair had a very demoralizing effect upon my cavalry for the rest of the campaign."

People of Germanic origin living here and a good many others who take an interest in publicity have been receiving copies of a circular lately from New York in which plea is made for a square deal for Germany. One of the publications admits that it is put out for the purpose of securing a fair contract for the war and deprecates the fact that American public opinion appears to be very strongly against the Fatherland. Its purpose, publication does not deny. Another publication does not deny its purpose so openly, but its articles are announced as comments upon world politics. The Fatherland is the name of another periodical and says "I hope you are getting the right perspective of things."

"I think I have had a dozen watches with main springs broken over and above what is broken in my watch," said a jeweler yesterday. When he was asked to account for it he said that he thought it must have been the series of thunderstorms which we have had lately. The storms, it has been marked by a great deal of loose electricity and it has upset a good many watches.

This is the season of the year when checks of all sizes and colors are being received at the State Treasury. The stock taxes are coming in and some of the Pennsylvania companies are paying on a nominal value. Some taxes are for less than a dollar and yet they are made out with as much as \$25.00 a check from the Pennsylvania or the Reading.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE —William Beeber, a Williamsport banker, is home from a trip to Europe on which he had many experiences.

The Rev. Henry R. Brown, of Seewickley, is home from a visit to Canada.

C. G. Campbell, county controller of Cambria, is getting after people who put in large bills for bounties on scalps.

J. B. Sansom, of Pittsburgh, is secretary of the Old Home Week committee of that city. He is well known among sportsmen of the state.

DO YOU KNOW? That some of the large iron ore mines in Spain are drained by pipe lines which were manufactured in Harrisburg?

NEWS DISPATCHES OF THE CIVIL WAR [From the Telegraph, Sept. 3, 1864.]

Rejoicing at Reading, Pa., Sept. 3.—Quite an excitement prevails in Reading to-day. The bells are ringing, cannons firing and the people in general are rejoicing over the victory at Atlanta.

Capture of Atlanta Nashville, Sept. 3.—Sherman's advance entered Atlanta yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and the whole federal force will enter to-day.

Rebels Near Nashville Nashville, Sept. 3.—A rebel force estimated at 1,000 men with twelve guns were within twelve miles of this city, on the New Freedom Pike at daylight this morning.

DEMOCRATS HOPE FOR EARLY FUSION

Bosses of the State Machine Trusting That It Will Come Along to Stem the Rout

LOOKING FOR IT DAILY NOW

Lewis and Pinchot to Be Followed Up by Palmer and McCormick Without Delays

The head and front of the Democratic machine in Pennsylvania as well as the quartermaster's department is in Harrisburg to-day and while the generals are not talking for publication it is an open secret about the Democratic State windmill that fusion on the State ticket is expected to materialize at an early day. Information as to details, however, is sealed up, the party candidates and officials merely saying that while fusion is desirable it has not progressed sufficiently to permit of any statement being made.

Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, the candidate for senator; State Chairman Roland S. Morris, James I. Blakeslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and others were guests of Venetia McCormick, the gubernatorial candidate, at his country home last evening after the retreat from the Grangers' Picnic and came to the city this morning. Joseph E. Guffey, the chairman of the Allegheny division, was also in the city and so were some county leaders who came to see Chairman Morris.

Mr. Palmer, in apologizing to the House of Representatives the other day for his absence from the Senate, thought that he could render better service by informing the people of Pennsylvania of the progress of the Penrose. If the free trade advocate and opponent of American shipping had been in the city, he would actually be, he would sound his own political death knell and elect Penrose by an overwhelming majority, for the Penrose record, as written in the Journal of Commerce, would show the Senator to be an untiring worker for the interest of the people. He has fought for her industries and for her workingmen. He has won a high place in the public mind. He has shown that he comes back to power, will be, if elected (and we cannot imagine that Pennsylvania would be so blind to her own welfare as to permit him to be defeated), in a stronger position than ever to render service to his country.

As for Dr. Brumbaugh, no one can read his speeches and believe for one moment that he is not entirely sincere and wholly in earnest. He also has a record—one of vast achievement in public affairs, understanding of public affairs, and a record that is beyond and far beyond the ordinary. He is not a theorist, as is Mr. Filkin's campaign. He is a practical man, a man who desires to see the hands of Pennsylvania will continue to keep out of debt.

PALMER IN HORNETS' NEST [Philadelphia Inquirer.] A. Mitchell Palmer, free trader, foe of American shipping and wreckers of the Pennsylvania Protective Union and a hornet's nest when he assailed the hands of the Senate committee on privileges and immunities. He has given a prompt answer from Treasurer Campion, of the Protective Union.

That union was formed to get rid of just such pestiferous persons as Mr. Palmer. Penrose's policy of protection for its industries and its workingmen. Mr. Palmer wants to abolish protection; considers it unconstitutional; is the advocate of free trade and the closed shop. It brings to his train. He boasts that he was the author of the deadly iron and steel schedule of the near-free trade bill. Since the Protective Union considers his attitude one that is destructive to Pennsylvania's interests, it is in the field to defeat him and all who think with him, and elect not only Senator Penrose but members of Congress who represent Republican policies.

To this extent the union is a political body. But its work is confined entirely to the printing and distribution of facts and arguments devoted to the one great issue of the campaign. The union offers its books to the committee, but it stipulates that the Palmer-McCormick League shall be barred to public inspection. And that is an offer that will not be accepted. To permit the tracing of the vast sums that were placed through the counties to secure the nomination of Palmer and McCormick would open up a scandal that the distributors of the funds would not dare to face.

Incidentally, the reply of Treasurer Campion informs Mr. Palmer that the union is not composed entirely of Republicans by any means. It is made up for the most part of small manufacturers and in its membership—and fighting the election of Palmer—are numerous Democrats and heretofore Progressives.

By the way, the Democratic vote that will be cast against Free Trader Palmer and Money Bags McCormick is going to be a feature of the coming election.

WHAT WOULD HARRISBURG SAY? In this war Pennsylvania is neutral. She is not composed entirely of an army of a million soldiers should sail across the Atlantic to attack Canada, which is part of England's empire.

This army would find not a port between Canada and the United States for 3,000 miles. "Instead of trying to force our way into Quebec, we shall go into Philadelphia and march diagonally across Pennsylvania to Erie and go to Canada by that easy route."

Would Pennsylvania object? It would fight that Belgium fought against Germany's making it a high road to the unprotected side of France.

Belgium has fallen Belgium, which had no interest in the war at the beginning, and that Austria army, when it got that far on the road to Canada, should declare a cool war against the people fought against having their neutrality trampled upon!

Madame Bernhardt's denunciation of the war is over somebody will owe the innocent Belgians a lot of money for the injury done to that neutral state. Girard in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE AMERICAN POSITION [From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.] So convincing are the arguments against a Government marine that the State keep the nation's record clear of the British position. It is imperative, nevertheless, that the Department should keep the nation's record clear and yield not one iota of the great principles it has always espoused in regard to the rights of neutrals on the high seas. We have rejected again and again the comprehensive powers England claims for her navy, and we have because two nations are at war they may hammer and cripple the commerce of the world. The selection of Congress of the whole Government ownership plan would offer an excellent opportunity for the reassertion of the principles underlying the American position.

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

Republican day beat Democratic day at the Grangers' despite rainy skies.

Lewis and Pinchot having spoken in Washington county last night, McCormick and Palmer will hustle after them to-day.

Wonder how many postmasters will be named at to-day's conference at the windmill.

Congressman Palmer will be unable to find time to address the Pa-Mc League at Bindnaug's Church this trip.

Wonder how soon the Pa-Mc League will put out its banner. The Bull Moozers are rather defiant about their stance.

Evidently some of the Dauphin county Bull Moozers belong to the distinguished faction that opposes fusion.

Among Bull Moozers there are some who do not confuse principle and opportunity.

This trip into Pennsylvania is going to cost Palmer a few "twenties." Absence from the leadership of the President's forces in Washington is an expensive luxury.

Would Lewis and Palmer and McCormick would be if it came to a showdown on second terms with Bryan in opposition to Wilson?

Crossings Repaired [From the Telegraph, Sept. 3, 1864.] The crossings at Market and Third streets are undergoing repairs, which is highly necessary.

His Pocket Is Picked [From the Telegraph, Sept. 3, 1864.] William Robinson of Franklin county, had his pocket picked, near the depot, while awaiting the arrival of a Baltimore train.

Soldier Killed We learn that a soldier was killed in an orchard near Camp Curtin. He is said to have been shot by a person engaged to guard the orchard.

Penrose and Palmer [From the Philadelphia Inquirer.] Mr. Palmer, in apologizing to the House of Representatives the other day for his absence from the Senate, thought that he could render better service by informing the people of Pennsylvania of the progress of the Penrose.

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BANK STATEMENTS BANK STATEMENTS CONDITION OF The Dauphin Deposit Trust Company of Harrisburg, Pa. ON AUGUST 27, 1914, as called for by the Pennsylvania Commissioner of Banking.

The Tomorrow of Europe Harold Begbie wrote for the London Chronicle on August 5, a few hours after England had declared war, this reflection on the "To-morrow of Europe."

OUR DAILY LAUGH You Never Can Tell At the Clubhouse Miss Passay has much about golf? Absolutely nothing. She wouldn't even know how to hold a club, much less how to hold a caddy properly.

THE Harrisburg Academy REOPENING SEPTEMBER 22ND "The School That Enables a Pupil to Do His Best." Prepares Young Men for Colleges and Professional Schools College Dormitory System Lower School FOR BOYS SIX TO ELEVEN Few Vacancies Matriculate Now ARTHUR E. BROWN, Headmaster Box 617 Bell Phone 1371J

7000 Tons Of Coal At the present time we have 7,000 tons of Anthracite Coal in our two coal yards in this city. This coal was bought in the summer time when the mines were not busy. That's the time to buy good coal—in the summer. Warm weather means fewer orders at the mines with the result that the slate is more carefully picked out, the coal is screened nicely and frequently, the coal shipped in summer is larger size. We advise you to get some of this coal before it is all sold. United Ice & Coal Co. Forster and Cowden Third and Boss 15th and Chestnut Mulberry and Hummel Also Steelton, Pa.