

HARDSCRABBLE "MAYOR" THINKS HIS REAL ESTATE WORTH ABOUT \$28,400

Both Harry J. Berrier and A. P. Dintman, proprietors of the two largest boat livers in the city, told the "Hardscrabble" board of viewers to-day that they considered the value of their realty holdings in that district worth from \$225 to \$250 a foot front.

The value therefore of Berrier's property alone according to his own figures will run to in the neighborhood of \$29,000, of which \$23,750 represents what he believes his fifty-foot frontage is worth at \$225 per foot, his two dwellings at \$3,000, and his new boathouse at \$2,000—a total of \$28,450.

Unusual interest centers in the values which these two "Hardscrabble" residents place upon their properties in view of the fact that both houses probably ninety per cent. of the canoes and motorboats that are used on the river.

Want \$25 Per Foot

In testifying before the viewers to-day both boat pavilion proprietors declared they believed their properties would bring at least \$25 per foot front in the market. Mr. Berrier said he believed he could get double that amount if the purchaser could be given assurance that he would not be disposed of for several years.

Mr. Berrier's lot is some 260 feet he declared and of this strip about 110 feet of it lies between low water mark and the average high water stage.

"Assuming that you have a qualified title in the ground lying between these points," suggested City Solicitor Seitz,

"that is, assuming that the river as a public water way and that the public would have a right to use the section of ground that lies between the low water and the average high water mark, would you say Mr. Berrier, that the value you place on your ground would be affected?"

"Well," said Mr. Berrier, "I think that value would be increased if the purchaser could be assured that he wouldn't be dispossessed. In fact I think I could sell the ground for double that amount under these conditions."

Berrier said the boathouse he maintains on the river side of his property is worth \$2,000 and his dwelling houses he values at \$1500 apiece.

Bank Before 1869 and the foundations of the present boat houses including the main wall, Mr. Berrier said, were erected by his father prior to 1869.

This was brought out because the city in condemning properties for the contemplated removal of "Hardscrabble" can allow, according to Mr. Seitz, damages only for the permanent improvements that had been made to the land prior to 1869—the year by which Front street was legally declared a street from the lower end of the city to Macleay street.

Other witnesses heard included John Yingsit who has forty-five frontage and 250 foot deep lot, and who values his property at \$20,000, John P. Guyer, clerk to the poor board said he thought the property worth about \$225 to \$250 per foot front.

THAW IS CONFIDENT OF HIS OWN SANITY

Says Banks Cashed Checks; Had Recovered Before Leaving Matteawan

By Associated Press

New York, June 23.—Harry K. Thaw took the stand to-day as the first witness in the trial before a jury to determine his sanity.

"We will show you that in his childhood Thaw talked gibberish and that his teachers had to talk his language," Attorney Stanchfield said. Thaw's paranoia was in evidence throughout his youth, he asserted.

Thaw was then called to the stand and Mr. Stanchfield began to question him.

"When you left Matteawan did you believe you had recovered your sanity?" he was asked.

"I believed I was sane," said the witness.

"Physicians had told you so?"

"They had."

"Is it a fact that while you were staying in Manchester, N. H., you received friends and acquaintances and in turn were entertained by them?"

"That is right," replied Thaw.

"It is a fact that while you were staying in Manchester, N. H., you received friends and acquaintances and in turn were entertained by them?"

"The witness was asked to tell of the examination of his sanity made in Manchester by a federal commission in connection with the proceedings to extradite him to New York. He named the members of the commission and told how it came to be appointed.

Physicians representing a Pittsburgh bank had also come to see him in Manchester, said the witness, "but I did not give them much of an examination."

"This Pittsburgh bank cashed your checks, did they not?"

"Yes, and the banks in New Hampshire, Canada and elsewhere," said Thaw.

Mr. Stanchfield turned the witness over to the state's attorney, but Deputy Attorney General Cook announced that he would not cross-examine at this time. The witness was excused and returned to his seat.

OFFICERS MESS EXPENSIVE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, June 23.—Charges that the expense of the officers' mess in some of the new British regiments is so heavy as to seriously inconvenience young officers without independent means, are being investigated by the Army Council. The charges apply particularly to regiments which are still in England. Commanding officers of all regiments not at the front have been ordered to forward the lowest and highest mess rates of their commands, together with the mess subscriptions charged to officers.

Government Purchase Opposed by Advocates of Merchant Marine

By Associated Press

Washington, June 23.—The referendum conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on various means of developing a merchant marine, results of which were announced to-day, developed much opposition to government purchase, charter or operation of ships and, correspondingly, an overwhelming vote in favor of subsidy to offset the difference in cost of operations between American and foreign flags. A large vote was registered in favor of subsidies to establish regular mail and freight lines to American dependencies. A large majority was registered in favor of a government shipping board to investigate navigation laws. By a very close vote the proposal was approved that the government subscribe to the entire stock of a thirty-million dollar marine development company, which would have authority, under the Federal security board, to lend money upon the security of vessels.

Proposals for Federal license for lines entering American ports abolishing rebates and changes in the ocean mail law were approved.

More than six hundred chambers of commerce and trade bodies covering every State were canvassed.

Ex-Judge's Car Smashes Into Stone Abutment

Ex-Judge M. W. Jacobs and members of his family escaped injury last evening, when the Jacobs automobile collided with a stone abutment at the low grade line overhead bridge at Wormleysburg.

One wheel of the car was broken, the running board damaged and the windshield shattered. Ex-Judge Jacobs received several slight cuts on the right hand from flying pieces of glass. The occupants were shaken up. An automobile ahead, and two other autos coming in an opposite direction, it is said, prevented the Jacobs car from making the turn.

Hold Conference Today on Newark Transfer

At a conference held at Newark this afternoon the question of giving Harrisburg a final answer on the transfer of the team was discussed. Officials of the International League are anxious to settle the question prior to June 29.

In conversation with President Edward Barrows, of the International League, a local official was informed today that every effort would be made to have a statement for Harrisburg fans within the next twenty-four hours. While no indication was given as to the final result, President Barrows said that Harrisburg has at all times been considered favorably.

The Mystery of Mound Builders

By Garrett P. Serviss

If you are looking for an intellectual occupation for your leisure hours, something at once fascinating and useful, take up the subject of American archeology. We have got on this continent an ancient, untold and unwritten history, the solution of whose mysteries will, some day, win fame for the discoverer of their key, and afford pleasure and satisfaction to millions of readers.

When white men came here they found in the territory now constituting the United States, no inhabitants except a few scattered thousands of red men, unrelated to any of the peoples of Europe. The red men had no history. Their traditions concerning their own origin were cloudy and uncertain.

But, after the whites had begun to settle and develop the country, they found, without searching, many strange footmarks on the new continent, of which the Indians could tell them nothing, except that they had not made them. It became evident that, at some time in the past, the country had been inhabited by people capable of achievement beyond the capacity of the savage Iroquois, Algonquins and other Indian tribes which the European invaders found in possession. But a curtain was drawn over all that earlier period, and the imagination alone could picture what was behind it. That curtain has never been removed. Some writers belittle the importance of its concealment, others, perhaps, exaggerate it. None can deny their intense interest.

As to the nature of these footmarks of a vanished people, an idea may be formed from the statement that they consist mainly of artificial structures of earth and stone, sometimes of vast size, many of which look like fortifications, while others were plainly burial mounds, or monuments, and a few bear a mysterious character, presenting details which suggest that they were intended as religious symbols.

A most remarkable example of this kind is the celebrated "serpent mound" in Southern Ohio, in which the unknown builders piled up a winding mound several hundred feet long, imitating the form of a gigantic coiled serpent, or dragon, with extended jaws.

Below Wheeling, on the Ohio river, there is a pyramidal mound, 90 feet in circumference and seventy feet in height comparable in cubic content, as has been remarked, to some of the pyramids of Egypt, although it contains no masonry, and was simply heaped up by main strength, without, as far as the evidence goes, the aid of any kind of machinery. It must have required the labors of thousands of men, continued, perhaps, for many years.

This mound when explored with cuttings was found to have a vault in the center, containing two human skeletons, one without ornaments and the other encircled with hundreds of ivory beads. In another vault, between thirty and forty feet above the first, was another skeleton, among

AIRCRAFT DESTROY BRITISH ARSENAL?

17 Killed; 40 Wounded; Enormous Damage, Says Berlin Dispatch

Berlin, June 23, by Wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency to-day gave out the following:

"A message from Christiana says that the steamer Lotum, which has arrived at Stavanger reports that several Zeppelins on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday (probably June 15-16) dropped many bombs on the Armstrong Works at South Shields, England, which destroyed the Navy yards and arsenal. Several buildings burned all night. The damage was enormous. Seventeen persons were killed and forty injured."

The foregoing evidently refers to the raid of Zeppelins over the northeast coast of England on Tuesday night of last week. The British censorship prevented the publication of details of this raid and there has been no previous intimation that the naval works at Shields were damaged. An official announcement from London on June 16 said merely that sixteen persons had been killed and forty injured and that fires started by bombs were overcome the morning following the attack. The announcement did not say what town had been attacked. Shields, on the bank of the Tyne, has vast docks and is a great seat of the shipbuilding and subsidiary industries. The Armstrong works are at Elswick yard, near Shields. The Armstrong company in addition to its yards has extensive ordnance works and steel works. The company employed 25,000 men before the war.

Seven-Year Old Ford Has Gone 98,000 Miles

Whether or not physicians when they take a vacation leave for more than nine months and spend \$3,500 is not known, but Dr. C. W. Gillet, of Munson, Clearfield county, has that record.

Starting out last September, he traveled in a Ford automobile west to his former home in San Jose, Cal., where he purchased the machine about seven years ago. Dr. Gillet then came east again and passed through this city to-day on his way home. His wife and three children accompanied him on the trip, which, he said, took fourteen tires and cost \$3,500. The machine which he is using has traveled 98,000 miles in its time, going over the Rocky Mountains twice. On his last trip Dr. Gillet met with only one accident, killing a dog in one of the western states. He carried beds and a tent with him in the machine, shipping the trunks ahead.

RESOURCES BEING RAPIDLY DEVELOPED

Agricultural Difficulties, Due to War, Are Now Adjusted; Solving Labor Problem

Berlin, June 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The State's supervision of the agricultural resources of the country has been brought to a high state of perfection during the past few months. Questions of credits, supplies, labor and marketing, have all received attention. In fact, every effort has been made to adapt the country to the new conditions.

Much effort was needed to transform the organization of credit which so powerfully supports German agrarian interests, in accordance with the requirements of war.

One of the acutest difficulties was the supply of artificial fertilizers, since the importation of nitrates and guano had ceased. This problem has been in general solved by the use of products in which use is made of the store of nitrogen in the air. In this, as in other respects, Germany hopes in the future to be self-supporting.

The German Farmers Supply Association, originally an agency for the purchase and distribution of a special pigure, has now, at the request of the imperial government, become the central organization for the whole supply and distribution of cattle foods and fertilizers. It has also taken over the foddies and fertilizers which were seized and sent to Germany from occupied districts of Belgium, France and Poland.

To Import Laborers

The labor difficulty was also a serious problem. A special organization was formed to supply labor-saving agricultural machinery to farmers, and it is stated that 200,000 laborers are to be brought from the devastated district of Poland. Prisoners of war will also be used; there are over a million prisoners in the various camps of Germany and Austria, and more and more of them are being used as farm laborers. In many places they may be seen in their varied uniforms, at work in the fields. The women, also, have been mobilized for agricultural work.

All the German cities and towns are turning to account their waste land. Cologne, for example, has made contracts with farmers to sow 1,500 acres with peas to the city, and to cultivate potatoes on every available piece of ground within the city limits.

Girls Should Hold Healthful Position in Doing Embroidery

Stooped Soldiers Unnecessary, Needlework Not Requiring Cramped Attitude.

Any woman or girl who can do plain sewing can soon learn to do any kind of fancy work. Great care should be exercised in sewing to avoid stooping. This most useful of all womanly pursuits should be so done as to be healthful and not a strain. Long experience has convinced the best needlewomen that no kind of needlework necessitates a stooped or cramped position.

To avoid stooping and thus contracting this lung and vital organ see that your chair and table suit each other in height, and hold your work so that you hardly need to bend your head at all. Never pin your work to your knee as it obliges you to stoop over in a way that is both tiring and ungraceful.

Embroidery is one of the most healthful and delightful of summer occupations for it can be done so well in the open air, seated in the hammock, on the porch, on the beach, in the canoe or yacht.

Needles used in embroidery should be well selected, of hard, polished steel and with eyes so burnished that they cannot cut the thread, needles such as are found in The World Famous Embroidery Outfit.

Always thread you needles with the end next to the spool when you cut it; as the other end is apt to split and unravel when twisted from left to right as is generally done in threading a needle. Thread should always be cut as breaking weakens it.

Patterns of the very latest design by which any woman can make garments, napery or articles of home decoration are provided in this paper in The World Famous Embroidery Outfit. A coupon plan is provided so that regular readers may secure the patterns without difficulty. Add to these coupons (one appearing in this paper every day) sixty-eight cents to cover cost of handling. With mail order the sum enclosed should be seventy-five cents as postage and packing amounts to three cents.

The pattern outfit in this extension of our woman's feature departments includes more than 450 exclusive designs a set of the best hardwood embroidery hoops, a highly polished bone stiletto, a package of specially selected needles of assorted sizes, a gold-tipped bodkin and complete instructions for making all the fancy stitches, each being illustrated and clearly e

Staff Officer Armed With Cane Leads Charge

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Catro, June 23.—(Correspondence of Associated Press.)—In recent dispatches from this place mention was made of the nameless hero of Sed-el-Bahr—a certain colonel who, after the difficult landing operations there, and subsequent to the assault on the fortress, led the men in a gallant bayonet charge up a hill. All he carried was a small cane, but a hand he wore on his arm apparently was that of a staff officer. He walked about in the open under a continuous fire, talking to the men, cheering them up and rallying them together. When they were all ready for the bayonet charge, he placed himself in front of them all, and armed simply with this small cane, led with charge up the hill. The moral effect of the officer's action was great. The men charged up the hill and cleared their enemy from his position, but the unknown officer lost his life. It now transpires that the officer was Major Doughty-Wylie, and the hill on which he met his death is now known as "Doughty-Wylie's Hill."

He had no business to be there as he was a staff officer, but the loss among the officers in landing had been so great, and the necessity for making headway quickly was so essential, that Major Doughty-Wylie acted in the emergency.

French Women Prove to Be Splendid Farmers

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Paris, June 23.—The success with which women have contended with the difficulties of farming is indicated by a report from the department of Meurthe and Moselle. Of the six hundred communes comprising this department, 316 were taken by the Germans and 171 of them are still occupied or are so close to the fighting line that the inhabitants have been unable to return. The balance of the department women replacing men have succeeded in seeding the full acreage of oats and wheat in the communes that were not affected and 70 per cent. of the acreage of the communes that were devastated and have since been liberated. There was not only a lack of male help in this work but it was seriously compromised by lack of horses. To facilitate the work the government advanced the sums necessary for the seed and agricultural implements on anticipated indemnities.

The creaking, lumbering, two-wheeled carts loaded with carrots, turnips, cabbages, onions and other vegetables driven by men in capes resembling the Alpine Chasseur's "beret," that were to be encountered in the streets of Paris before the war, are now driven by women. It is due entirely to them that Paris is not deprived of the famous cauliflower from Chambourcy, the celebrated white turnips of Croissy-sur-Seine, the carrots of Montesson and the delicious green peas of Clamart, as well as the luxurious asparagus of Argenteuil.

Education Notes

Social dancing for young and old has taken place in 200 school houses throughout the country during the past year according to the Russell Sage Foundation.

An eye dispensary has been opened in Springfield, Ill., for the benefit of children who need treatment and can not pay for it. Local oculists give their services free and the board will provide glasses for children who can not purchase them.

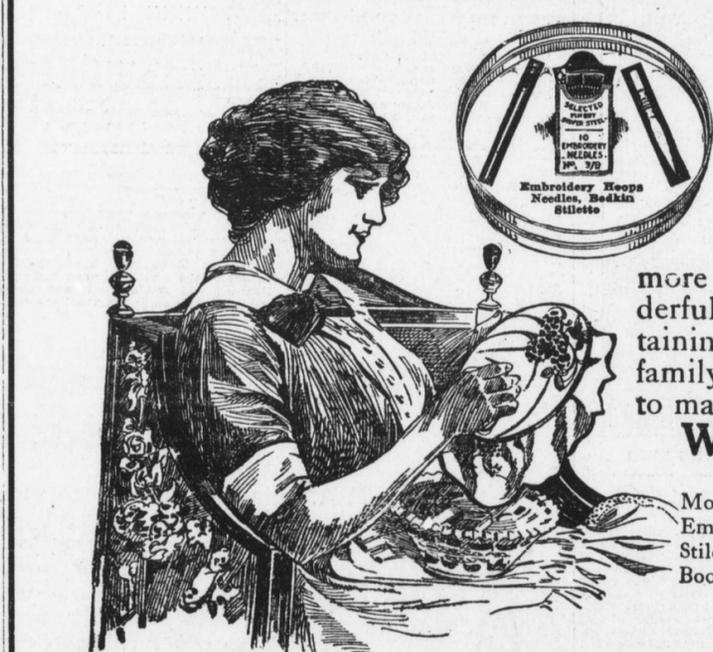
Seeds, seedlings, hedge plants, and shrubbery, etc., are furnished free to country schools in North Dakota by the State School of Forestry. In addition, the services of the State Forester in planning and laying out school grounds are available without cost.

A veteran teachers' association, composed of teachers with 25 or more years' experience, is organized in Berks County, Pa. The association has 69 members, 25 of whom have taught 30 years or more. Two have taught more than 40 years, and one has seen 52 years of services as a teacher.

Two out of every thousand public high school boys receive military instruction in school, as compared with five in every thousand 15 years ago. While the total number of boys in public high schools has increased since 1900 from 216,207 to 541,488, the number of boys taking military drill has decreased from 10,455 to 9,532.

Boise, Idaho, is exemplifying the set-together spirit in promoting evening meetings in the schools. The board furnishes light putting in extra fixtures in several buildings), piano and janitor service free for any evening entertainment. At four school-houses in different sections of the city one entertainment a week is given, these being furnished once a fortnight by a joint committee from the three large women's clubs of Boise and in the alternating weeks by the mothers' circles. Representatives from the mothers' circles are present at each meeting to care for the smaller children.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH



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Every design conforms to the very latest styles of New York, London and Paris, each newly conceived by great artists of Europe and America. Each design tested for style and passed as correct by expert and authoritative analysts of woman's dress and decorative art. These patterns are far ahead of all other patterns obtainable. Get a set now and lead the summer styles.

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We will print One Coupon somewhere in this paper every day. Simply cut out three of them of any date or dates, bring them to this office together with 68 cents and you will be presented with the Complete Outfit, done up in a very neat package.

Coupon and Only 68c.

The 68 cents is intended to cover the cost of express, clerical work, and the overhead expenses of getting the package from the factory to you.

Out of town readers can secure the outfit on the same terms by adding seven cents extra for postage.

WHY WE DO IT

We believe the women readers of this paper are the best housekeepers and the best dressed women in the world, and as such will appreciate our efforts to render more easy the every-day task of making the "Home Artistic" and the "Woman Beautiful."

We believe every girl should be taught the most fascinating and the most useful of all true, womanly accomplishments, namely, Art Needle Work.

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