

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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E. J. STACKPOLE, President and Editor-in-Chief; F. R. OYSTER, Business Manager; GUS M. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor.

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TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1

Choose always the way that seems the best, however rough it may be.

—PYTHAGORAS.

AMERICANIZATION WORK

WIDE discussion of a great Americanization movement is enlisting the sympathy and interest of thousands of public-spirited people all over the United States. Many thoughtful persons realize that with the ending of the great war there must be some real effort put forth to assimilate the enormous immigration which is certain to follow the close of hostilities. Notwithstanding the effort that will probably be made to prevent the people of foreign lands leaving their homes to locate in America, many thousands will manage to come to our shores. It is important that these new citizens be given an opportunity to become real Americans.

More than once the Telegraph has been told by those of alien birth that a serious handicap to many who come to this country is the attitude of native-born Americans. These speak scornfully of the "foreigner" and as a result the new citizen gets the impression that he is not wanted and a tendency toward anti-American feeling grows apace.

If the people of every community would strive to make these newcomers feel at home and give them the opportunity to become good citizens, many of the so-called problems of immigration, so far as this country is concerned, would be solved.

Realizing this situation, the Chambers of Commerce of many cities are appointing committees on Americanization and a conference recently arranged by the Board of Trade of Hoboken summarized the immigration statistics of that city and concluded as follows:

You realize that this condition is bad both socially and economically. Records kept in one industry show that 80 per cent. of the injuries received by its workmen were among non-English-speaking employees. They constituted only 3 per cent. of the force. Practical Americanization will (1) teach the English language, (2) encourage American citizenship and (3) create home ties in America by encouraging home buying and investment in this country. Both patriotism and business capacity prompt you to participate in the Americanization movement.

As a result of these conferences in different parts of the country hundreds of local industries are uniting in an attempt to enlarge the local work by educating the adult foreigners in the use of the English language and in civics preparatory to naturalization.

We have in Harrisburg a number of public schools where the majority of the pupils are children of foreign birth. American teachers declare that these children are extremely bright and responsive, showing an intelligence that is encouraging for the future development of the Americanization idea. These same teachers tell of the gratitude of the parents of such children for what is done in their behalf.

This is not the least of the problems that confront the people of the United States at the present time and the fact that so many important bodies are now giving serious consideration to the matter shows an awakening of our own people to the importance of proper assimilation of the immigrants.

An embargo upon the exportation of white paper would seem to be reasonable in view of the confiscatory charges which some manufacturers are making and as a result of which many newspapers are passing into limbo.

POLES AND WIRES ARE GOING

Every serious fire that occurs in Philadelphia furnishes a commentary and a scathing condemnation upon the municipal policy which for years has permitted the multiplication of overhead wires.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Municipalities throughout the country are insisting upon the burial of overhead wires. Fortunately for Harrisburg, the several public utilities here are co-operating with the city in placing the wires underground and removing the offensive forest of poles that has been so unsightly and in many respects obstructive to free use of the streets and the smaller avenues.

City Electrician Diehl is at present working out further plans for another move in the direction of underground wires. The conduit system already installed will provide room for many miles of wires now swinging from poles and before the summer is over it is expected that hundreds of poles will have disappeared. In fact, the central business district has been fairly well cleared of poles and wires and when the present program shall have been carried out this city will have set an example with respect to overhead

wires that will attract the attention of all visitors.

City Commissioner Bowman having conferred with the Federal authorities regarding the ornamental lighting system in Federal Square will join in the elimination of a bunch of poles and wires in that district. This will mean the completion of the ornamental lighting in Federal Square in harmony with the standards already installed along Walnut street.

Surely the South is in the saddle. Under the apportionment of a Congressional appropriation for highways, Texas, with 8.7 per cent. of land area of the United States, 4.2 per cent. of the population, and 8 per cent. of the postroad mileage, receives 6 per cent. of the appropriation, amounting to \$290,000. This sum exceeds the apportionment to New York—the second on the list—by \$10,000, and to Pennsylvania by \$60,000.

MR. HUGHES' ACCEPTANCE

AMERICA first and America efficient. In his speech of acceptance last night Candidate Hughes set forth in those five words the thought and the hope of every patriotic American. "America first and America efficient."

Democrats and Republicans alike are patriotic, but patriotism without efficiency is vain and barren of good results. England is paying every day for her inefficiency in military affairs when the war broke out. China is paying a frightful price for industrial inefficiency in the face of Russian and Japanese aggression. So is America now paying the price of military inefficiency at the Mexican border and when the European war is at an end, unless there be a radical change in the policies of the government at Washington, we shall pay heavily for inefficiency of industrial legislation with which to meet the wave of European competition that is certain to come.

Mr. Hughes' speech is forceful, clear cut and comprehensive. He goes on record fearlessly and convincingly with respect to every issue now before the people, and he glimpses the future with an eye that marks him as a statesman of the first rank. There is left no doubt where Mr. Hughes stands with relation to any public question. His address is free from wild promises and it teems with common sense. It makes no appeal to half-brained theorists, but it meets every question that the average, everyday American has raised in his own mind with regard to the conduct of the nation's affairs during the trying days of the present and in that misty future following the settlement of European differences.

Even Democrats must admit with Mr. Hughes the lamentable failure of the policy of the administration in Mexico, with its sacrifice of property and loss of human life. It is perfectly evident that the weak-kneed stand of the President with respect to the rights of neutrals at the outbreak of the European war was directly responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania. Mr. Hughes' unvarnished recitals of the government's dismal efforts to pacify Mexico, its wretched backing and filling abroad, its juggling with the diplomatic and civil services for political purposes, its vain promise to reduce the high cost of living, its shifting from self complacency with regard to preparedness to the extreme almost of militarism, its right-about-face on the tariff question, its frightful extravagance in office and its utter failure to make good in any respect are not pleasant reading. But nobody can deny their truth. Mr. Hughes has set forth clearly and fearlessly conditions as they exist and has pointed the remedy. It is efficiency.

Nobody has questioned the patriotism of the President. It is his inability to put the country on an efficient basis with respect to any of the problems with which it is confronted that has marked him and the Democratic Congress for defeat and it is Candidate Hughes who has sounded the call to arms and has marked out the campaign that will lead to a new day at Washington—that will give us an America efficient as well as patriotic.

A BUDGET BARRIER

AGAIN attention is called to the fact that the Treasury of Pennsylvania is in a more or less depleted condition. June disbursements were a million dollars in excess of the receipts. This is a surprising different situation from that which prevailed for a generation when the average balance was anywhere from ten to fifteen millions of dollars.

It must not be forgotten that the alleged "reform" fads of recent years have been extremely expensive and the State is paying the bill. Thousands of dollars are being expended for all sorts of commissions and bureaus and divisions, and these features of the so-called modern, scientific government involve large expenditure.

State Treasurer Young goes to the bone of the situation in this paragraph of an official statement:

During the last few years salary raiser after salary raiser has gone through the Legislature; many commissions, including the \$70,000 Public Service Commission, with its retinue of attaches, many of them high-salaried men, have been created. Hospital appropriations have been increased as a part of the method of "lining up" the country vote on the floor. Added clerks in many departments have become so numerous that in some instances eight and ten occupy small rooms. The left of the Capitol is crowded, and three or four office buildings down town house commission headquarters, and half a dozen buildings in the Capitol Park extension district have been turned into offices.

Meanwhile and notwithstanding we have a commission authorized by the Legislature which is even now considering locating a "Branch Capitol" at Philadelphia, which will mean a still further expenditure of a million or two in the first instance and some millions more to maintain departments which ought to be quartered in the Capitol here.

Perhaps the condition of the Treasury will awaken the next Legislature to the importance of real

economy in administration. About the first thing that should be done is the creation of a budget committee which will kill every effort to enlarge the expenditures of the State and to root out many things which have grown up during the period of high-falutin rejuvenation.

Dr. E. E. Sparks made one of his eloquent and practical talks at the picnic of the alumni of State College at Hershey last Saturday. He said that two to three hundred girls and boys would have to be refused admission to the college next Fall because no more could be received owing to the present income of the institution. We agree with Dr. Sparks that this is a disgrace to the State. The Treasurer Young has opened the eyes of the public to the way in which the income of the State has been frittered away, and Dr. Sparks, in this instance, shows one of the results.

TELEGRAPH PERISCOPE

—Don't disdain your ancestors—remember they had sense enough to leave Europe before you were born.

—The movies have left many actors without positions. It's a dramatic ex-claim. Well, why don't some of them apply at the theater of war.

—If the allies keep on going the Kaiser will only have to stand still to attain his desire to get into the front line trenches.

—About now the man who can't get away from his job is making a wretched failure of trying to convince himself that he does not want a vacation.

—Up to date New York has received no message of sympathy from Berlin for Sunday's loss by explosion of munitions.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

U-boat activity seems to excite professional rivalry in the shark.—Wall Street Journal.

Diplomacy as a substitute for war wouldn't be so bad if we had any diplomacy.—Boston Transcript.

According to the new plan the Irish are going to rule Ireland and help rule England.—Brooklyn Times.

Democrats, in their disappointment and wild anger, talk as if Colonel Roosevelt had deserted them.—Toledo Blade.

Weapon of Defense is Tariff

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.] Blacklisting of certain American firms is but an incident of organized attempts that will be made after the war by the nations of the world to protect their commerce, but to hit at Germany. The United States is stacked with gold and all Europe wants it.

To get it quickly, vast quantities must be sold in this country. That they will be dumped upon us cannot be doubted. If the invasion of our markets which the Wilson-Underwood tariff law protects is not checked by a tariff, the Wilson-Underwood tariff law is a weapon of defense is the protective duty. It has been laid aside by this administration. It must be taken up again if we are to maintain prosperity.

Take Your Choice

If an editor makes a mistake he has to apologize for it, but if a doctor makes a mistake he buries it. If an editor makes one there is a lawsuit, swearing and a trial. If a doctor makes one there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of varnish.

A doctor can use a word a yard long without knowing what it means, and an editor uses it he has to spell it. Any old college can make a doctor. You can't make an editor; he has to be born.—Ex.

Democrats Hand in Hand

How beautiful is Democratic harmony in this State! The national committee is to work "hand in hand" with the State committee; and the State committee will work hand in hand with the city administration, except when the city administration's hand is engaged in throwing a brick at the national administration; and the Hon. Charles F. Miller, building carefully with whom he works "hand in hand," will keep his hands in his pockets.

Pure Air Builds

In the August American Magazine, Thomas A. Chicago business man, tells how he regained his health after a nervous breakdown when he was 48. He says:

"Just three things are absolute necessities for the smooth-running and long-lived of these human machines or ours: They are pure air, pure water, and plain food. Food alone has a price. Both air and water are God's free gifts. And yet not one person in ten thousand breathes enough pure air; not one in a thousand drinks a pure water, and nearly all of us eat too much."

Mary Pickford and the Flag

Mary Pickford, the charming little actress whose face is known to millions of patrons of the movies, stood watching a parade in New York last Fourth of July. Beside her in the crowd stood a hyphenated citizen who snorted in disgust whenever the American flag passed by. At last he said, loudly: "That American flag makes me sick already! Just like a piece of striped candy!"

Miss Pickford turned and answered his remark. "Yes," she said, "it does look like candy, and it makes every one sick who tries to lick it."—Ladies Home Journal.

Ki-po-nay*

The rude Indian knew, (By the lapping, splashing spray; Bubbling past his canoe,*) Ripples, were not far away; "Ki-po-nay," "Ki-po-nay!"

Aurora, chases dull mist, Spouting waters come this way; Are, by the Sun kiss'd,*) When they gently, gladly say:—"Ki-po-nay," "Ki-po-nay!"

"SUS-QUE-HA-NA!" Now, ours, This smooth river of Pleasure,*) We can play here for hours; At sports, or catch fish with lure? "Ki-po-nay," "Ki-po-nay!"

Be right jolly to-day, Men, girls, boys be very gay;*) (Even maidens that are gray,*) Dance and sing, you then can say:—"Ki-po-nay," "Ki-po-nay!"

*Indian dialect meaning "Upon the sparkling waters" (—In Telegraph, July 21, 1916).

Macley's or Big rock, opposite South street and Front street, Harrisburg, Pa.

—By Hugh Hamilton, M. D., Harrisburg, July 25, 1916.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Action of the Washington party city committee of Philadelphia last night in endorsing Hughes for President, coupled with the strong declarations of the candidate in the notification ceremonies last night have immeasurably strengthened the Republican ticket in this State. The Philadelphia Washington party committee is regarded as the most representative of the Bull Moose movement in Pennsylvania and the declaration in favor of Mr. Hughes leaves little for the other Washington party organizations in the State to do except follow suit.

The committee elected Clarence D. Antrim as chairman and re-elected City Commissioner George F. Holmes as secretary. Only two men were admitted to the action of the big committee. The statement issued by the committee was as follows:

"We, the members of the Washington party committee of Philadelphia, being the organized body representing the Progressives of Philadelphia, declare that we are in hearty accord with the position taken by Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential campaign, and that, as in the past, we are ready to follow where he leads.

"We hold that Theodore Roosevelt is not only the best progressive thought in this country, but is the man who more than any other has sounded the dominant note of Americanism.

"We hold that the overshadowing issue of the hour is the election of a president who will uphold the national honor and dignity and see that Americans are protected in their rights wherever they may be.

"We believe that the most certain method of carrying this principle into action is the election of the honorable Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for president, to the highest office in this country.

"In making this declaration, we do not in any way indorse the leadership of the Republican party as a nation, but, believing that the settlement of this country's status as an international power is at this time of greater moment than the adjustment of the internal questions of the day, we call upon all Progressives to unite in bringing about the election of the Republican candidate for president."

—D. C. Roper, who gave up the job of first assistant postmaster general to take charge of one of the bureaus of the Democratic national committee, has been elected to the position of something better in the event of the president winning again. Roper was a personal selection of the national chairman, it is understood.

—Vance C. McCormick, Democratic national chairman, is reported to have wired to General Clement at El Paso that he would be glad to have the dropping of ordinance officers in the National Guard halted and that some of them might be restored. If this is carried out Captain O. M. Cope-land, who has been in the National Guard, along with other officers.

—The grand jury investigation in Philadelphia is growing interesting. The members of the grand jury, in three wards have been summoned to appear to tell about the alleged connection of the police and underworld with the city and county wards controlled by Congressman John R. K. Scott and Senator J. P. Mc-Nichol. It is said that the probe may go back into the days of the Blanken-burg administration and that it will be the most extensive overhauling of affairs ever known in Philadelphia.

—Director W. H. Wilson was on the stand yesterday in Philadelphia's vice probe and Mayor Smith is expected to testify to-day. Wilson said that the investigation was the best thing that could be done for the city and that he would not cost more than twenty-five or thirty dollars. The pond may often be used for irrigation or for watering stock as well as for fish.

—The raising of fish on farms is an ancient industry which has not been neglected in any of the older countries. In Germany and Austria many of the small landowners raise fish and many Austrian villages have numerous fish ponds. In the Philippines the industry has been carried on for a long time, especially on the lowlands about Manila Bay, where there are aquatic properties valued at \$3,000,000.

Some of the State fish commissioners have been trying to encourage private fish culture for many years, and there is a good sized catch of humpback salmon introduced into some of the Allegheny streams where the native trout had been exterminated, and they are now rapidly multiplying. Their presence has been reported in a number of small streams near Wytheville, Virginia.

Another experiment of this sort proved itself successful this year when a good sized catch of humpback salmon was reported from the Penobscot river in Maine. The humpback salmon is a native of the Pacific coast, and was introduced into the Atlantic a few years ago.

The Panama Canal Of a total of 1,875 vessels passing through the Panama Canal to commercial traffic on August 15, 1914, to July 1 of the present year, 822 vessels were of British nationality while 709 were vessels registered under the flag of the United States, according to a compilation recently prepared by the canal authorities. The vessels of these two nations, it will be noted, comprise over 90 per cent. of all the ships making use of the canal. Of the other 20 per cent. 88 are Danish, and the remaining 103 are American.

It is not apparent that the nationality of the vessels using the canal is concerned, have varied appreciably since the canal was first opened to traffic.

"JIM" RILEY, HOOSIER "Jim" Riley, just plain "Jim"—That's the way they knew him.

They? The children, the birds, the bees, The flowers, bushes and all green things, The woods, grasses and all green things, Wooded pathways, the brooks, the springs;

The sun that breaks o'er yonder hill And throws its beams across the silt Like bars of gold, and danced when He tuned his lyre and dipped his pen.

What sweethearts he has left behind He only knew. His kith and kind They were. They knew he loved their ways, Their haunts he sought out days and days; But sweethearts here are sweethearts where, He's resting, and he'll find them there.

Let him rest in lovers' arms, Safe—away from death's alarms; Let him sing his melodies On and on for centuries; They know what is best for him— Lover, poet—the plain "Jim." —AMES GIBBONS CORNER.

Who Put Him Wise?

[From the Macon Telegraph.] Carranza evidently believes that a soft answer may also have the effect of at least postponing a good licking.

The Merchant's Message

The newspaper is the daily bulletin board of the merchant whereon he writes his message to the people.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

MAKING A BIG POUR



FEDERAL AID FOR ANGLERS

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE United States Bureau of Fish-land upon which is a lake about two miles wide. This owner has gone in for commercial fish production on a large scale. He has placed the property in the hands of an expert, and a series of small ponds are being constructed along the lake shore for the propagation of bass and perch to be sold in the market.

An idea of how rapidly fish will reproduce may be gained from the experience of Carl H. Thompson, of Warren, Indiana. He constructed a pond 120 feet long by sixty feet wide and four to six feet deep, in which he released four pair of small mouth black bass. Fifteen months later he took out 1017 bass which averaged a pound in weight, while in addition there were a number of yellow perch that had slipped in accidentally.

If you wish to obtain from the government fish with which to stock a private pond, you will be required by the fish commissioner to give an exact description of the body of water in which you propose to stock, including its depth, size, summer temperature, vegetation, and various other matters. The kind of fish which you can raise depends entirely upon these conditions. Generally speaking, the more desirable species require clearer and colder water, and many inland dwellers are unable to raise any of the game fish such as bass or perch, because of the high summer temperatures, and lack of a cold water supply. Fish of a lower type, however, will survive and grow under almost any conditions. The carp can be raised in all parts of the country. The fish commissioner has recently been making a study of the buffalo fish, a denizen of the muddy western rivers belonging to the sucker family.

Although not a game fish, and not as delicately flavored as bass and perch, the buffalo will thrive almost anywhere, and he is very likely to become the most popular "farm fish" of America.

The game fish of many small streams are dependent upon constant restocking, and especially is this true of the brook trout. Recently rain-floods from California have been introduced into some of the Allegheny streams where the native trout had been exterminated, and they are now rapidly multiplying. Their presence has been reported in a number of small streams near Wytheville, Virginia.

Another experiment of this sort proved itself successful this year when a good sized catch of humpback salmon was reported from the Penobscot river in Maine. The humpback salmon is a native of the Pacific coast, and was introduced into the Atlantic a few years ago.

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Evening Chat

Some idea of the manner in which the people in corporations interested in the woods and sport are taking hold of the plans to check forest fires may be gained from the statement that men employed by railroads, water companies, pipe lines, timber companies and tanning concerns have all been given instructions what to do when they see a fire in the woods, while the field men of the State Highway, Water Supply, Forestry, Game, Police and Fishery Departments have all been told to make immediate report of a fire to the forest warden nearest to them.

Several cartridge companies have placed advertising matter in every box of cartridges urging sportsmen to take precautions against fires and some railroads in forest sections have posted notices requesting passengers not to throw lighted cigars, cigarettes or matches out of the windows. Thousands of stickers have been prepared and distributed by the manufacturing and distributing handlers' equipment which will be posted not only in stores, but in the rural districts, and even on poles and trees in woods. Never before in the history of the State have so many agencies been enlisted in the effort to keep down forest fires. It is a sign of the times and speaks well for the people of Pennsylvania that they value their woodlands and the creatures that live in them so well.

A couple of dozen cars went through Harrisburg the other day which were loaded with what looked like big packing boxes containing carriage bodies or automobiles of one kind or another. Ordinarily looking, but when one got close to them they were all lettered in Russian and the only English word read "Ark." It is probable for the use of the railroad men. The cars were armored motor cars in parts, but ready to be put together in short order and sent to the far-flung war lines after shipment to the remote northern port.

Bass fishermen are wearing long faces these days. When the river was clear, one might say they would not bite and now that the streams are muddy there is no hope of catching anything but eels. A Harrisburg man who is spending several weeks in a cottage at Cove is having a very hard time, however. Yesterday morning he was up at 4 o'clock and caught a fine string which he had for his breakfast before taking his first bite.

Colonel H. C. Trexler, the Allentown business man who was in charge of the quartermaster's department at the military camp at Mount Gretna, was here yesterday to see State officials. Colonel Trexler showed that red tape had no terrors for him at the camp, for when he found there were no more blankets, he had them made. He put into effect some business short cuts. The colonel is exceedingly popular with the men of the National Guard.

When come the big butterflies and dragonflies that one sees in the central part of the city? Market street is a queer place to catch them, but the dragonflies and a dragonfly on Market Square is a curiosity. Yet both have been seen in those places in the last few days. One dragonfly was seen blowing in from the riverside parks. Others believe that they are hatched in Capitol park.

The Pennsylvania Highway News in its current issue has these remarks to make upon a subject of interest to a good many Harrisburg people: "Ten years ago the State of Pennsylvania took out \$460,000 in registration fees from owners and operators of motor vehicles. Already this year the amount taken in has passed the two million mark and will be approximately \$2,500,000.00 before the end of the calendar year. The increase shown in this State has been reflected in others. This increase has been divided among the classes of motor vehicles. But the damage wrought to the highways by the heavier types of these motor vehicles has far exceeded the monetary returns in the form of fees. Here, as elsewhere, the whole question of motor vehicle taxation, to our way of thinking, is it fair and equitable to exact a light fee from all classes of vehicles using the highways when the experience and the much damage to the roads in a single trip than the lighter types do in a season's use?"

—Lieutenant-Governor Frank B. McClain thinks that more protection should be given to the big main highways. He is just home from an inspection trip.

—Mayor Smith says that Philadelphia's big convention hall will be finished late in 1917.

—A. M.