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TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10

He who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.—Basil.

FUSION

EVERY time a political party finds itself in hopeless minority its bosses look about for some other party or faction with which to "fuse." That appears to be the position in which the Democrats of Dauphin county find themselves at present.

Last Fall they were well supplied with those munitions of war that are supposed to make for victory. Likewise they had the appeal of "home-ride" in support of a native of the county as a candidate for the highest office of the State. But they could not win. Indeed, they suffered the worst defeat in years.

So it is but natural that they look to the coming elections with fear and trembling. This year they have neither money nor platform. The Republicans who are candidates for re-election are good men. There is not a Republican seriously in the running for any of the nominations that is not of excellent reputation, able and popular. Likewise, the affairs of the Republican party in Dauphin county have been well administered, for the reason that they are in the hands of the rank and file, and the party was never more harmonious nor more assured of victory at the polls in November than at the present.

Thus it happens that we hear the cry of fusion from the Democrats, which is but an admission of hopelessness. Like drowning men some of the "leaders" are clutching at the straw of the poor old Washington Party, regardless of the fact that the recent registration in the county districts shows there are some thousands more Republicans than Democrats and Washington Party voters put together.

DOWN WITH THE GATES
MORE power to the citizens of Columbia and vicinity in their effort to free Lancaster county roads from toll gates. The garden county of the United States has the reputation of having about as many, if not more, toll gates as any other county in this broad land. York county comes next and it is to be hoped that the movement to be launched on August 19 in Columbia will sweep across the Susquehanna and arouse York people to the necessity of tearing down the gates.

The toll road is an anachronism. If the roads were kept up it would not be so bad to spare a few cents for ten miles or so, but they have been allowed to run down until the exacting toll is now little more than legalized robbery. In the vicinity of Philadelphia, owners of toll roads are offering to sell, frankly admitting that they have gotten about all out of the franchises that they can reasonably expect.

Harrisburg's Motor Club, one of the most enterprising in the State, is moving to free the highway to Reading from gates. Its members aided materially in freeing the roads in this county, and Dauphin, which has only a short strip of road left, will join hands with its sister counties to do away with the gates.

Highway Commissioner Cunningham, who will attend the Columbia meeting, will not only be able to assure the official co-operation of the Commonwealth to the crusade against the gates, but can speak with public sentiment behind him.

HOPING TOO MUCH

AN advisory board of twelve, representing equally the Federal, State and municipal governments of the country, to bring about closer co-operation between the three branches in dealing with problems of employment and unemployment, was named at the closing session of the United States Department of Labor conference on employment in San Francisco last week.

men in periods of industrial inactivity unless by employing them temporarily upon public work at public expense. What the laboring man wants is work, and he looks in vain for a job when the mills are idle and the railroads running half-time. If Secretary Wilson is sincere in his efforts to eradicate idleness, let him support a national policy not calculated to knock the props from beneath American industry. There is very little use for a national labor bureau in times when factories are humming and the railroads glugged with freight.

CUT OUT THE CUT-OUT

THERE is a municipal regulation in Harrisburg against the use of the cut-out on automobiles and motorcycles within the city limits. But in so far as it makes for a quieter city it might just as well never have been written.

On a lonely country road, especially when scooting along through the night, there is no sound pleasanter to the driver of a motor vehicle than the accompaniment of the cut-out with the throb of his engine. The cut-out has its practical uses, too, but not on the paved streets of the city where running is easy and the motor never labors. There it is a nuisance.

How long do the police intend to permit the practice to continue? How long is the night to be made hideous by motorists who care for nothing but their own pleasure? How long does the motorcycle policeman intend to tag along behind cars and cycles that flaunt their reckless violations of the law in his face? Does anybody remember of an arrest for illegal use of the cut-out in the city?

A few arrests and a little unpleasant publicity for the violators would bring relief to residents and teach a useful lesson to careless motorists.

"FRIENDS OF PEACE"

PEACE advocates from all parts of America and its insular possessions will assemble in Chicago September 5 and 6, to attend the national peace convention and raise their voices against what their leaders believe to be a plot to involve the United States in the European conflict. Just who the "plotters" are the Friends of Peace do not say, but they are positive that the "capitalist-controlled press of America" is helping to spread the gospel of hate and to hasten the nation over the brink of war.

Says one of the statements of the society: With sorrow we have noticed in a certain class of newspapers in this country a disposition to malign and vilify every person whose voice is raised in the cause of peace. With such regularity and precision do the vituperative attacks follow every utterance or movement against the efforts to involve this country in the war that they strongly smack of the well organized campaign of calumny and set determination to down all opposition to the cry for war.

The Friends of Peace must thrive in the publicity they receive, or perish for the lack of it. They have taken a strange way to win what is to them the vital friendship of the newspapers. But that aside, the Friends of Peace grossly misstate the case when they say that the newspapers of America are either controlled by big capital or are urging the country into the war. A glance through the files for the past year of almost any representative newspaper will dispel either accusation. If by repudiating Bryan and his ilk the newspapers have offended the Friends of Peace, then no apology is due.

No newspaper in the country is arguing for a bigger army and a bigger navy in order that the United States may participate in the present war. By the time our program of preparedness is well under way the European war will be at an end, in all likelihood. The newspapers are looking to the future and the eyes of millions of other suddenly awakened Americans are cast in the same direction. They believe that our people must be guarded by the best possible defense we can raise between our land and burglars abroad. Nor a newspaper in the whole country but would suffer frightfully in case of war. For their own selfish interests, if for no other, they too are friends of peace.

NOT AN UNMIXED BLESSING

THERE war orders over which many of the large industries of the country are so excited may not be an unmixed blessing. Some of the contracts are so big that mushroom towns are springing up around the plants that have them and enormous sums are being expended to increase factory capacity. Nobody knows how long the war will last. Nobody knows whether there will be other orders to follow those now being turned out.

Consequently, managers of industries who are building additions to their plants to turn out the munition orders they now have made are realizing tremendous profits therefrom, sufficient to cover their expenditures and still leave dividends, or they are facing a serious condition when the present abnormal business with Europe subsides.

The factory that is equipped for the manufacture of war materials only and with largely increased investments on which to earn interest and dividends at the close of the war may find itself in serious straits.

The so-called "war stocks" at fancy figures may be all right for the man who is buying and selling stocks, but they do not appear to a conservative mind; very desirable as a permanent investment.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—The number of drowning accidents this summer indicates that it is almost as hard to float, alone as it is to float a loan.
—The funniest thing about the Philadelphia Record's first page humorous column is its heading—"In and About the City."

—Joy riders shouldn't object to newspaper criticisms of them, for they themselves are always running down somebody or other.

—For the encouragement of one Grand Duke Nicholas we herewith note the fact that Yorktown followed innumerable retreats and defeats, and that it was the man who did the retreating who dictated the terms of surrender.

—Colonel Hutchison shows a very praiseworthy disposition to illuminate the red light situation.

—It is an undeniable fact that the person responsible for recent weather forecasts doesn't care a hang about fishing.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Who is expected to inspect the steamboat inspectors?—New York Tribune.

A Bulgarian paraphrase—"Come over with Macedonia and we'll help you."—New York World.

We see by the papers that the Germans have captured 2,500 more husky appetites.—Columbia State.

The new note to Germany is not a "billet doux" but a "Bilby, don't."—Charleston News and Courier.

Can't the Government do anything to stop the sale of habit-forming explosives?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

After Przemysl, Przasnysz, We hate to think what the Germans will take next.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

[From the Telegraph, Aug. 10, 1865.] Cotton Company Directors Meet

The directors and stockholders of the Harrisburg Cotton Company met to-day in the Courthouse. A large majority favored the sale of the entire property to a Philadelphia firm for \$100,000.

Surgeons Appointed

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day appointed the examining surgeons for this State.

Will Erect Depot

The City Passenger Railway Company is advertising for proposals for the erection of a depot and stables.

"I AM POLAND"

[From the Free Poland for August 1.] Behold me, O Mankind! Clothed in robes of white and crimson, fetters dragging at my withered ankles.

White, because I am innocent before the God of Peace and Justice of the awful fate that has befallen me. Crimson, because the wounds that thrice have pierced my heart, and thrice ago, my fresh and life's last drop of blood is slowly ebbing.

The fetters soon will fall, for there is naught to hold them. I spoke of God! Oh, dreadful thought! I now begin to doubt that God still is, and all around me I behold portents that justify my fears.

Where? I turn, contending armies press upon me and in the front ranks of each of them, oh, merciful Heaven! I see my own, my children, well beloved, my only hope and wish for life impelled to slay each other for a cause not theirs!

The aged, the mothers and the little brood, that promise of the future, I'm powerless to feed and shelter and protect. I see them starve and die.

The very soil is battle scarred, deep trenches cross it everywhere, dwellings of God and men are desolate and mighty forests barren stand, stripped by the hand of war.

I love this land of plains, O Poland of my heart! I love thee more, because a hundred years thou hast borne the sorrows of Nine thousandfold and noble courage has sustained thee!

Why hast thou for the world, Thy children I have gathered to my heart and breathed the spirit of a valiant race into their souls.

But now I can no more! Behold me, O Mankind! I've sunk upon the blood drenched ground and hope have almost led within me.

Can it be writ upon the scroll of fate that this nation should be wiped away while Mankind was engaged in war or in pursuit of wealth and happiness?

O God of Justice and of Peace! The talents Thou hast given me I freely shared with others, while sorrow has been mine alone!

The might which Thou vouchsafed to me was never in oppression used. When Cresecus threatened to supplant the Cross my sons were the defenders of Thy faith!

O God of Justice and of Peace! What recompense is mine! Hast Thou decreed that I should die? Or shall I pass through this "age of iron"?

Inspire Thou Mankind to help! Preserve me, Thou, O God of Justice and of Peace! CASIMIR GOSKIL.

Our Daily Laugh

EDDIE'S PART. Now, Edwin, I'll furnish it all nice brick, an' all you gotta do is to swipe yer dad's new silk hat to put over it.

TRUE. Mrs. Divorcee belongs to the cream of society, doesn't she? Well, she's been through the separator.

HARD TO WORK. By Wing Dingler. Gee, it's hard to keep a workin' As a vacation time draws near— As the chap who's dead in love, bo, Makes a fellow act as queer. He just simply can't keep his mind On his business, and you'd think From the distant look in his eye That he's meddled with strong drink.

I know, 'cause the time is comin' For my summer holiday, And I'm thinking of a spot in Ole Virginny, far away, Where the birds fly by the hundreds And make gunnin' mighty fine, Where the fish bite in dead earnest Like they'd take the hook and line.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Considerable midsummer amusement is being furnished by efforts of Bull Moozers and Democrats who hope to attract to their disorganized ranks some of the wavering Washingtonians.

It is interesting to note that the Democratic newspapers have ceased to run anything of protest decided not to register but to await their chance to land a smashing blow in November. In several counties the Washington enrollment was so small that Bull Moozers decided not to attempt to name tickets.

To-day the amusing claim is made that the assessors avoided putting down party affiliations, but this is so absurd that only Democrats who seek to frame up alliances with the remnants of the army of 1912 are making it.

For several weeks past efforts have been being made to form one of the favorite devices of the Democratic bosses, but the difficulty seems to be that the rank and file of the Democratic party men anything while because they do not represent any voting strength. Dauphin county forms a conspicuous example.

—Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart and other prominent men mentioned in the list of "eligibles and availables" by the business men of Philadelphia, have declined to permit the use of their names as candidates for mayor. Congressman W. S. Vare is believed to hold the key to the situation. If he decides to run, he will be opposed to him and a bitter fight. The independents are sitting back awaiting the result of the Republican caucus.

—Predicting that the next Republican national convention will be held in Philadelphia. They say that sentiment throughout the State is rapidly in favor of a change from Chicago.

—Stewart H. Whitehill, one of the candidates for judge in Jefferson County, has been arrested on a charge with one of the leaders of the No-License League.

The city of Chester has adopted a resolution to run for a senator, a legislator, is mayor of the city and took a prominent part in working up the movement.

—County Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil is making a game fight for re-nomination for county commissioner in Allegheny against a coalition of the friends of the incumbent, and until this year Friends of O'Neil said that the outlook is favorable to him.

—The Lawrence county judicial contest is getting about as hot as any in the State. Friends of O'Neil are in opposition of James A. Chambers and S. P. Emery. The latter is well known in Harrisburg, as he has been a frequent contributor to the Telegraph.

—City Chairman H. F. Oves will call a meeting of the Republican city committee before the first registration day comes around.

—One of the most interesting of the majority contests in the State will be Reading. Mayor Ira W. Stratton is not likely to be re-elected, and his re-election because it is rumored he will get a State position of some importance.

—Consequently, Commissioner Ebenroth is being put to the test. Johnstown's majority contest this year will be a tame one. Mayor Couffiel is said to be after a county position.

—Pittsburgh, morally, is the cleanest city in the United States," said Bishop J. F. Regis Canevin, addressing the delegates to the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, in session in Synod Hall at St. Catharine's this morning. This statement called forth a storm of applause, and the speaker was greeted with a greater volume when he said, "There is less crime in Pittsburgh, fewer violations of the liquor law, fewer people who drink intoxicants than in any other city in the world, excepting those districts where prohibition prevails, this in accordance with the population of the city."

MOVIE CENSORS UPHELD

[From the Philadelphia Press.] The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has affirmed the right of the State to influence the content of motion picture exhibitions through its State Board of Censors.

The board, created by the Commonwealth Pleas Courts of Philadelphia in exercise of supervision over moving picture exhibitions, is being put to the test in the case of a picture called "The Titanic," which is being shown in the city.

The act of 1911, of which the film men are so fond, was amended by the Legislature of 1915 in a way that assures the movie men of fairer treatment and a censorship board of their grounds of complaint. The details of the censorship to them was materially reduced and simplified. Experience has demonstrated that, as it is now, the censorship board is a great hardship on the film manufacturers nor prevents them from following their business expeditiously and profitably.

The single valid argument that has been made against the principle of censorship is that it is a narrow-minded censorship board, and that the discretion conferred upon them by law is a danger to the public.

It will be by the fact that public opinion is being formed and secure fair play for the makers of moving pictures.

COTTON EXPORTS

[Washington Post.] The increase in exports of cotton manufactures has had a wholesome influence in correcting the collapse of cotton prices in the South, although the total exports for the last ten months exceed by several million dollars the cotton exports for similar periods in the past.

The increase in the domestic market can be made only in the domestic market. Official figures made public by the Department of Commerce show an indicated total of approximately \$75,000,000 for the year 1915, while the imports will fall below \$50,000,000, making a favorable balance of trade amounting to \$25,000,000. This indicates that American manufacturers cannot fail to be gratified. It means that there will be \$25,000,000 to be spent in the United States, which otherwise would have been held in Europe.

Administration officials, however, should pay greater attention to the improvement of domestic conditions. These conditions have been improving, but the Department of Commerce would do well to consider all possible methods of increasing domestic trade.

NATURE HAS BIG GUNS

[From the New York World.] Nature has a few big guns in the Middle West or merely another cathedral.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

"I GOT ME EYE ON YOU; DON'T CHEAT"



When the junk man comes around and the summer park attracts how the boys and girls do hunt up the old newspapers, rags and broken ironware. L. R. Ney, the young Harrisburg artist, has caught such a scene for the Telegraph.

A NEW NATIONAL PARK

By Frederic J. Haskin

A TWO-MILE-HIGH playground is the latest addition to Uncle Sam's national parks. It is located in Colorado, 40 miles as the crow flies from Denver. The route by which it is reached is a most interesting one, for it is by far the shortest for wagon roads make so many detours among the canyons that 70 horizontal miles and one which is perpendicular, must be traversed between this city of the Rockies and the new riot of nature that is to be preserved for posterity.

It was 20 years ago that Lord Dunsraven, an English sportsman and globe trotter, wandered into the region that makes up the new Rocky Mountain National Park. There he shot elk and bear and mountain sheep until his bag was full. But, having surfeited himself with sport of this nature, he remained to absorb the beauties of the mountain scenery. He became so impressed with it that he tarried for months.

Then he went to Europe and brought back the best artist he could find to paint some of the beauties he had discovered. Incidentally, he employed a descriptive writer to come all the way to these American wilds to write about them. The writer contemplated buying a great tract of this land and converting it into a shooting preserve. He never consummated this ambition, but he introduced this "heart of the Rockies" to the world.

The preserve that Lord Dunsraven would have created as a private holden became a national park through the action of the last session of Congress, which in January set aside 230,000 acres to be held forever as a wilderness of nature where the people may, upon occasion, repair and review the primeval world undisturbed. On July 1 it was turned over to the Secretary of the Interior and is now being administered as a national park. During the present month it is being visited by many thousands of people, making its first bow with Uncle Sam as its sponsor.

Fourteenth National Park This has come into existence the fourteen national parks that are cared for by the federal government. Already it has been administering such playgrounds as the wonderland of the Yellowstone, the snow pyramid of Mount Ranier; that titanic grand in the earth that makes the Grand Canyon; Glacier Park in Montana, which surpasses the Alps; 10,000 feet, Crater, Sequoia and others.

But the Rocky Mountain National Park introduces a new attraction into the sisterhood. It is not a park which has its central attraction some one or two miles from the park, but one that lends a peculiar interest. It occupies that point in the Rocky Mountains where the grandeur of this huge mountain chain is at its best—where mountains scenery is regarded as having most nearly approached perfection. It is a single point where the wide-fung Rockies may be seen to best advantage where the impressiveness of the whole system may be appreciated.

The new park contains about 360 square miles, which means that it is about five times as big as the District of Columbia. It is about 25 miles long and fifteen wide.

There is not in the park a single spot that is less than 8,000 feet, or a mile and a half, above sea level, and so high is the whole region that these are by comparison lowlands. There are 60 peaks that rise above the 12,000 foot line and are in the two-and-a-half mile class as to height. The highest of them all surpasses Pike's Peak and is among the great mountains of the Rockies. This is Long's Peak, which has an elevation of 14,256 feet. Eighteen of the mountains in this small area have an elevation of more than 13,000 feet.

Suspended in the sky line of a continent are 200 crystal lakes, mirroring the nearby sky. They are but patches of blue in the pockets of the mountains. They cover ten or twenty or sixty acres of ground. Grand Lake, the largest of them all, is three miles long. Odessa Lake is the most picturesque in its riot grandeur, while Charm Lake is the wildest and nestles like a fawn in hiding at an elevation of 11,000 feet.

The Rocky Mountain National Park straddles the continental divide. The war from portions of it flow into the streams that lead to the River Plate and thence to the Missouri, the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. Others flow into the Gulf of California.

The trees of the region, chiefly pines and spruce, climb high up among the snows. Timber here is 13,500 feet high—a decided contrast to conditions in the Alps where nothing grows above 6,500 feet.

The landscape that are laid out upon this basis have their own peculiarities, mostly virtues. The whole area is not covered with timber. Probably not more than one-fourth of the surface of the park is timbered. The landscape gardener of the ages who laid down the plan for these central Rockies, had a different idea.

The trees he planted in clumps and groves and scattered about without rhyme or reason. They clamber up the canyons and scramble over the mountain sides. But in the valleys level there appear little stretches of level open out into parkways and meadows covered with luxuriant grasses and which bloom in flowers the varieties of which mount into the thousands.

Snow Beds That Never Melt From the meadows and the lakes in the valleys rise the mountains—towering masses of rock spotted to the top with snow. The snow is not timbering with forests and above that belt crowned with perpetual snows. There are many snow beds in the park that never melt, and there are three of them of sufficient magnitude to produce glaciers.

Crowning the whole are those cloud effects produced in the clear air of the snow beds and of which it has often been said that the clouds were recompense for a trip across a continent. The altitude and the clarity of the atmosphere work as strange magic upon the rocks spotted to the top with snow. These become as substantial and as clear as the sky, and the grim walls of a monastery beneath which one passes. They pile in huge masses about the plateaus, as if they were the snow of some stupendous volcano. They fill mountain gorges and lie in the roadway. The traveler drives into a cloudlet that has drifted into his track, is enveloped for time in its misty folds, and he drives out of it again into the sunlight.

One of the chief considerations that led up to the creation of this national park was the fact that it consisted of a region that was already visited by something like 50,000 people every summer. Its elevation is so great and the climate is so clear that it is difficult to get into the park in which people will want to live the year round. But in summer the climate is so attractive and the conditions are so ideal for a vacation camp that the fame of the resort has long been such as to draw many people to it.

Road From Denver Just outside the rear end aside is a settlement known as Estes Park. It is the gateway to the new reservation. There are hotels and outfitting establishments and the park is reached by automobile road leading to the park from Denver. Considered from the standpoint of accessibility from the East, the new park may be reached by a much shorter and quicker journey than many any of the old ones. A vacationist who wants to know what the big mountains at their best are like may get the idea here with least loss of time. Judging from the number of visitors who have visited it while the region was still but a part of the national domain, it is expected that it will soon become the best patronized of the national parks.

The government has not as yet exerted much influence upon the new park. It is just now in the midst of the task of selecting rangers and inaugurating its administration. It will follow the general plan under which the other national parks are administered in handling the new playground. Change will be supervised by the rangers who will enforce the regulations laid down by the Secretary of the Interior. Rangers will act as his aids. There are no soldiers in this park as there are in Yellowstone, as the area is so much smaller that they will not be needed.

FIRE ON THE OKLAHOMA [From the Philadelphia Press.] The public will not be satisfied with any hypothetical explanation of the fire on our biggest battleship, the Oklahoma, at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards in Camden on Monday night. It is all very well to say that the fire was caused by a cigarette thrown a lighted cigarette stub or a burning match among inflammable materials. But this explanation is no more acceptable at present than the alternative theory of spontaneous combustion.

The long arm of coincidence becomes a group of tentacles, when one attributes the cause of the fire to the fact that the Oklahoma was at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards in Camden on Monday night. It is all very well to say that the fire was caused by a cigarette thrown a lighted cigarette stub or a burning match among inflammable materials. But this explanation is no more acceptable at present than the alternative theory of spontaneous combustion.

NOT TELLING Ted—What do you do when a man tries to kiss you? Marjorie—Oh, that's something you'll have to find out for yourself.—Life.

Evening Chat

Pennsylvania's State school fund, which was established by the framers of the State school code which became a law in the first year of the Toner administration, now amounts over \$150,000 of permanent investments, the last purchase of bonds having been made yesterday. The fund had \$70,000 of investments several months ago and since that time over \$80,000 has been turned over to it by the State Forestry Department, as under the law all revenue from forests goes to the permanent fund. From this latter sum there have been purchased \$10,000 Wilmington, Del., bonds, \$10,000 Charleston, W. V., \$10,000 Rochester, Pa., \$20,000 Nashville, Tenn., \$20,000 Louisiana State and \$15,000 Oil City bonds. The fund already contained a number of other bonds and other funds. It is expected that this fund, the principal of which may not be spent, will ultimately amount to millions, as to it must go not only the income from the new school act, which is to become effective on January 1, it is expected the State will receive much more money for this fund. While it is accumulating the fund the State will use only such portion of the interest as will be actually needed for relief of school districts in distress.

Attorney General Francis Shunk Brown has secured and hung in the Attorney General's department an oil painting of the late Governor Bryan, who was President of Pennsylvania in 1778. Mr. Bryan was President of the Supreme Executive Council, which was managing the affairs of the Commonwealth in that dark revolutionary year, having succeeded Thomas Wharton when that noted Philadelphian died in office. The painting is well preserved and has been appropriately marked.

Up on Riverside Drive the other night about 11 o'clock an autoist stopped with a blow-off. He worked and cursed, as is his custom in such cases, until about 2 o'clock in the morning. But he was not without company. After he had been plugging away at his tire for a while for a half hour along came another machine—boom! went a tire, and he stopped. Soon another car, driven by a hilarious lady, stopped with a third blow-off, and the feminine driver sang in a loud voice, "Everybody's doing it!" Needless to say, the neighbors didn't sleep thereabouts.

One of the Harrisburg manufacturers has devised a scheme for control of some of his men who take unexpected leaves of absence, generally for bibulous reasons. He worked out a plan whereby men who took a day off without notice had to stay off two days. He had the plan for a time and it happened that last week that one of the men who had been caught felt like taking a rest and, not desiring to leave a hole in the ranks, he called up the manufacturer to "give notice." What the manufacturer said was a shame. It seems that he called up at 5.15 a. m.

Highway Commissioner R. J. Cunningham is a terror on placards and posters and other things tacked up along the State highways. There is a State law prohibiting advertising matter along State highways and many local politicians have disregarded it in various counties of the State. Their cards have been coming down as fast as put up and have no favoritism over Aunt Somebody's sovereign remedy for anything that grown folks dream about.

A couple of city chaps were out in the country the other day and found a farmer looking luxuriously at the fields of corn almost laid flat by an away over by the force of the storms that have occurred the last week. One farmer said he has always had his corn get straightened out he would stand to lose a good many dollars.

"Try a rope," suggested one of the city boys. "Rope? What for?" asked the agriculturalist. "Why, start at one side of the field and run the rope under the stalks and then straighten them up," was the bright suggestion. "The farmer went back to his house.

Joe LeCompte, assistant cashier of the State Treasury, is approaching what he calls his vacation season. He has lately had the number of pay checks paid the State Treasury increased from 1,200 to 1,800 and now he is about to send out the 2,500 checks to school districts for payment of the school appropriation and 1,500 to townships for road bonus purposes.