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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21

If all our wishes were gratified, most of our pleasures would be destroyed.—ARCHBISHOP WHATLEY.

THE TELEGRAPH PICNIC

THE Telegraph's school picnic at Paxtang yesterday was a wonderful success. The weather man was exceptionally kind and the boys and girls went to the park by the thousand. That they enjoyed themselves goes without saying.

And now the Telegraph wants to make a confession. It didn't know when it began its arrangements whether 200 or 10,000 children would go. It didn't know how the boys and girls felt about a school picnic of the kind. So it couldn't make very definite plans. It did its best under the circumstances, but next year it will do far more. It will begin early in the Spring. The number of prizes will be greatly increased and there will be more in the way of free entertainment for the Telegraph's little guests. The Telegraph knows now that the picnic is to be an annual event and next year's plans are being made. Just as an indication of how far along these arrangements already are, the Telegraph conferred to-day with Superintendent Felix Davis, of the traction company, regarding the construction of a cinder track for the races next June, the track to be built early in the Spring.

In the name of the boys and girls who had such a jolly time yesterday, the Telegraph desires to thank everybody who assisted at the picnic, from Governor Brumbaugh, Dr. F. E. Downes, A. Carson Stamm and the citizens who helped during the contests down to the humblest employe of the park, for the parts they took in making the event a success. All of them entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion and every one of them did his best to make the picnic enjoyable.

It was a memorable occasion. But it wasn't a marker to what next year's picnic is going to be!

NO MACHINE GUNS

THE cry has been raised that there are no machine guns in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. This is true, but it is not the fault of the Guard. It can be attributed only to the stupidity of an administration that preferred pork to preparedness. Congress alone is responsible for this grave deficiency.

Fortunately, the omission can be corrected more easily now than ever before. Machine guns are being turned out by the hundred every week in the United States, to meet European demands. We can easily divert some of this stream of weapons to our own use and it will not require long to drill men to their use. But it is a happy thing for us that the war orders make this possible and that we have learned this and many other lessons of the kind while confronted by Mexico instead of some well equipped European power.

Viewed in that light this Mexican flurry may prove a blessing in disguise.

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT

RUSSIA has won a bigger victory since the opening of the war than the pushing back of the Teutonic hordes that are fleeing before the rush of her armies toward Lemberg. News dispatches say that after a year and a half of prohibition Russia may be said to have vanquished the liquor traffic. The sale of intoxicants since Emperor Nicholas put his signature to the ukase forbidding the traffic at the very outset of the war has fallen from nearly a billion rubles or $500,000,000 yearly to approximately 4 per cent of that sum. This 4 per cent. largely consists of the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes, although in it is included also a limited traffic in wines for which there is a restricted permission in certain parts of the empire.

Vodka, formerly the most easily obtainable commodity in Russia, has become as rare as whisky in the most restricted prohibition community in the United States. Wines are still to be had, surreptitiously for the most part, but also in some cases and under prescribed conditions, with the knowledge of the authorities, but at prices which limit their sale to persons of wealth.

One of the most notable results is the disappearance from the streets of intoxicated persons. They have become so rare as to be more or less a novelty. This offers a remarkable contrast to the ante-bellum condition when drunkenness among the lower classes of society presented a most serious problem. It is a well-established fact that each one of the sixty odd holidays, irrespective of Sundays, when business houses and factories close their doors, used to mean a crippling of business activity on the following day and often for two succeeding days because of the sprees which attended the holiday celebrations. It is said that the saving to the workingmen in this respect alone runs into prodigious figures.

The earning capacity of the people appears to have outstripped the advance in the cost of living, with the result that savings deposits have mounted to an almost unbelievable extent, the peasant is living better than he ever did before and he is acquiring a self-respect which he never possessed in the old days of vodka domination.

Among the benefits observed by an independent investigator, A. I. Faresov, who recently traveled through a number of the central governments, are a noteworthy falling off in the number of domestic rows, a lighter and more hopeful spirit among the people, a decrease in arrears of taxes, fields better tilled and a growing demand for agricultural machinery, a decrease in alcoholics in the charity hospitals and other institutions and a decrease in crimes and in the number of beggars. According to this investigator, the peasant, instead of feeling that he has suffered an injury by the abolition of vodka, is grateful for having had a temptation removed which he knew he himself was powerless to resist.

What can be done with vodka in Russia can be done with whisky in the United States. Notwithstanding the time-worn arguments of the liquor interests, prohibition does prohibit and the abolition of the liquor traffic is not necessarily followed by financial distress. Liquor drinking is not a "necessary evil."

"CLEANING UP MEXICO"

WE hear much talk at this time about "cleaning up Mexico." But that is not the present purpose of the United States. Our only thought at this time is the protection of American lives and property and the punishment of the bandits who have murdered and pillaged on this side of the Rio Grande.

The situation is this. After a period of "watchful waiting," during which President Wilson in turn has encouraged this and then that leader in Mexico and permitted to slip across the border arms and ammunition that may now be turned against us, and during which many Americans have been killed, the administration has finally issued a note to Mexico that must be regarded as no less than an ultimatum. Carranza is warned that the United States will require that he keep his people on their side of the border and that he punish the outlaws who have been terrorizing lower Texas and other border States. The President has called the National Guard in order to show that he is at last aroused to fighting pitch.

But the intention is not to invade Mexico unless Carranza makes that course absolutely unavoidable. The head of the defacto government still has it in his power to prevent a clash between the two nations. Peace or war is in his hands. The future is for him to decide. If he chooses war the only course the United States can follow would be to send the Guard to the border as rapidly as possible, leaving the Regulars free for an invasion, and to organize a volunteer army without delay.

That the President could have avoided the present unfortunate conditions by a display of equal firmness three years ago does not detract from the correctness of his position at this time. He could do no less than he has done and whatever the eventualities may be the government will have the wholehearted support of every true American.

LESSONS FROM GERMANY

STATEMENTS made by members of the present national administration frequently need considerable elucidation before they become fully reliable as a guide to the American student of economic problems. For example, Edward N. Hurley, vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said in a recent address:

> The German steel industry has few, if any, equals in effective organization. It offers a typical example of how efficient industrial organization and co-operation, assisted by government, may succeed in building up a large national industry, shipping its products to all parts of the world.

That is good as far as it goes, but listen to this from the pages of "Modern Germany," a book written by J. Ellis Barker, an English writer of high repute:

> In the present age of steel, the production of steel is perhaps the best index to a nation's manufacturing eminence. In 1880, the year following the introduction of protection into Germany, Germany produced but 624,418 tons of steel, whilst Great Britain produced 1,341,690 tons of steel. In 1906 Germany produced 11,135,000 tons of steel, whilst Great Britain produced only 6,462,000 tons of steel. In other words, Germany and Great Britain have changed places.

A similar story is told in our own industrial history. In 1895, the first full year of the Wilson-Gorman Democratic tariff law, the United States produced 6,114,834 long tons of steel. In 1898, the first full year of the Dingley Republican tariff law, the United States produced 8,932,857 tons of steel. A Republican protective tariff policy was continued by this country up to October, 1913, and during 1913 we produced 31,300,874 tons of steel. In 1914, the first full year of the Democratic tariff law, our production of steel fell to 23,513,030 tons, a decrease of exactly 25 per cent.

Will the Republicans make the tariff an issue in the coming campaign? You bet!

Hughes and Harmony is more than a battle-cry; it is a hard, cold fact.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Signs are not wanting about Capitol Hill that Governor Brumbaugh is more inclined to "speed up" some of the departments and commissions of the State government than to make a campaign of "housecleaning" of the men whom it has been reported did not follow the Brumbaugh standard in the recent unpleasantness. For several days after the Chicago convention the Governor paid special attention to the way things were going on the Hill, having certain political matters in mind, but it is understood that he also found considerable criticism was being made about conduct of some branches of the government. A series of conferences will be held in the next few days. It is said that the Agricultural, Public Service and some other commissions have not been moving fast enough to suit the Governor.

An appointment to succeed William N. Trinkle, of Philadelphia, as counsel to the Public Service Commission will come pretty soon. Mr. Trinkle, who left the State service on June 1, was here late yesterday in conference over some pending matters.

Governor Brumbaugh proposes to go before the Republican voters of the State with a comprehensive program of appropriations for public improvements, which was the subject of the conference he held yesterday with William A. Magee and J. Denny O'Neil. The bringing together of these two Allegheny county rivals in the private office of the Governor yesterday attracted much attention and set many tongues wagging as Mr. O'Neil has been much mentioned for highway commissioner. It is believed that what the Governor wanted to find out was how far O'Neil, who has been more or less of an Oliver man, would go with him in electing legislators who would not be unfriendly to the Governor in the event of storms arising. To knit together the local option forces, men interested in the completion of big public improvements and administration men would go far toward preventing any drastic moves by opponents of the Governor and also put the Brumbaugh administration in a favorable position to start a campaign for nomination of its own candidate to succeed the educator.

The Governor said frankly last night that the highway commissionership was not mentioned. This is also taken to mean that Mr. O'Neil is not thinking about it as much as the managership of the State Insurance Board or the insurance commissionership. The Governor has been in conference on the highway place and is said to be inclined to either name Chief Engineer W. D. Uhler or Frank S. Black, of Somerset. He wants Secretary of Agriculture Patton to continue his good work among the farmers.

Dr. Brumbaugh can give a pretty fair imitation of a sphinx when he wants and he is inclined to taciturnity when possible appointments are mentioned. On the subject of his proposed comprehensive appropriation plan, however, he is very free and open. "We are getting the outlines of a plan for great public works such as the improvement of the port of Philadelphia, the Western Pennsylvania flood control, the ship canal and other great matters which are being discussed," said the Governor. "What we must find out is what people want and the need for it and then to make up a list with which we can go before the people, especially the Republican voters of the State to make it a party proposition. This plan or program would be a matter which would take in the highways and other subjects and enable us to have a program which would cover probably twenty years and decide how to spend many millions. It is what we need. My idea is to get the information together before the Legislature meets."

The Governor's plan would unite a good many elements which might otherwise not be much interested in him. It is good strategy and should be considered as launching an offensive in advance of an attack by the other side. The Governor's campaign in the primary was to reunite the Republican party. The latest move is to go out with an appropriation program to be made a Republican party measure. The outlook for interesting political developments is good.

The Governor has been busy seeing people about places ever since he got back from Chicago and it is said that his mail has been growing rapidly. The number of patriots willing to take the places of men now in the State service is almost as great as the number of patriots who would like to be commissioned to raise new military organizations. The outbreak of the Mexican fuss will enable the Governor to give more time to the study of place filling. He will have to be at camp and must also handle matters which will arise out of the Mexican situation. Maybe the shake-up will not be so disturbing after all.

The Dauphin county committee will go through the motions of its annual reorganization on Saturday. The machine is so thoroughly entrenched that it is not expected that the meeting of a year or so ago will be repeated. Chairman Fred L. Morgenthaler can have the job again if he wants it.

—Now Mayor Smith is being sued by a man thrown out of office. The Mayor says he does not mind it. Philadelphia is getting ready to start the campaign and the Young Republicans will have a ratification meeting soon.

—Wilkes-Barre has just named a woman to the police force. Over a third of the Philadelphia policeman are members of the National Guard. In this State, however, the women do not vote.

—Harry W. Keeley, former legislator and well known here, has succeeded the late James F. Morrison as chief clerk in the city treasury in Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPH PERISCOPE

—If the coal convention delegates want to make themselves real popular they might announce a general reduction of coal prices.

—It is not that German-Americans love Hughes more, but that they love Wilson less.

—If the Democrats didn't think Hughes able to beat Wilson there wouldn't be all this hubbub about resigning from the Supreme Court bench.

—When a girl tells you she "simply hates" a man, don't agree with her unless you want to hear her begin to defend him against all comers. No girl knows where "hate" stops and love begins.

—It looks as though that "Peace and Prosperity" war cry was started a few days too soon.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Washington ought to relieve Carranza's mind with the comforting assurance that the American troops won't stay any longer than we think advisable and that no more will be sent across unless it appears expedient. — Chicago Herald.

A Washington dispatch is to the effect that preparedness coins are about to be minted and will go into circulation next month. Twenty-five-cent pieces will be the first, and the dispatch says "on the reverse side is an American eagle in full flight." German comic papers, please copy.—New York Tribune.

Dream Over This

More often my suggestions in this little magazine are addressed to the employee, because it is this man or this woman that I would help. The rich boss can beg.

It is this "rich boss" that is compelled to meet and beat competition, that is forced to harmonize a bunch of humans that want to live in order that he may live—compelled to suffer the losses and the crosses of business, and to face a pay roll every week, and do many more things that go to make his life a merry-go-round.

Should this "rich boss" fail to pilot his old boat of business in the right channel, down goes the boat, and you know captains have a way of sticking to the boat. The sailors scramble, as they should, for the lifeboats.

You say the boss does not work as many hours as you do. Perhaps not. Neither does he sleep as soundly as you. Dream over this. — The Silent Partner.

CAN'T USE ME!

By Wing Dinger

My boy, war stares us in the face,
It's up to every man
To volunteer his services
And join the fighting clan
That will go forth to bleed and die,
Mayhap, in Mexico.
If I were not too small in height,
I'll tell you I would go.

It's tough to see one's friends go forth
And volunteer to fight,
And know that you can't join them 'cause
You lack a bit in height.
What's that you say? They're going to take
Men somewhat undersize?
Oh well, they'd bar me anyhow,
Because I have bad eyes.

JOIN THE U. S. NAVY AND MAKE FORTUNE SAY RECRUITING MEN

"Do you want to retire at the age of fifty with $28,788.70 and have an income of at least $104 a month for the remainder of your life?" ask the men in charge of the local naval recruiting station.

"If you do, join the U. S. navy," is the advice. In speaking of the U. S. navy they said:

"The American sailors are the best paid in the world and after thirty years of service (it may be twenty-five years if a bill now pending passes Congress), the man-o'-warsman is retired on a pay of not less than $104 a month and in addition should have saved $28,788.70 from his monthly pay.

"A young man enlisting at the age of eighteen as an apprentice seaman will be paid $17.60 a month duirng six months spent at training station and receive an increase to $20.90 a month when he boards a ship. By the end of his first enlistment, under ordinary course of advancement, he should be receiving $33.00 a month and meanwhile he is outfitted with clothes and all necessities. If he re-enlists within four months after the expiration of his first enlistment, he will receive a seven-dollar monthly increase in pay, and a bonus of four months pay in addition. By the end of hs second enlistment he should have received a good conduct medal, which adds 83 cents a month to his pay, he should be receiving $55 a month. After twelve years he should have reached chief petty officer's pay with a salary of $99.62 a month and thereafter his pay is increased with each enlistment. Good conduct and other medals for meritorious service also add to his pay. Under ordinary courses, according to the figures furnished by the Navy Department, a sailor usually saves one-half of his pay, which is deposited in the ship's bank, receiving four per cent. interest. Thus, beginning at the lowest level in the navy and reaching the highest point in the service as an enlisted man, after the end of twelve years and continuing in this capacity for sixteen years, the average sailor retires after thirty years of service with a pension of $104 a month, besides having the $28,000 or more in addition.

"There is a demand for stenographers and typewriters in the navy who enlist under the yeoman branch and begin at $33 a month, and should reach chief yeoman's position in two enlistments, which brings $84 a month.

"Electricians are in demand and other trades, such as machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, cooks, bakers, coppersmiths, musicians and hospital apprentices. The men enlisting for the above positions attend school and are perfected in their trades before going to sea.

"After seven years service, a man is eligible to take the examination for warrant officer with pay ranging from $1,500 to $2,400 per annum. Special qualified warrant officers can, if they pass the necessary examinations, be promoted to regular commissioned officers and then be in line to continue their advancement to the highest grade in the navy, which is admiral.

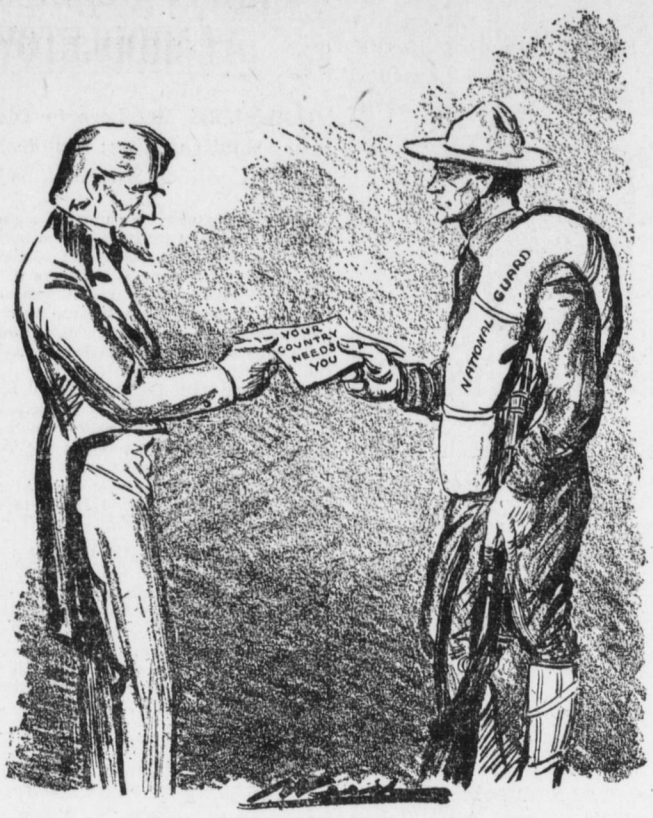
"By the recent act of Congress, the Naval Academy is now open to fifteen young bluejackets each year. The candidates must be under twenty years of age at the time of appointment, and must have been in the naval service at least one year. The examination is competitive, is open under the law to all young men who are qualified. The men so appointed each year will be sent to the Naval Academy, and upon graduation from that institution will be commissioned ensign, which is the lowest rank of a regular naval officer. The pay of an ensign is $1,700 per annum.

"There is a fascination about being one of the crew of a ship of the United States navy; the navy that carries the Stars and Stripes; the navy that produced a John Paul Jones, a Lawrence, a Decatur, a Perry, a Farragut, a Porter, and a Dewey; the navy that gave birth to such expressions as: "I have only begun to fight," "Don't give up the ship," "We have met the enemy and they are ours," "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead," "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," expressions that will live in the minds of men forever.

"For any further information regarding the navy, write or call on the men in the Navy Recruiting Station, Bergner building, Harrisburg, and they will be glad to answer any questions relative to same."

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

UNDILUTED AMERICANISM



—From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WELDING TWO CONTINENTS

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE United States put through one of the world's biggest jobs when it separated North America from South America with a Panama Canal. All the while the Canal was being built a work just as great and just as important was going on with just the opposite purpose; the welding of two continents.

While the Northern and Southern Hemispheres were being cut apart physically, every effort was being made to bring them together financially, commercially, and, so to speak, is still going on, harder than ever. It is pretty generally realized that our prosperity after the war is going to be, to an important extent, dependent on our Latin-American relations. The latest federal body whose purpose is to cement those relations bears the imposing title of the International High Commission.

The International High Commission is an imposing organization. It consists of a score of national sections, one from each of the American republics. The Secretary of the Treasury or the Minister of Finance of each republic is chairman of his national section by virtue of his office. The rest of the section consists of not more than nine members, drawn from the leading financial and commercial experts of the country in question. Thus the Commission represents an impressive aggregation of talent and special knowledge brought to bear on the problem of trade and intercourse between the American republics.

The Commission as a whole includes 160 members. Secretary McAdoo is general chairman. The American section includes such men as John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, Paul Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, Samuel Untermyer of the New York Bar and E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation. The recent trip of Secretary McAdoo's party to South America was made to attend the first meeting in Buenos Ayres. The matters taken up there are particularly interesting, in that they show what experts consider the leading problems to be solved in doing business with South America.

In spite of the fact that the sections of the Commission are sanctioned and financed by the various governments—an act of Congress appropriates $40,000 to meet the expenses of the American section, to be immediately available and to remain so until expended—the Commission is distinctly an advisory body. Its activities are limited to discussion and recommendation, but the character of its make-up gives its recommendations a great deal of force, and many of them are likely to be enacted into law in the various republics. Broadly stated, the underlying idea of the Commission and its conferences is for the experts of the different countries to get together and decide on what ought to be done in the way of legislation and commercial agreement. They are then ready to advise their national businessmen and legislators; and each section is supposed to work in its own country for the adoption of the recommendations of the whole body.

A great variety of points came up for consideration. One of the most interesting was the renewal of the project for a trunk-line railway connecting North and South America. The terminals of such a line would be located in New York and Buenos Ayres. When the line is completed it will bestanding possible to buy a ticket in any part of the United States for almost any of the capitals of South America. The Commission regards the inter-continental railway idea as both practical and highly desirable.

The total distance from New York to Buenos Ayres is over ten thousand miles, but of course the greater part of the routing would be over lines already in operation. About 7400 miles in fact have already been built and are being operated. There are still gaps however, totaling almost three thousand miles, and these gaps unfortunately come in very mountainous regions, such as Colombia and Ecuador in South America. In calculating the sections already built the railways of Mexico are included, although at the moment they are badly out of commission. The whole undertaking would undoubtedly be one of great magnitude and difficulty, but there is something in the nature of it that appeals to the American desire to do big things industrially, and that fires the Latin-American imagination. The present generation may well live long enough to buy a ticket in New York for Buenos Ayres.

Another important thing that the Commission agreed to recommend to its various governments was the adoption of a standard good unit of currency for all the American republics. This unit will be known as the American franc. Its adoption marks something of a victory for the United States section, and one that should prove a boon to our business men. Many of the South American delegates originally desired the French franc as a gold currency unit. This would be an awkward one to translate into terms of dollars and cents. The American franc will be a gold coin of the exact fineness of the United States gold dollar, and worth exactly twenty cents in United States currency.

When definitely adopted by the South American republics, this coin will remain for a time a purely theoretical unit, like the English guinea, which is no longer coined; but certain fees find subscriptions in the United Kingdom are still paid in terms of guineas. The American franc will be a convenient "money of account" for international dealings; and as all of the South American countries get their currency more thoroughly on a gold basis, gold coins based on the American franc will be actually struck and issued. In that case such coins will probably work into circulation in the Unites States, a five-franc piece being the exact equivalent of our dollar. Such a coinage will give a currency that can be used without the slightest confusion all over the Western Hemisphere. It will enable the traveler and the merchant from the United States to deal with Latin-America without learning a dozen strange currency systems.

The humble commercial traveler came in for a large share of attention at the meeting. his case and significance were considered at length, and important recommendations will be made to the Pan-American governments as a result. The "drummer" is prone to be regarded by those little informed as something of a necessary evil. As a matter of fact, he is generally a hard-working and valuable member of society; in international trade the High Commission regards him as one of the most potent influences for the promotion of business intercourse and better under-

The Boy in Khaki

All eyes are turned upon him,
As he walks along the street,
His proud set head uplifted,
The firm tread of his feet,
His arms from belt depending,
His hat with jaunty flare,
His soul in him exulting
As all turn round to stare.

'Tis not grim side of warfare
Its suffering and its death
The hardships of its living,
The hot flame of its breath,
But all its pomp and glory,
In him we see arise,
Which make the boy in khaki
A hero in our eyes.

May peace be still our portion
Is prayer that comes from all,
That on the field of battle
Not one of these shall fall,
But if his country needs him
We know he'll fate defy,
And go—our boy in khaki—
To conquer or to die.

—Josh Wink, in Baltimore American.

Must Be a Reason

[From Life.]

Johnny — Pa, why do so many people get married in June?

Pa—I'll be darned if I know, unless it's the heat.

Case For Smoking Out

[New York Sun.]

Does four years more of Woodrow mean four years more of Josephus? Is there any reason why the electorate should not be informed on this vital question between now and next November?

OUR DAILY LAUGH

NOT A FAILURE.

How do I know the season's great
In an early crop of peaches?
I've been down and looked 'em over
Along the ocean beaches.

HORSES AND HAY.

Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
No, considerin' the cost of feed mebbe it 'ud be better not to accept the hoss in the first place.

"Hell," said the minister, "is not a place; it's a state."

"Must be Massachusetts," murmured a member who had spent his last summer's vacation trying to find his way about the streets of Boston.—Life.

Evening Chat

These are the days when the Capitol Hill mail bag is mighty interesting if one could take a peep into its contents. There are tenders of military organizations being made by patriots wholly disinterested and only wanting to be commissioned as heads of the organizations which they desire to raise. The mail contains offers of almost every arm of the service, even an offer to form an aeroplane squad. There are numerous men who would like to form machine gun companies, but who do not seem to be mechanics. What many of these people do not realize is that the United States and not the State of Pennsylvania, is to have charge of the army for Mexican border service. The State ends its part when the men are mustered in at Mt. Gretna. After that it is up to Uncle Sam. One of the things about which many are writing is the machine gun companies. Until the act which becomes effective July 1 was passed such companies were not legal parts of the Guard it is held at the Capitol. There were some provisional companies, but they never got any guns from Uncle Sam. The flood of letters regarding the soldiery end of the State government is almost as great as in 1898, but owing to the developments of military science there is much more variation.

Harry A. Boyer, county inspector of weights and measures, school director and former president of the board, got a new job yesterday; he was made acting receiver of delinquent taxes by ex-City Treasurer O. M. Copelin.

Since relinquishing his post as guardian of the city funds to City Treasurer Harry F. Oves, Mr. Copelin has maintained quite a busy office in collecting the unpaid school and city taxes which held over from the past year. In doing so he shared the quarters of Mr. Boyer in the courthouse.

So in winding up his affairs preparatory to reporting at Mt. Gretna for duty as regimental inspector of small arms practice for the Eighth regiment of the National Guard, Captain Copelin turned his books over to Mr. Boyer to complete the collections.

Major General Clement, who will command at Camp Brumbaugh, was lieutenant colonel of the old 12th infantry when it mobilized at Mt. Gretna in 1898. The camp was then called Camp Hastings. General Clement became the colonel of the regiment the following year after having gone through various camps during the Spanish war. He was made a brigadier general a few years later and rose to the two stars last year. General Clement is one of the best-known lawyers in the Susquehanna valley and prominent in affairs at Sunbury. He is one of the most-widely acquainted Episcopal laymen in the State.

A good story is going the rounds about the mobilization and a new automobile. It happens that a man who had just received a new car was going up Second street very proud of the vehicle. When he reached Forster street a man hurriedly left the residence of Adjutant General Stewart and hailed the car, asking the owner if he could get him to the station in three minutes. The proud owner was at first inclined to retort that he was not operating a jitney, but then he recalled having heard something about the National Guard and Mexico and considering that he had been commandeered he stopped, wagged his head, opened the door and started for the station. He left a trail of dust, outraged policemen and astonished motormen. But he goth the man to the station on time. The funniest thing is that he did not stop to get the officer's name or his rank or where he was from.

A prominent Harrisburg medical man was recently called upon to take a foreign body from the throat of a woman. Foreign body may mean anything from a grain of corn to a shoe button. The doctor found that a part of a needle had lodged in the throat, each end being imbedded in the side. He got it out and in following up the history of the case found that the woman had run it into a knee several years before.

The squirrels in Capitol park are getting the war fever too. Yesterday about seven mobilized on one tree and when Major Frank D. Beary, deputy adjutant general, came along several passersby swore that the squirrels were wigwagging or else saluting with their tails. There were suspicions that the presence of Judge Hargest with a pocketful of luncheon nuts was the cause of the demonstration.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Senator Charles A. Snyder, of Pottsville, is to make the Fourth of July address at Palmerton.

—General A. J. Logan, commanding the Second brigade, is a big Pittsburgh manufacturer.

—Justice E. A. Walling used to be a state senator from Erie.

—Poor Director W. D. Evans, of Cambria county, was badly hurt while trying to save his son from injury by horses.

—Bishop Canevin presented the diplomas at Duquesne university.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg manufactures tons of pretzels every day?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

This city used to be a center of the rafting industry years ago.

Using the Newspapers

The advertising columns of the newspapers are gaining constantly in their usefulness to the public. This fact is recognized in some interesting and important ways in recent years. An example in Ontario has been the carrying on of the prohibition issue between the respective sides to the problem. The prohibitionists, as represented by the committee of one hundred, engaged experts to prepare statements favorable to prohibition. Contracts were made with the newspaper publishers, and large amounts of space were consumed in setting forth the arguments of the experts. The antiprohibitionists took note of the campaign of their opponents and matched it with one of their own.—Newspaperdom.

WHAT THE ROTARY CLUB LEARNED OF THE CITY

[Questions submitted to members of the Harrisburg Rotary Club and their answers as presented at the organization's annual "Municipal Quiz."]

Does the death rate for 1915 show any alarming conditions which could be bettered by agitation?

The death rate in overcrowded sections is greater than in other sections of city. If housing conditions and housekeeping could be bettered this condition would be relieved. The proper observance of quarantine rules would also lower the death rate.