

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20

It is very good for strength
To know that some one needs you to be strong.
-Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

SEEING PENNSYLVANIA

DURING the week beginning the fourth of October Governor Brumbaugh and a round hundred men, prominently identified with the State and representative of their several communities will start from Harrisburg on a "Seeing Pennsylvania" automobile tour.

More and more the people are beginning to understand the futility of attempting to bring into Pennsylvania the thousands of tourists who would be delighted to come so long as the local authorities hesitate to co-operate with the Commonwealth itself in the improvement of our great outreaching road system.

Governor Brumbaugh has chosen a plan which ought to produce satisfactory results. When this party shall have returned from the tour of the State the missionary effort doubtless will result in greater enthusiasm and a higher appreciation of all that we have in natural resources and in attractive river and mountain scenery.

ENGLISH LABOR AND THE WAR

In their essence there would not be any difference between the industrial revolt which British railway employes say will follow conscription and the graft which was the cause of the virtual collapse of Russia as a military power of the first class.

There is this distinction, however, and all who would be well informed as to what is going on in Europe will hear it well in mind: the Russian trouble was due to moral rotteness in the upper classes, while the unsound spot in English society, should the threatened revolt actually occur, will be the industrial class—the backbone of the nation.

The real people of Russia have never had a chance. Evidence is accumulating, however, which indicates that the war is going to have the effect of a great awakening in that country, and already there are signs that only those of the governing body who can prove freedom from the latest conspiracy against the nation will be able to survive the storm that will break as soon as the Empire is safe from the invader.

But what hope is there for a nation that is rotten at the core? Complete ruin may not be a matter of the immediate future, but it is inevitable. To be sure, the British workman has not yet spoken for himself. The leaders who have acted for him in his negotiations with employers for years have been permitted to say what the attitude of the organized workman shall be in regard to defense measures. It is possible that the workmen realize what the leaders have been saying and doing, ostensibly in the name of British organized labor, there will be an abrupt and complete change of front.

If there is not there will be no further need to search for the answer to the question, what is the matter with England? And in the event that the English wage-earner does show that his heart is in the right place, and that, instead of being the sodden and selfish individual the rest of the world is beginning to suspect him to be, he is the same loyal fellow who made for the English yeoman the name of being the best fighting man in the world, it would be a good thing, especially on this side of the Atlantic, to try to find out what is the matter with English labor organizations.

PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION

By maintaining a blockade, Great Britain has compelled Germany to supply her own needs and has prevented her from spending money abroad. Now British statesmen are

beginning to question the wisdom of that policy and argue that it would injure Germany more if she were permitted to spend money abroad, thus depleting her own monetary resources.

So far as the relative interests of Great Britain and Germany are concerned, the discussion is of no consequence to us, but it serves to emphasize the soundness of the principle of protection. Shutting out foreign goods and keeping money at home to pay home labor, is the secret of National prosperity. A protective wall accomplishes that end whether the wall be established by war or by a protective tariff. Any ten year old boy ought to be able to understand an economic principle as clear as this.

THE HARRISBURG SPIRIT

In the course of an excellent sermon on "The City Beautiful," in Harris Street United Evangelical church last evening, the pastor, the Rev. George F. Shaum said:

If there is anything I can say that will make for the improvement or the betterment of Harrisburg, I want to say it. If there is anything I can do for the improvement or betterment of Harrisburg, I want to do that thing. In that brief paragraph is summed up all of the spirit that has made Harrisburg what it is to-day. The Rev. Mr. Shaum has a very proper conception of the improvement celebration about to be inaugurated. It is not merely that we shall gather together to boast of past accomplishments or take vain glory in the beauties and advantages of this splendid city of ours. Rather it is that we are this week to dedicate ourselves anew to the duties of citizenship which confront us. We must not pause now. We have completed a great work, but it is to be merely the stepping stone to future accomplishments. We must build a better city, as well as a bigger city. Nothing must be permitted to stand in the way.

It was the public spirit of the individual citizen that, in the last analysis, must be held responsible for the success of the several improvement campaigns just now being brought to a most auspicious conclusion. It will be the public spirit of the individual expressed en masse that will carry the city on to the realization of that bright prospect which lies pleasant to the mind's eye just ahead. And we can think of no better sentiment for each of us to adopt on this, the week of the great celebration, than that so well expressed by the Rev. Mr. Shaum:

If there is anything I can say that will make for the improvement or the betterment of Harrisburg, I want to say it. If there is anything I can do for the improvement or betterment of Harrisburg, I want to do that thing.

ANOTHER WILSON TRIUMPH

DESPAIRING of any merchant marine relief from the Democratic party, and with the evils of the seamen's bill in contemplation, several American bankers have joined with Chinese banks in the financing of the \$5,000,000 Chinese-American Trans-Pacific Steamship Company, and negotiations for the purchase of ships are now under way, according to Dr. V. K. Koo, China's first Minister to Mexico.

Dr. Koo says that these steamships will fly the Chinese flag and that this is the first fruit of the visit of the Chinese industrial commissioners to this country several months ago. Thus, due to the seamen's law, the Chinese dragon chases the Stars and Stripes from the high seas.

Secretary Redfield urged "restraint of speech and soberness of thought" at the recent Governors' conference in Boston. The disciplining he received for his outburst following the Eastland disaster evidently had some effect.

THE FARMER'S PENALTY

BECAUSE of decreased traffic, the railroads were compelled to cut expenses to the amount of \$137,921,000 during the last fiscal year. This reduction meant nearly \$138,000,000 less paid out for labor and material produced by labor. General business depression forced the reduced expenditure. Every farmer who has butter, eggs, meat, vegetables and other food products to sell, suffered his share of the loss because workmen had \$138,000,000 less money with which to buy.

"There is no country on the globe more able to pay more taxes than the United States," says Secretary McAdoo, and by the time the Democrats are re-elected from control perhaps no other country in the world will pay as much.

With charming naïvete the Treasury Department confesses that the income tax from individuals was but \$42,000,000 below that estimated by the framers of the income tax law. The framers estimated \$53,000,000 for 1915, from this source, and \$41,000,000 was collected. A difference of only fifty per cent. between estimate and return is pretty close figuring for financiers of the Democratic brand, and of course the loss is blamed upon the war in Europe.

The nepotism practiced by the Federal Administration seems to be contagious so far as Democratic State administrations are concerned. In Missouri a careful census is being prepared of the number of relatives of State officers that have been put on the payroll. The Governor has named his son, his brother, his cousin and a niece of his wife to public positions. The Secretary of State has taken care of two daughters and a sister-in-law. The auditor has decided that the public good imperatively requires that his wife, his son, his daughter-in-law and brother-in-law of his son be given official positions. The list is still in its infancy, with other departments to be investigated.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

If Secretary Daniels wants some points on how to build a battleship in a few days he might visit "Mayor" Berlier's wharf in the "Hardscrabble" district.

If this thing only holds out we'll take back everything we have recently said about the weather man.

Once more the Russians are just about to be crushed by the German forces. This is the eighth time within the year.

We suspect that what the newly appointed experts will decide first of all is that a bigger navy is the greatest need.

If it were not for the prospect of pumpkin pie we'd feel worse about passing of the watermelon.

American soldiers at Brownsville demonstrated to the President that the army is not "too proud to fight."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The gist of Senator La Follette's defense of the seamen's act is that shipowners have engaged in a conspiracy to ruin their own business in order to injure him. This is as plausible as the theory that the British blow up their own ships in order to get the United States into trouble with Germany.—Ledger.

AID FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

James Fund Used to Advance Work in Rural Districts.

The James Fund for the improvement of negro rural schools co-operated during the session ending June 30, 1915, with public school superintendents in 133 counties in 14 States. The supervising industrial teachers, aided partly by the counties and partly by the James Fund, visited regularly in these counties 3463 country schools, making in all 17,312 visits and raising for purposes of school improvement \$75,820.

The business of these traveling teachers, working under the direction of the county superintendents, is to introduce into the small country school simple home industries, to give talks and lessons on sanitation and personal cleanliness, to encourage the improvement of schoolhouse and school grounds, and to conduct traveling clubs and other kinds of clubs for the betterment of the school and the neighborhood.—Public Ledger.

HARRISBURG'S EXAMPLE

Among the most progressive cities in the country to-day is Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania and what it has been doing the past fourteen or fifteen years should serve as an object lesson to Allentown, and its citizens and particularly the men who have to do with its advancement along physical lines. In less than a decade and a half Harrisburg has constructed, among other things, a water supply plant, a gas filtration plant and paved practically every street in the city with asphalt.

In all these things Harrisburg has expended millions of dollars. City Councils had the backing of every civic body in the city and the necessary improvements have been completed with a tax rate of 3 mills and a gross improvement debt of \$1,762,000.

It is, as the Harrisburg Telegraph suggests, a splendid story of municipal achievement and one which the Council of Allentown can profit by in reading.

Harrisburg has sundered the shackles of conservatism and has expanded and improved and built up, why should not Allentown in many respects do the same?—Allentown Chronicle and News.

FACTS OF INTEREST

Advocates of pure socialism can make capital out of the information which Longacre, of New York, has compiled. He says that there are 1,000,000 families in Greater New York own real estate in Manhattan assessed at \$205,548,200. Of one-third of this value of the island, there are the Astor, Vanderbilt, Morgan, Van Ingen, Wadell, Gould, Child, Gerry, Charles F. Hoffman, Martin, Eugene Hoffman, Potter, and Rhinelander families.

The cost of living which in September, 1914, reached the highest point it has touched for years, now shows an appreciable decline according to statistics. The heavy crop of fruits and cereals raised in 1914, the fact that prices have proved the chief factor in bringing about a more reasonable scale of prices. Flour and sugar have fallen in price, the former having declined one and a half cents and the latter two cents a pound.

More than 212,000 automobiles have been registered in New York State and ready and there are still five months of the registry year to go. This number is more than were on the list at the same time last year. Seventy-three thousand chauffeurs have been commissioned, 12,000 more than last year.—Longacre.

The Searchlight

Long before paper had come into such general use in other parts of the world it was being utilized in Japan for many purposes for which cloth was used in other countries, such as handkerchiefs, napkins and even stockings.

The Japanese stocking is frequently a length of soft, tough paper, wrapped around the foot and ankle as a protection from the cold. Paper shirts have been worn as winter clothing by the Japanese for centuries. The paper used is of a special kind, manufactured from the inner bark of the mulberry tree by a peculiar process.

Extra warm shirts are manufactured of two sheets of this paper, with a sheet of flannel between them, which is closely quilted. Such garments cannot be washed, but the pliability of the paper gives them a greater wearing capacity than might be expected, and they are very warm. The Russian government is now supplying thousands of these paper shirts to its soldiers, who appreciate their light weight. They are also very cheap.

Our Daily Laugh

JUST SO.
Mr. Bug: I hope you never use powder or salt.
Miss Insect: I only use insect powder.
THE RESULT.
He paid her lovely compliments.
That filled her heart with thrills.
His sorry for his rashness now he has to say her bills.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Regular caucuses of votes will fall at the primary elections in practically every county in Pennsylvania to-morrow. The primary is more than a merely county affair. It is a State affair this year because of the contests for Superior Court nominations and the fact that so many district judges were known as candidates. The great registration and enrollment is taken to mean heavy voting and reports generally indicate that the Republicans will be victorious.

The whole State will vote between 7 and 8 p. m., the regulations being the same as on general election days.

More candidates for judge will be nominated in Pennsylvania at to-morrow's primary election than has been known since the adoption of the constitutional amendments regulating the election of judges. There are more candidates for the superior court will be nominated than at any time since the appellate court was created. Six men are candidates for the three places to be filled. If any one candidate or any two or three candidates get fifty-one per cent. of the vote cast it will mean election. Judges George Orady, Huntington, and John B. Head, Greensburg, are the great renominations. Judge Orady is a member of the original court, created in 1835. Other candidates are J. Henry Williams, Philadelphia; William D. Wallace, New Castle; Stephen Howard Huselet, Pittsburgh; and Charles Palmer Chester.

Judicial districts to the number of twenty-two will be nominated for common pleas judge. Philadelphia having four judges to elect in November. The districts are Philadelphia, Allegheny, Erie, Lancaster, Northampton, York, Adams, Westmoreland, Greene, Fayette, Chester, York, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Bedford, Washington, Venango, Mercer, Beaver, Armstrong, Luzerne, Indiana, Wyoming, Sullivan, Centre, Adams-Fulton, Lawrence and Jefferson. Philadelphia and Berks will nominate candidates for orphans' court and Philadelphia will nominate a candidate for municipal court. Associate judges will be nominated in Forrest, Perry, Snyder, Bedford and Adams, the latter having two.

Summing up the State judicial situation, the Philadelphia Inquirer to-day says: "All indications point to the renomination of judges George B. Orady, of Huntington, and John B. Head, of Westmoreland, sitting members of the Superior Court, and J. Henry Williams, of this city. An active campaign is being made in the State by former Judge William D. Wallace, of Lawrence county, for one of these nominations, particularly in the western part of the State. The Republicans see their great enemy in Philadelphia an almost unprecedentedly large majority for their ticket. The enrollment figures are: Democratic, 24,569; Washington party, 20,710; Keystone party, 869, and Non-partisan, 21,968.

An interesting feature of the Jefferson county judicial campaign is the church and family ties which bind the three leading candidates, Judge Reed, Corbett and Denny. Judge Reed is a brother-in-law of Mr. Corbett and the latter's mother, who ten years ago was opposed to her son's running for the office, is now arrayed on his side. Mr. Denny is also related to Corbett, though distantly. All three, together with Whitehill, another candidate, live within fifty yards of each other.

Among the contests which are interesting the State are those for county commissioner and county controller in Allegheny. Denny, of Corbett, Denny O'Neil contend that he will be nominated to-morrow. The contest between Controller H. M. Cribbs, a former legislator, and Senator "Fack" Moore is very close. It is contended by opponents of the senator that he is ineligible because of his membership in the Senate.

The Philadelphia North American says there is a probability of Judge Davis Brodhead, a Tener appointee, being the sole nominee for judge in Northampton.

Allentown has registered 11,325, of whom 4,500 are Republicans. The Democrats registered very few over 6,000.

Thomas B. Smith, the next mayor of Philadelphia, will be forty-six on the November election day.

Few battles for judicial honors in the State are hotter than that in the Huntingdon-Mifflin-Bedford district. There are five candidates in the field. Judge Philip S. Woods, of Lewistown, is a candidate for renomination and making a campaign on his "dry" record. The judge has been endorsed by a number of church organizations.

John E. Halsey, well known here, is having a battle for the Republican nomination for district attorney in his county. Nelson Bennett, also well known to many Harrisburgers, is battling for city council nomination.

The Philadelphia Ledger gave considerable space to the suffrage outlook, quoting every county. The outlook for the suffragists is cheery and bright. The suffragists, on the other hand, contended that things looked splendidly.

Senator Penrose is to present several bills to churches in Philadelphia this week. One of the things about the Philadelphia campaign which has attracted attention was the suit against various leaders on the charge that they violated the nonpartisan law. City Clerk Ryan said the man who brought the suit was only a dummy.

"AN ART PHILOSOPHER'S CABINET" By George Lansing Raymond, author of "A Foot's Cabinet," "Essentials of Art," "The Art of Living," etc. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Salted by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Salted by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Salted by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

STORM CENTERS By Jane McLean. A wide sea waste, with lowering clouds Sweeping above, a roll of foam— Pale rain-clouds clad in misty shrouds; And ship at sea, slaid in spray for home, And rain, wind-maddened shivering, Till westward gleams the first clear sky.

Long lashes cast discreetly low; The quivering of a tender chin; Rose-colored lips, a quivering glow; Glimpsing the tide that swells with- Till, with the tears that quickly dry, Eyes misty still, the storm sweeps by.

THE SADDEST BLOW Mr. Bryan may soon have to ponder over the fact that nothing succeeds like a successor.—Philadelphia North American.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

MOTHER'S GOOD-BYS



Chapin in the St. Louis Republic.

MODERN APARTMENT LIFE

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE modern apartment renter wants a list of advantages long enough to fill a sheet of old-fashioned foolscap. He knows he cannot have them all and the agents must divide desirable things. If you have a sleeping porch, you cannot have elevator service. If there is an elevator, the kitchen is dark. If the kitchen is light, you have no foyer hall. If you have a foyer hall, you must give up one bedroom and so on, straight down the list. It is a case of "you pay your money and take your choice," but paying the money always comes first.

The thousands of apartments to let each day and seemingly no market for them, while the number of desirable apartments are growing scarcer each year because of the increased demand for them. Having taken the one which seemed nearest suited to his needs, the renter signs an irrevocable lease and moves in, committing himself to Providence. Unforeseen disappointments can develop in the one which seemed most desirable, while the least attractive apartment may prove convenient and comfortable. The disappointed tenants console themselves in the hope of a better one next year. It is the annual movings of the dissatisfied tenants which cause the rush each fall.

The apartment house is actually displacing the dwellinghouse, both in the city and in the suburbs. It is rapidly developing in the smaller towns. The economic advantage of the central heating plant, which relieves the head of the family of the responsibility of the furnace fire is its strongest attraction. Having the rooms chiefly upon one floor, with no steps to climb or other outside work, appeals to the tenant, especially if she keeps no maid.

The possibility of living within easy reach of employment was the first argument in favor of the apartment. It is the second argument. The apartment, the increase of which has been one of the notable real estate developments of New York within the past two years.

Life in apartments is unique in many ways. In a building inhabited by several families, the tenant lives as a hermit, not even knowing the name of the person separated from you by a six-inch wall. You may hear your neighbor snore and be annoyed, but you are not quarreling with his wife without ever seeing his face or acquiring a speaking acquaintance with him.

An English writer recently expressed the opinion that the large increase of insanity throughout the civilized world was largely due to the monotony of flat or apartment life. The average American spends more of his life in an apartment than he does during a whole year in the average private home. It is always a gamble whether the janitor is going to turn the heat on in time for your seven o'clock breakfast, or if you will eat while shivering in your overcoat. The elevator boy may turn away the one person in the world you most desired to see and usher you to your apartment a full assortment of book agents and botes.

The night you are tired and want to go to bed early the tenants upon the floor above you are giving a dance and the music of the fox-trot strikes like the hoofs of satyrs upon your aching head. Yet when you want to give a musical the next week and the lady across the hall sends the janitor to request less noise, at the very minute when your soprano is preparing to render her finest solo, you feel a deep sense of grievance.

Thus the apartment house develops a degree of forbearance and consideration for the rights of others not likely to be acquired otherwise. The grouchy man who complains of his neighbor is likely to be complained of. It is better to ignore the loss of an occasional night's sleep and to forget that water drips from the porch above was spattered upon a new book upon your porch. Next week you may unintentionally splash water upon the floor below you.

Contrast with these simple but attractive apartment homes for working people are the palatial structures now being designed and erected for the increasing number of millionaires who are finding it more satisfactory to occupy apartments than city homes during the winter season. Some of these apartments are two stories high and include a spacious drawing room with walls so lofty that the visitor receives the impression of the interior of an Italian palace. The walls are finished with fittings brought from European palaces including panes, tapestries and sculpture. An apartment recently completed, to be rented for the sum of \$25,000 annually, is finished entirely with antique oak which has been taken from an old English house that had to be

Evening Chat

While the effects of the attempt of the Austrian government to induce men still owing allegiance to Francis Joseph to leave work in plants engaged in manufacturing munitions for war may not be as great in this community as reported, there have nevertheless been a number of instances reported which show that the officials across the sea have a grip upon men working in Dauphin county. It is well known that men have left work in iron and steel plants in Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Erie, and other places because the orders being issued happen to be for the Allies instead of for their own government, but it is not generally known that at least two scores have left one plant in this city and that smaller numbers have left other works. These men gave up their jobs under circumstances which were not at all satisfactory. A number of cases are known where the men had been employed long enough to earn reputations for steadiness and even to some degree of skill. They were the best of people and their services were in great demand across the ocean; they were given these places with nothing in sight. At first glance this seems a good illustration of patriotism, but the answer is that the unfortunate men happened to have close relatives in some cases parents, in Austria, while others had money or properties which were jeopardized. Just what arguments were used or to what extent threats were employed can only be conjectured, but the fact that several men whose families and savings are in this country have remained at home, although not naturalized, and subjects of the Austrian kaiser is rather significant. It seems a long cry to the scene of war on the eastern front but we must not forget that the shells and other things for war and who have been raising families in our midst have had to leave their work because of the fact.

On this same line it might be stated that not long ago a man who had delved deep into Pennsylvania history related some instances which had come under his notice and which illustrated the way things were in our commonwealth some 138 years ago. This man had found a number of letters and papers written by the first Philadelphia about the time of the British invasion and it seemed that a good many residents of that city were not so well informed as they are now in their sympathy had investments upon the State. Probably some of them owned farms or land in this or adjoining counties. Certainly some of them had money and investments which were in the letters indicates that persons who had investments and whose hearts were not with the colonies had a hard time collecting, while it was well known that funds in the pockets which had been established by English capital were used to turn out cannon balls for Washington's army. Some of the letters written by the investors at that time, according to my informant, showed a disturbed state of mind. They ordered foremen to quit and tenants to vacate, which instructions were not obeyed. The owners of Pennsylvania were more staunch for independence than the Susquehanna valley.

Incidentally, it might be added that the two men most responsible for Harrisburg, after the settler, John Harris, were John Harris, Jr., and his son in law, William Maclay. Both the latter were gentlemen whom we would naturally expect to be connected with the provincial government. John Harris, the founder of the city, was the man to whom the authorities at Philadelphia looked to keep things moving right, while Maclay represented the Penns and was an officer under the government. When the war for independence began Harris helped form a company of militia and Maclay, a prominent part in organizing and equipping troops but saw service ungloriously at Trenton and Princeton. Certain folks who were active at Philadelphia during the invasion by Howe were extremely anxious to get hold of both these prominent men. Harris was not contented by their example had made many steadfast for the revolutionary army even in its darkest hours. Both men severed all English connections when they were in the army and were allies of their own wealth to equip Pennsylvania regiments.

This is going to be a good year for rabbits. The number of cottontails to be seen in the vicinity of this city is anything to go by. The rabbits can be seen frolicking in fields not far from Reservoir and Paxtang Parks, where they are as bold as though such a thing as a dog did not exist. Up in Wildwood Park the "bunnies" seem to know that they are safe because they run over the road, the paths and do not seem to care whether the date is such a date as November 1 on the calendar.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

A. J. D. Deveraux, Philadelphia sportsman, was badly hurt by a fall from his horse.

George Welsh, a Wilkes-Barre architect, is preparing plans for a model village to be built in the anthracite region.

The Rev. W. T. Ware, of Windber, is the new president of the Western Pennsylvania United Evangelical ministers.

Charles S. Wells, Jr., is the head of the Pittsburgh Oil, Paint and Varnish men's organization.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg in spite of its improvements is steadily reducing its debt?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG The Commonwealth hotel has been a hotel site for 120 years.

Count Your Change

Well ordered people do not rush into a store and rush out again without stopping to count their change.

Neither a frugal people buy without a fair knowledge of their needs and the prices they ought to pay.

SECOND FLY CONTEST

of the Civic Club for 1915. August 1st to September 25th. Five cents a pint for all flies, and many prizes in gold.