

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

Published evenings except Sunday by THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO., Telegraph Building, Federal Square.

E. J. STACKPOLE, Pres't and Editor-in-Chief F. R. OYSTER, Business Manager. GUS M. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor.

Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association, The Audit Bureau of Circulation and Pennsylvania Associated Dailies

Eastern Office, Harrisburg, Pa., 15th and York Streets, West of York City; Western Office, Harrisburg, Pa., 15th and York Streets, West of York City.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

By carriers, six cents a week; by mail, \$3.00 a year in advance.

Sworn daily average circulation for the 12-month period ending May 31, 1916.

22,189

These figures are net. All returned, unsold and damaged copies deducted.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

In Life's small things be resolute and great

To keep thy muscles trained knowst thou when fate

Thy measure takes or when she'll say to thee

"I find thee worthy, do this thing for me!"

—EMERSON.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S WITHDRAWAL

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has lived up to the very highest ideals of American patriotism in sinking his own personal ambitions for the good of the country as a whole.

I earnestly bespeak for my fellow Progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes.

Thus he concludes his letter to the national committee of the Progressive party, declining to become a candidate for President at this time.

Nothing could be more generous, nor patriotic. Colonel Roosevelt as early as January went on record as favoring just such a course as the Progressives yesterday adopted.

Republicans nominated a man for President and adopted a platform of undiluted Americanism. There is no gainsaying that he desired to be the candidate of the Republicans and wanted to be again vested with the undisputed leadership of the Republican party.

There was only one thing he wished more, he said, and that was the reunion of the Republican and Progressive forces on one man who could insure the defeat of the Wilson administration.

Colonel Roosevelt has lived up to the letter of that declaration. He is a bigger man to-day than when he was President. He has unselfishly laid aside all personal considerations for what he believes to be the good of the country.

The Progressives can do no less than the illustrious personage about whose figure their party structure was built. The two parties are again united, and that spells certain defeat for the Democrats in November.

A contemporary remarks that a party platform is no stronger than the personal props that support it. So we have observed during the past three years. But there is no fear anywhere that the Republican platform will be shattered as has been the Democratic.

WILSON AND HUERTA

THERE are still those who persist in declaring on every occasion that the present administration at Washington has done everything possible to prevent a rupture with Mexico.

These apologists of the President appear to take no note of his activities in the early days of the administration. They choose to forget that it was President Wilson who was directly responsible for the break with the de facto Mexican government soon after the administration took hold of affairs at Washington.

That was the genesis of the whole miserable business and the people of the United States are not going to lose sight for a moment of the cause of the present deplorable situation.

Perhaps nothing more illuminating on this phase of the matter has been presented than some letters recently published by Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former charge d'affaires of the American embassy in Mexico City after the recall of the ambassador of the United States.

This gifted woman presents in these letters, written at a time when all the events were fresh in her memory, a graphic statement of the bungling of the Wilson administration and the unfortunate train of circumstances which have followed.

She tells of the sending of John Lind, the confidential agent of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, and introduces the various military and diplomatic figures who passed across the stage while Huerta exchanged notes with Washington in an effort to gain the recognition that President Wilson denied him.

As one who was in close touch with what transpired in Mexico this able woman vividly portrays the increasing difficulties of the situation growing out of the mistaken policy of the administration.

Anyway, the Republicans are not averse to looking back upon their own record, however much President Wilson may protest against those who look backward once in a while.

Now is the time for every citizen to keep his feet on the ground. There are grave questions to be settled and it is

ranza and Villa and finally the bootless demand on Huerta for a salute of apology for the Tampico incident.

In her foreword Mrs. O'Shaughnessy says: It is two years ago to-day that diplomatic relations were broken off between the two republics. It is more than two years ago that the constitutionalists under Villa and Carranza have had our full moral and material support. The results have been a punitive expedition sent into Mexico to capture Villa and very uncertain and unsatisfactory relations with the hostile de facto government under Carranza.

In one letter she says of Huerta: "He is a strong and astute man, and if he could only get a few white blackbirds, in the shape of patriots, to work with him, and if the United States were not on his back, he might eventually bring peace to his country."

This was the view of a bright and observing and fair-minded woman on the ground who was familiar with the circumstances. England had recognized the de facto president, but instead Washington was making demands upon Huerta and presenting practical ultimatums which threatened a severance of diplomatic relations.

Meanwhile, also, O'Shaughnessy continued pouring oil on the troubled waters while Carranza was "gathering strength" from Washington. "I wonder," says Mrs. O'Shaughnessy in one letter, "if he sometimes doesn't wonder why on earth he is so popular in Washington."

Prophecy, indeed, was the comment of this level-headed woman on the raising of the embargo on arms and ammunition "so that Huerta's enemies might supply themselves," adding that "the program drips with blood, and these are the people we are bolstering up," concluding thus:

A hot indignation invades me as Mr. Lind drops out of the most disastrous chapter of Mexican history and returns to Minneapolis, leaving behind what a far cry! Upon his hands the blood of those killed with the weapons of the raising of the embargo—those weapons that, in some day and hour unknown to us, must inevitably be turned against their donors. It is all as certain as death, though there are many who refuse to look even that fact in the face.

As for his [Huerta's] international attitude it has been flawless. On all occasions where there has been any mistake made it has been by others, not by him. His natural political attitude has perhaps left "much to be desired" in the eyes of those who are criticizing him in America. He has held up, desperately and determinedly, the tattered fabric of this State, and stands before the world without a single international obligation. He has done anything for the benefit of his country at home and neglected and handicapped abroad, he bears this whole republic on his shoulders.

When the break was inevitable Huerta called at the American embassy to extend an invitation to the O'Shaughnessys to the wedding of his son and these were his last words:

I hold no rancor toward the American people, nor toward you, Excecionia del Senor Presidente Wilson, and after a slight pause, he added, he was not here to say anything.

These letters only emphasize what most intelligent people have believed right along—that President Wilson made his initial blunder in refusing to recognize Huerta, following this with his "watchful waiting" policy that simply aggravated the intolerable conditions and involved the United States in a needless international difficulty.

Of course, the country will stand back of the President, but it will also see it that one who has so seriously fallen short in so many ways shall not be permitted to continue at the head of the government a minute longer than the term for which he was elected.

There is difference of opinion as to the ethics of American sales of munitions to the warring nations of Europe, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the effect of those sales in relieving this country from the industrial depression into which it was thrown by Democratic tariff legislation.

LAW AND ORDER

THE enforcement of law and order is not confined to any one race, but is the duty of all men. The organization of the Law and Order League by the colored people of Harrisburg is a recognition of this principle.

Harrisburg has among its citizens colored men who are living exemplary lives and who are striving for the up-lift of their race. The great rank and file of the colored race frowns as darkly upon crime and disorder as does the mass of the white race. The negro race is no more a race of law-breakers than is the white race. Criminality is a matter of the individual entirely and the law-abiding element of the colored people of Harrisburg has shown a very commendable desire to assist the authorities in putting down crime.

In all fairness to these people it should be said that the negroes who have been giving trouble lately are not natives of Harrisburg, but have been recent importations from the South, who came here to accept work which followed the great rush of war prosperity in the past year. Many of these have had reputations in their own homes and it is the purpose of the new Law and Order Society to keep its eye on these and other new comers who may arouse the suspicions of the members.

It would be a good thing if the motor officers of the police department should spend a few evenings apprehending the motorcycle maniacs who rush through a sleeping city with their cut-outs open and making all the noise possible. A few arrests would abate this nuisance.

Commissioner of Health Dixon is disseminating some excellent advice in his weekly bulletins to the people of the State. This is not the least important service which he is rendering the Commonwealth.

Reading the official Admiralty reports, one would never suspect that the British and the Germans were talking about the same battle.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

What has been the increase of millage since 1902, and the increase in assessments? 1902 millage was 7 mills of valuation of \$28,500,000. 1915 millage was 9 1/2 mills on valuation of \$51,500,000. Increased millage, 2 1/2 mills. Increased assessments, \$23,000,000.

Reading the official Admiralty reports, one would never suspect that the British and the Germans were talking about the same battle.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

What has been the increase of millage since 1902, and the increase in assessments? 1902 millage was 7 mills of valuation of \$28,500,000. 1915 millage was 9 1/2 mills on valuation of \$51,500,000. Increased millage, 2 1/2 mills. Increased assessments, \$23,000,000.

Reading the official Admiralty reports, one would never suspect that the British and the Germans were talking about the same battle.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

What has been the increase of millage since 1902, and the increase in assessments? 1902 millage was 7 mills of valuation of \$28,500,000. 1915 millage was 9 1/2 mills on valuation of \$51,500,000. Increased millage, 2 1/2 mills. Increased assessments, \$23,000,000.

Reading the official Admiralty reports, one would never suspect that the British and the Germans were talking about the same battle.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

What has been the increase of millage since 1902, and the increase in assessments? 1902 millage was 7 mills of valuation of \$28,500,000. 1915 millage was 9 1/2 mills on valuation of \$51,500,000. Increased millage, 2 1/2 mills. Increased assessments, \$23,000,000.

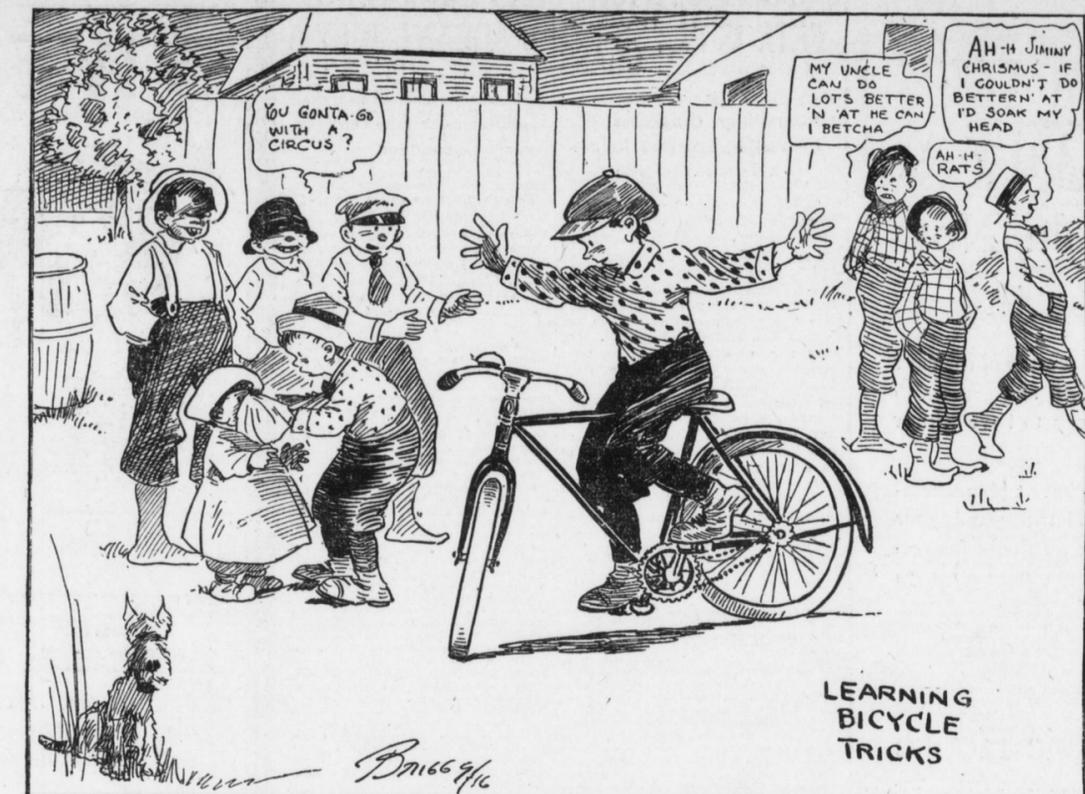
Reading the official Admiralty reports, one would never suspect that the British and the Germans were talking about the same battle.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

What has been the increase of millage since 1902, and the increase in assessments? 1902 millage was 7 mills of valuation of \$28,500,000. 1915 millage was 9 1/2 mills on valuation of \$51,500,000. Increased millage, 2 1/2 mills. Increased assessments, \$23,000,000.

Reading the official Admiralty reports, one would never suspect that the British and the Germans were talking about the same battle.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

What has been the increase of millage since 1902, and the increase in assessments? 1902 millage was 7 mills of valuation of \$28,500,000. 1915 millage was 9 1/2 mills on valuation of \$51,500,000. Increased millage, 2 1/2 mills. Increased assessments, \$23,000,000.

The Days of Real Sport



Running Away From Record

One of the most amusing things in Washington nowadays is the spectacle of Joseph Daniels trying to wedge himself into the situation in Congress as an advocate of a very large and rapid increase in the personnel of the navy. Mr. Daniels sees other people trying to make capital out of overnight changes of opinion. He is doing his level best, therefore, to get into the procession—to attach his approval to legislation which Congress is going to pass in defiance of the recommendations which he made to it no longer ago than the beginning of the present session.

Mr. Daniels has struggled for the last three years to prevent any adequate increase of the enlisted strength of the navy. His one great contribution to naval policy was the discovery that it was perfectly easy to keep the navy down to a small number of ships which he had in commission. He was simply held up in the navy department by the fact that this administration's boast that one sailor could be made to do the work of three by simply shifting him from an older ship to a newer ship, and then giving close attention to their premises, and every effort ought to be made to apprehend the miscreants who are taking advantage of a situation to ply their nefarious trade.

Robberies and attempted robberies continue to engage the attention of the police department. Householders should give close attention to their premises, and every effort ought to be made to apprehend the miscreants who are taking advantage of a situation to ply their nefarious trade.

Wilson's Opportunities

But what was President Wilson to do? It will be asked. Clearly, we reply, the first thing for him to have done was to recognize the government which could have restored order in Mexico. Had he given cordial support to the Huerta regime and cut off supplies from the Carranza and Villa brigades, there are a hundred chances to one that there would be no Mexican problem to-day. Failing this, he should have pressed the Mexican factions vigorously for a settlement of conditions in the country. This he should have done under pressure, by cutting off all supplies, we may even have to go in with our army now we might better have done so two years ago.

Mr. Wilson and his administration made the impression on all the Mexicans alike of being hostile and unreasonable and at the same time weak. It is not surprising that the people to be hated without in the least overdoing them. His proceedings were the very perfection of ineptitude. To talk of re-electing him to get us out of the mess he has got us into is about as sensible as would have been a movement among the people in December, 1860, to keep Buchanan in office on the ground that it would be dangerous to change before the Southern insurrection was suppressed. We can all imagine what would have been the result of such a proceeding were it possible. Mr. Wilson is the Buchanan of to-day.—New York Sun.

Along the Color Line

From the Crisis A chorus of five hundred voices will take part in the Southern Negro Folk Song Festival to be held July 26, 27 and 28 at Dallas, Texas.

Major Robert R. Moton has been installed as principal of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The William Penn High School for Girls, Philadelphia, Pa., has a pupils' court for purposes of self-government. Among the new officers elected to the court by the senior class was Virginia Alexander, a colored girl, who was named an assistant judge.

Governor Brumbaugh delivered the commencement address at the colored Downingtown School, Pa.

The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln has presented to Yale University the Bible which was given to his father, Abraham Lincoln, by the colored people of Baltimore in 1864. "No public testimonial of regards ever gave Mr. Lincoln more sincere pleasure during his entire public life than that presented by the colored people of Baltimore."

Biddle University, N. C., will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next year, and is raising an endowment fund of \$250,000 for that occasion.

At the Beloit, Wis., High School Jack Wells, a colored boy, won first prize at the State High School oratorical contest. He spoke on "Daniel Webster."

By the will of Martha H. Andrews, Tuskegee and Hampton received bequests of \$50,000 each.

Advertising Did It [From Newspaperman.] Yes, the Western Union Telegraph Company certainly made a wise move when it decided to go before the people via the method of advertising and spread the gospel of the efficiency of its service. Prior to the big advertising campaign which was inaugurated in 1914, the business of the company was gradually narrowing down to a little over 1 per cent. Taking the year of 1915, the business of the company was gradually widening down to a point where it was now fully satisfied with their dividends. Advertising and the night and day-letter scheme gave great impetus to the business of the company, with the result that in 1915 the dividends amounted to a little over 10 per cent. The increase of 9 per cent. when it is considered that this concern is capitalized at \$100,000,000, such a huge earning at once becomes noteworthy. Advertising!

Reading the official Admiralty reports, one would never suspect that the British and the Germans were talking about the same battle.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

What has been the increase of millage since 1902, and the increase in assessments? 1902 millage was 7 mills of valuation of \$28,500,000. 1915 millage was 9 1/2 mills on valuation of \$51,500,000. Increased millage, 2 1/2 mills. Increased assessments, \$23,000,000.

Reading the official Admiralty reports, one would never suspect that the British and the Germans were talking about the same battle.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

What has been the increase of millage since 1902, and the increase in assessments? 1902 millage was 7 mills of valuation of \$28,500,000. 1915 millage was 9 1/2 mills on valuation of \$51,500,000. Increased millage, 2 1/2 mills. Increased assessments, \$23,000,000.

Reading the official Admiralty reports, one would never suspect that the British and the Germans were talking about the same battle.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

IN MEXICO 70 YEARS AGO

The Story of a War in Which Every Battle Was a Victory For the Stars and Stripes.

By J. HOWARD WERT

Author of "Twas 50 Years Ago," published in the Harrisburg Telegraph, June and July, 1913, in connection with the Great Celebration of the Semicentennial of the Battle of Gettysburg.

WHEN the main engagement at Buena Vista opened at sunrise, February 23, 1847, the dark lines of Mexican infantry were seen, as far as the eye could reach, sweeping upon the devoted band of Americans, while their cavalry seemed to cover the plains with interminable lines. Soon Mexican trickery became a feature of the battle. When a large division of Mexican cavalry had charged and been so cut down by the American batteries that the survivors were forced to take refuge among the mountains apart from Santa Anna's main army, that wily chieftain promptly sent in a flag of truce, demanding of General Taylor what he wanted. The delay in answering this enabled the cavalry to escape capture and retreat to the mountains.

The engagement was now resumed with intense fury as the enemy, in dense masses, charged up to the very mouths of our guns. General Taylor thus describes one of the critical moments of the conflict:

"The Illinois and Second Kentucky Infantry, having encountered a greatly superior force of the enemy's reserves, were overwhelmed by numbers. The moment was most critical. Captain O'Brien, with two pieces, had sustained the heavy charge to the last, until, nearly all his gunners and horses having been killed and his infantry support entirely routed, he had been obliged to leave his guns on the field. Captain Bragg, who had just arrived from the left, was ordered at once into battery. Without any infantry to support him, and at the imminent risk of losing his guns, this officer came rapidly into action, the Mexican line being but a few yards from the muzzle of his pieces. The first discharge of canister caused the enemy to hesitate; the second and third drove him

[Continued on Page 5]

EDITORIAL COMMENT

According to strict Democratic logic, one mismanaged term deserves another.—New York Tribune.

The boys in khaki make a brave sight and they are the one redeeming feature of a situation full of humiliation.—New York Tribune.

If nations had to pay for their wars before they fought them, how few there would be! — Wall Street Journal.

—But he didn't say "God bless you" to the President when he resigned.—Wall Street Journal.

—Well Colonel has a right to kill one Moose in a season hasn't he? — New York Morning Telegraph.

Another surprise of the war is the Central Powers' craftiness in delaying this Russian drive with Austrian prisoners.—Boston Herald.

—The letters which passed between Justice Hughes and President Wilson remind one of the handshake which prizefighters indulge in preliminary to the bout.—Springfield Republican.

Criminal Lack of Aeroplanes

[Philadelphia Public Ledger] What does this mean? "General Pershing deeply feels the loss of his officers, but, being without aeroplanes, as the expedition has been since the middle of April, there is no alternative but to use cavalry for reconnaissance to protect his flank."

And what does this mean? "Every effort is being made to find suitable propellers, but at the present time none of the dozen machines can be used on account of this defect, although they have been found highly satisfactory in every other respect."

These two citations from a day's dispatches simply mean that we are sending men to death, when machines would have saved their lives. The fate of the two troops of the Tenth Cavalry at Carrizal is to be directly ascribed to the criminal negligence of those whose business it was to put the aerial arm of the service in a condition of readiness. In all these years of watchful waiting and marking time along the border the one thing needful was grossly neglected. In 1903 the Wright flyer was adopted as our official type. On July 18, 1914, the law went into effect creating our aviation service under the Signal Corps. But in the critical moment we have allowed the aerial navy of the world to race ahead of us; although to the initiative of American mechanical genius the first practical flying machines were due. The lives sacrificed in Mexico are the penalty of our shameful procrastination.

Apropos of W. W.

[New York Tribune] The town official who deliberately puts a candle on the gasoline barrel will find, of course, that his neighbors will cheerfully rally to help him put out the fire, but, as a rule, they do not elect him fire marshal by acclamation, and their opinion of him would not look well in print.

Help! Assistance!

Jack Johnson is now giving his views of the great war. Well, isn't Jack quite an ex-pounder? — Los Angeles Times.

Evening Chat

"Did you observe a single automobile, in all the thousands that traveled over the city streets or on the road to Mt. Gretna Sunday that didn't bear one or two or more flags stuck about the windshield or the tonneau?" asked the man who likes to keep tabs on the things that are going on.

"That form of decoration seems to have been universally taken up by the motorists, during the last few days, and I doubt if you could have found a car that was not decorated in this way."

"Each of the lads had induced father the older brother to be the quartermaster" to provide them with natty, imitation khaki uniforms and campaign hat. Broom handles served as "carbines and automatics" had been whittled from soft pine boards at the cost of many blisters.

Altogether it was a well equipped company and they had the drill manual down almost to perfection, so the admiring big brothers and others thought.

And why, it was easy to understand. At their head, eyes flashing, strode a grizzled veteran of the Civil War, proud in the possession of his new command.

When the troops of Company D and Company I arrived at the Eighth regiment site at Mt. Gretna on Saturday night a squad of young fellows, who had not been turned into the pipes running through the camp. The men reported to the corporals, the corporals to the sergeants, and about that time details were sent out to nearby places to bring in a supply. Needless to say that the stand located near the Eighth regiment tents sold a big supply of soft drinks and ice cream to the troops until the water arrived.

Tossing chewing gum on sidewalks is a mean trick, especially when a nice girl happens along and trips on it; and it is right to go into a drug store and remove her shoe in order to get the gum off. In a certain part of Harrisburg a bunch of girls find considerable amusement in throwing gum on pavements, and guests on the number of pedestrians passing before the gum is tramped upon. During Saturday evening five girls made guesses, and the one coming nearest to the number was to receive a box of candy to boot. They watched for one hour. Then came the girl with white shoes. She knew what had happened, and in her haste she pulled the gum from the sole of the shoe, pulled it from her foot. It was not a pleasant predicament for the young woman, but she hopped into the drug store on one foot. What she said about people who put gum on sidewalks was rather emphatic.

Superintendent William B. McCaleb of the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad is a great booster for Harrisburg's soldier boys. His participation in the demonstration Saturday morning and was out early Sunday morning. Considering the fact that he had to be up at Saturday night watching the movement of special trains over his division, Superintendent McCaleb had very little time for sleep. He was at the Pennsylvania railroad station Sunday morning until every troop train had been taken care of. He shook hands with Captain George C. Jack in command of Governor's Troop and with many of the officers and men of whom are employees for his division.

The beauty of being a young giant in strength is somewhat marred if that very strength is the cause of preventing the possessor from serving his country. That is the situation in which Ed. Sourber, well known in Harrisburg's amateur athletic circles, found himself a few days ago when he applied for admission to Governor's Troop. One would think, to look at him, that the troop would fall all over itself in its anxiety to make him a member. But the fact of his physique makes him eleven pounds overweight and he is just three inches too much of a target for the greasers down in Mexico. So Ed, being of a patriotic turn of mind, has decided that he will serve his country whether or no, has enrolled for the July encampment at Plattsburg and will spend most of his time in receiving intensive training in the duties and offices of a noncommissioned officer.

Experts in universities and colleges of the State have been asked to inform the State Department of Agriculture why strychnine will kill crows and not affect chickens when eaten. The State Livestock Sanitary Board stirred up the question by sending out a notice urging that crows be exterminated and giving instructions as to the use of the poison. Some people wanted to know if chickens would be harmed by it, but the board officials replied that it would not be the result of an experiment by one man who has written to the department that he had fed strychnine in corn to brown leghorn chickens and that they had not been harmed. It would not be a fair test if it were not for the fact that he had fed strychnine in corn to brown leghorn chickens and that they had not been harmed. It would not be a fair test if it were not for the fact that he had fed strychnine in corn to brown leghorn chickens and that they had not been harmed.

One of the most popular of the "stunts" at the first annual outing given for the Harrisburg schools by this paper, a few days ago, was the bean-guessing contest. Bean-guessing contest, you know, requires a lot of imagination and considerable of that four-leaf clover, horseshoe stuff. Nearly two thousand girls took a chance on a number, but it fell to Katherine Emanuel to come nearest to getting the correct answer. Katherine said 3,700, but there were 3,756. And just to prove that there was no question about the girl's ability at guessing, her brother and sister, who also entered the competition (although the boy's guess did not count) were almost as close as the prize-winner herself.

Jenny Lind and Follies [From Newspaperman.] About fifty years ago a New York City fatter attained fame by paying \$500 for the first prize in a contest to get the correct answer. Katherine said 3,700, but there were 3,756. And just to prove that there was no question about the girl's ability at guessing, her brother and sister, who also entered the competition (although the boy's guess did not count) were almost as close as the prize-winner herself.

One of the most popular of the "stunts" at the first annual outing given for the Harrisburg schools by this paper, a few days ago, was the bean-guessing contest. Bean-guessing contest, you know, requires a lot of imagination and considerable of that four-leaf clover, horseshoe stuff. Nearly two thousand girls took a chance on a number, but it fell to Katherine Emanuel to come nearest to getting the correct answer. Katherine said 3,700, but there were 3,756. And just to prove that there was no question about the girl's ability at guessing, her brother and sister, who also entered the competition (although the boy's guess did not count) were almost as close as the prize-winner herself.

One of the most popular of the "stunts" at the first annual outing given for the Harrisburg schools by this paper, a few days ago, was the bean-guessing contest. Bean-guessing contest, you know, requires a lot of imagination and considerable of that four-leaf clover, horseshoe stuff. Nearly two thousand girls took a chance on a number, but it fell to Katherine Emanuel to come nearest to getting the correct answer. Katherine said 3,700, but there were 3,756. And just to prove that there was no question about the girl's ability at guessing, her brother and sister, who also entered the competition (although the boy's guess did not count) were almost as close as the prize-winner herself.

One of the most popular of the "stunts" at the first annual outing given for the Harrisburg schools by this paper, a few days ago, was the bean-guessing contest. Bean-guessing contest, you know, requires a lot of imagination and considerable of that four-leaf clover, horseshoe stuff. Nearly two thousand girls took a chance on a number, but it fell to Katherine Emanuel to come nearest to getting the correct answer. Katherine said 3,700, but there were 3,756. And just to prove that there was no question about the girl's ability at guessing, her brother and sister, who also entered the competition (although the boy's guess did not count) were almost as close as the prize-winner herself.

One of the most popular of the "stunts" at the first annual outing given for the Harrisburg schools by this paper, a few days ago, was the bean-guessing contest. Bean-guessing contest, you know, requires a lot of imagination and considerable of that four-leaf clover, horseshoe stuff. Nearly two thousand girls took a chance on a number, but it fell to Katherine Emanuel to come nearest to getting the correct answer. Katherine said 3,700, but there were 3,756. And just to prove that there was no question about the girl's ability at guessing, her brother and sister, who also entered the competition (although the boy's guess did not count) were almost as close as the prize-winner herself.

One of the most popular of the "stunts" at the first annual outing given for the Harrisburg schools by this paper, a few days ago, was the bean-guessing contest. Bean-guessing contest, you know, requires a lot of imagination and considerable of that four-leaf clover, horseshoe stuff. Nearly two thousand girls took a chance on a number, but it fell to Katherine Emanuel to come nearest to getting the correct answer. Katherine said 3,700, but there were 3,756. And just to prove that there was no question about the girl's ability at guessing, her brother and sister, who also entered the competition (although the boy's guess did not count) were almost as close as the prize-winner herself.

One of the most popular of the "stunts" at the first annual outing given for the Harrisburg schools by this paper, a few days ago, was the bean-guessing contest. Bean-guessing contest, you know, requires a lot of imagination and considerable of that four-leaf clover, horseshoe stuff. Nearly two thousand girls took a chance on a number, but it fell to Katherine Emanuel to come nearest to getting the correct answer. Katherine said 3,700, but there were 3,756. And just to prove that there was no question about the girl's ability at guessing, her brother and sister, who also entered the competition (although the boy's guess did not count) were almost as close as the prize-winner herself.

One of the most popular of the "stunts" at the first annual outing given for the Harrisburg schools by this paper, a few days ago, was the bean-guessing contest. Bean-guessing contest, you know, requires a lot of imagination and considerable of that four-leaf clover, horseshoe stuff. Nearly two thousand girls took a chance on a number, but it fell to Katherine Emanuel to come nearest to getting the correct answer. Katherine said 3,700, but there were 3,756. And just to prove that there was no question about the girl's ability at guessing, her brother and sister, who also entered the competition (although the