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SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19

Clever men are good, but they are not the best.—Carlyle.

NO TIME FOR HAIR-SPLITTING

IT is probable that the United States will be compelled to endure much of the anonyance that arose in the early days of the war in England through the impolitic and thoughtless action of men in public place or on advisory commissions and boards. Let us hope, however, that the efforts of Pennsylvania to place herself squarely behind the government will not be weakened in any way through controversy or splitting of hairs upon any subject.

All that the people want is efficient administration of the trusts reposed in the various bodies created for the national defense. There are imbued with patriotic motives and a desire to be of service in this time of crisis. Political or factional or other considerations must not be permitted to interfere in the slightest degree with what shall be done at this time.

Disagreement upon non-essentials may be expected when men are small and arbitrary in their attitude, but where the situation calls for the highest form of public service it may reasonably be expected that personal differences will be submerged in the great desire to accomplish that which is best for the people.

Among other things, the Germans should take note of the fact that General Pershing is from Missouri.

STEELTON'S CELEBRATION

THE hyphen appears to have disappeared completely in Steelton. There are no German-Americans, or Austrian-Americans, or Croation-Americans; wheresoever they were born, the people of the steel town are just plain Americans to-day. The banners of their homelands stand furled at home while men and women of all races and creeds that go to make up the cosmopolitan population are marching beneath the folds of Old Glory.

Under the leadership of Quincy Bent, local head of the big Bethlehem Steel plants, and the progressive men and women of the town, such an event as that scheduled for to-day could not be other than a success, but a parade half the size of that arranged would have been highly creditable to the town. Harrisburg congratulates its neighbor on its spirit and enterprise.

General Hindenburg appears to be more successful than Henry Ford in getting his men out of the trenches.

HEARTY CO-OPERATION

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH and the executive committee of the Committee of Public Safety having had a thorough understanding regarding the co-operation of that body with the commission created by the Legislature for national defense it is fair to assume that from now on the co-ordination of the work will proceed without controversy or delay in any important particular.

Much practical work has already been done under the supervision of George Wharton Pepper and those associated with him at the Philadelphia headquarters and the Governor has been assured upon all sides of the aid of patriotic citizens in every line of endeavor.

Day by day the people of Pennsylvania and of the United States at large are realizing the great responsibility resting upon them in placing the country upon a war basis. But however great the burden there is an evident purpose everywhere to co-operate with all the official bodies in the defense preparations.

"This is Roosevelt's war," shrieks "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone. If "Bill" isn't careful his dear friend, the Kaiser, is going to be offended by undue neglect.

CLOSE ATTENTION NECESSARY

WITH the rapid-fire work of the closing weeks of the Legislature it will be necessary for those in charge of important measures to keep their eye on the clock and their hand on the levers of legislation. As is always the case the finish of any big session is accompanied by more or less hectic conditions which frequently interfere with the proper consideration of important measures.

After all is said and done, however, the bills which should have immediate attention are those generally affecting the constructive work of the State. In the preparation of calendars much of the junk of the session gets in the way of the more serious proposals and to avoid obstruction of this sort requires careful attention day by day by those who are really interested in accomplishing results.

We are sorry that Colonel Roosevelt is not to be permitted to go to the front. If the President is right in his conclusions the country is wrong; if the President is wrong, then both the President and the country will be sufferers. The suspicion will not down that there is a vast amount of politics mixed with patriotism at Washington.

THE TRAINING CAMPS

THOUSANDS of young men throughout the country are now in training camps being put through their testing by competent officers and when the great army of the people shall be called into the field later in the summer it is reasonable to expect that officers thoroughly equipped for their work will be ready for their country's service.

While the War Department has made no announcement in regard to the second series of camps, nevertheless it seems possible that one will be held commencing in August. This will give an opportunity to all men who failed to apply in time to enroll in these camps or who were not admitted because of lack of room to enter an officers' training camp.

Far be it from us to hold Germany up as an example for patriotic Americans, but will the gentlemen of the Legislature forgive us for calling attention to the very short session of the Reichstag?

PATRIOTIC ANNIVERSARIES

OBSERVANCE of Memorial Day with fitting solemnity and entire absence of the holiday levity that too frequently has marked the occasion in recent years is very properly urged by Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in resolutions adopted at the annual meeting. This action is in line with the sentiments of the Grand Army veterans who are in charge of the program. Memorial Day was not designed as a time for merry-making, but as a period set apart for payment of tribute to the soldiers of the nation who sleep their long sleep beneath the sod of every State in the Union. Facing the grave crisis that before the end of summer will take young men from almost every family in the land into the precarious service of the army, Memorial Day, 1917, should take on added significance.

Equally to be commended in the chapter's recommendation that the Fourth of July be celebrated this year as never before, with all the pomp and ceremony and enthusiasm associated with "an old-fashioned Fourth." Never has the nation's birthday meant so much to us as now, enjoying as we do all the blessings of freedom and prosperity our democratic form of government has brought to us and on the eve of our entrance into the great contest that is destined to give to the down-trodden peoples of the old world the blessings of personal liberty and opportunity that have been ours since that fateful July 4, 1776, when the fathers of the Revolution threw down the gauntlet to a powerful antagonist and fared forth to battle for what we have come to look upon as dearer than life itself.

Camp Hill must realize that its future does not depend only upon the enlargement of its borders, which is most desirable, but directly upon the permanent treatment of the highway from the river to the limits of the borough. There is no worse road in Pennsylvania than this piece of highway, which has been a constant source of complaint so long that even the good-looking young girl who drives four horses in the cultivation of a large field near Camp Hill cannot divert the attention of the peeved motorists. However, it must not be forgotten that this would have been remedied long ago had not the State backed out of its bargain to lend the borough the aid it asked.

It is probable that the several bills providing for permanent treatment of the Capitol Park zone will have final consideration next week. There is no opposition whatever to these measures, all members of the Legislature and State officials realizing that there is but one thing to do, which is to carry out the plans so admirably conceived by Mr. Brunner and Mr. Manning.

Corporations and all others responsible for openings in the paved streets should do their utmost to have repairs made as quickly as possible.

CONSCRIPTION DAY

THE national conscription bill has been signed and the registration day fixed. The President defines the new law in language to which every patriotic American can subscribe. He says:

> It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is rather selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass.
>
> It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation.
>
> The nation needs all men, but it needs each man, not in the field that will most please him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good.
>
> Congress has provided that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

That is the way everybody should feel about it. Conscription, as the President says, is merely a scientific means of selecting the proper men for the proper places, in order that there may be no misfits, no wasted energy and that the war may be brought to a successful close at the earliest possible moment with the least loss of life. To be conscripted for service now is just as patriotic as to volunteer. When a man registers in effect it is as though he stepped before the recruiting officer and said: "Here am I, ready for service; assign me to the post I am best qualified to fill. I ask no favors. I desire only to serve my country according to my fitness."

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The impression seems to be pretty general at the State Capitol and in Philadelphia, too, that the differences in regard to scope of work which threatened to take the State Defense Commission and the Public Safety Committee into politics were ironed out at yesterday's joint conference in the Governor's office and that next week a program whereby the committee can be of much assistance to the Defense Commission and the State will be prepared.

It is now recognized that much of the inventory work which it was thought the committee would be called upon to do has been handled or is in progress by the national authorities and that the food problem is of such wide importance that it will probably not be a matter of State control.

One of the lines in which the committee will be called upon to help will be in properly launching and supporting the registration. The official machinery will be under State auspices, but such things as aiding in the effort to make it a great patriotic event will be within the province of the committee and valuable work can also be performed in seeing that there are no slackers. The committee can also help in arousing public sentiment to the vital relation of equitable labor distribution to the present crisis.

The general plan will be for the State committee to be assigned various lines of activity with an appropriation formally made by the Defense Commission and all accounts audited by the Auditor General's department. The salary list will be held down to a minimum and the idea of making Philadelphia the central point of committee activity will be abandoned because what the committee will have to do will be of such state-wide significance that it will necessarily be directed from this city, the center of the State government, and in touch with all counties.

—Governor Brumbaugh's approval last night of the Crow Senate bills providing for amendment of the law relative to the filing of nominating petitions, will make a big change in the time for certification of nominations to counties and prevent mistakes due to the haste with which this work had often to be conducted, because of the limited period for making up the lists. The new acts will in nowise interfere with nomination papers by independent organizations, it is declared at the Capitol. The bills were drawn by Chief Clerk George D. Thorn, of the State Department, as the result of difficulties encountered in the last few years. Under the law all nominating petitions must be filed at the Capitol by candidates for State, Congressional or Legislative offices. Generally, there has been a tremendous rush in the last twenty-four hours. Under the Crow acts, the time for filing is shortened from sixty to forty days and the twenty days clipped off given to the certifying period. Experience has shown that petitions will be held back until the last week or last forty-eight hours, no matter how long the period for filing and study of papers shows the average one was signed up in a week. Thus, contend officials, there will be no hardship and there will be no delays in certifying names.

—Secretary of the Commonwealth Woods is the latest official to receive showers of offers to be of service in the registration of men called to the colors. The mail of the Governor and of Adjutant General Stewart has been loaded with offers of men to assist at the registration, either for money or pure patriotism, but when it was learned that Mr. Woods had been working on a system for registration at the direction of the Governor his mail began to be loaded up, too. Hundreds of offers have been made to help and the names are being listed for reference to the sheriffs or mayors where the people live, so that they can get in touch with them and avail their registration organizations of the services if needed.

—The State Board of Censors is the latest to come under fire. Stanley V. Mastburn, a Philadelphian, has sent a letter to Governor Brumbaugh in which he assails the way they do business. Mr. Mastbaum seems to be of the opinion that he has not been given a proper deal and is disposed to criticise the way things are handled by members of the board. There never has been any appointment made of a third censor since J. Louis Breininger resigned.

—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin regrets the resignation of Chief W. H. Connell of the Bureau of Highways of that city, and says bluntly that politics is the cause of what it terms a "misfortune" for the city. The Philadelphia Ledger also says that the city suffers because of Connell's resignation and that "efficiency is unwelcome in the office which he vacated."

—The regularity with which legislators not aligned with the State administration on some of its policies are catching vetoes is being much commented upon about the Capitol. Up to date, Senator Charles H. Kline appears to be the leading sufferer.

The Fool Censor

[Manchester Guardian]

A correspondent guarantees the accuracy of the following: An aged lady of literary tastes, in the course of a letter to her nephew in the States, quoted the well-known "Ring in" and "Ring out" verses from "In Memoriam." She learned with amazement that the censor had deleted "with acid" one verse, namely:

> Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
> Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
> Ring out the thousand wars of old,
> Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Sort of Rhymes With Coffer

The fact that Joffre doesn't rhyme with anything is baffling the war poets, and let us all be thankful that it is so.—New Orleans States.

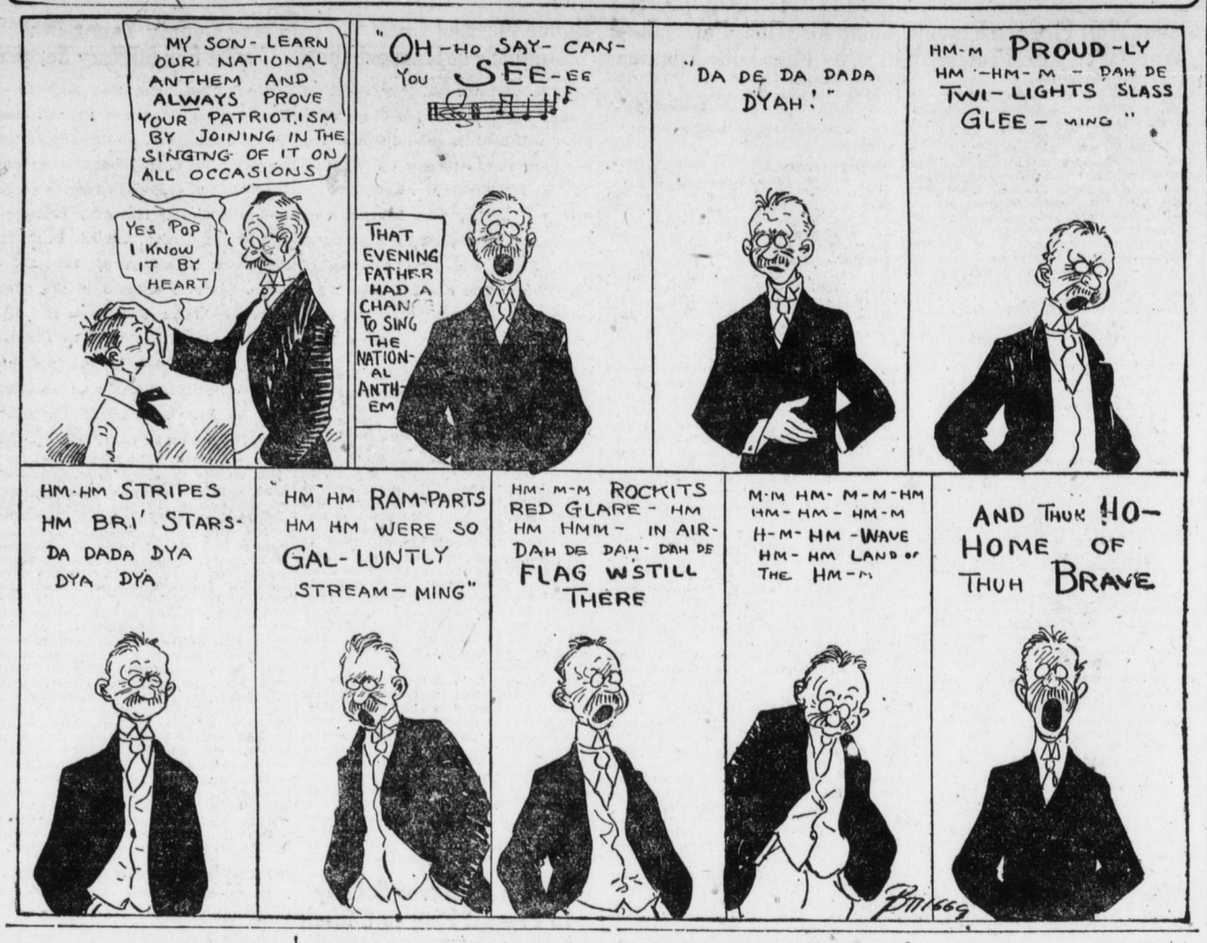
HISTORIC HARRISBURG

When the first State officials came here to establish the Capitol, the townspeople rode down to Middletown to meet them. That was 114 years ago.

Charles M. Schwab says:—

Bethlehem's biggest asset is not its rolling mill plants, its gun shops, its armor works, its rail mills; it is the men who make up its enthusiastic organization. For more than thirty years I have been superintending the manufacture of steel, and I can say that my men at Bethlehem are the most energetic, competent and lovable young men with whom I have ever worked.

DOES YOUR CLUB CONTAIN ONE OF THESE? :- -:- -:- By BRIGGS



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

"Cecilia of the Pink Roses," Katherine Haviland Taylor (Doran, $1.25 net.)

A story that with a magnetic, indescribable charm makes its readers live the lives of the characters; a story that exhales a sweetness, the kind that lives and lingers after the book is read. And one which is not without a sense of genuine moral teaching is "Cecilia of the Pink Roses," for in more ways than one are the great all-powerful lessons and questions of life brought into the tale. But it is the sweet, winsome, captivating unfolding of the story that places it high in the ranks of good, clean, desirable fiction.

Cecilia is a true little Irish girl who, in her early years has to be mother and housekeeper in a two-room tenement apartment after her mother's death. A discovery by her father in the manufacture of bricks makes them very wealthy, and following a wish of her mother, Cecilia is sent away to an exclusive school, there to learn to be a lady. Cecilia's love for her father, her father's for her, and her love for her brother first and then another; these are but the ground work for the most charming story of recent fiction. "Cecilia of the Pink Roses" doesn't stop with being just good reading entertainment for it's the kind of story which, after one has read it, makes one wonder whether one's life cannot be made a bit sweeter—a bit more like Cecilia's.

"Letters From a French Hospital" (Houghton Mifflin, $1.00 net.)

A collection of most unusual letters written by an English girl, who gave her services as a volunteer Red Cross nurse. Published not so much for their literary merit (although there is a commendable style in them), as for their value to show the daily life of nursing in a war hospital, and in a manner to set forth a phase of war about which we hear but very little. "Letters From a French Hospital" comes at a timely moment, one when these actual experiences will be of extreme interest to thousands of our own girls. The writer whose name has been withheld has gone beyond the point of letter conversation and has in really graphic description given us a peep behind the scenes of the alleviation of the horrors of war; not from the viewpoint of one who has made nursing a profession, but from that of one who seeing a duty stepped forth to meet it, and knowing a duty, held a steady course through ill health and strenuous days and nights. This "human interest" volume commends itself strongly to every one of us, especially at this time when our gaze turns into the future to see what of this same condition awaits us.

Newspaper Advertising

Thomas H. Moore, associate director of the Bureau of Advertising of the A. N. P. A., advocates the newspaper against all other methods of promoting general store publicity. He says:

"The newspaper goes into the home. It is part of the home, part of the family. Newspaper advertisements are read under the most favorable circumstances. They are read because people want to read them, and not merely because they are thrust upon them. People who read them paid money for the privilege of doing so.

"It is the force of the newspaper behind the advertisement that gives it its big punch. If there were no advertisements the newspaper would still exist, because it fills a great human want. Advertising that exists merely because it is advertising can only be given a supplemental value. The advertising is part of the newspaper because people expect it. It is there because it is news and service to the reader. Newspaper advertisements come to the people by their direct commission, and at their request.

"I find five successful stores using newspaper advertising alone, to one using a combination of mediums.

"Even stronger evidence in favor of newspapers can be had from the records of some great businesses today that started from small beginnings. If we inquire into the history of these businesses we usually find that they began to grow with the first little advertisement that was put into the daily newspapers. You will find in every city, stores whose newspaper advertising has increased from year to year as their business has grown proportionately.

Fifty-six years ago two men opened a clothing store in an adjoining city with a capital of $4,000, and now the turnover is $50,000,000 yearly.

"In June, last, the founder of this business was asked his opinion of advertising values, and turning back to his first experience as his starting point, he said:

Wanamaker Tribute

"Our little allowance of advertising money went to the newspapers then, as it goes nearly altogether to-day, because, if I ever have a monument for discovering anything, it will be for finding out that the only advertising of direct and instant benefit to both merchant and customer, is in the daily newspaper of known circulation. All others are vanity and vexation of spirit. To have learned this fact has greatly helped my enterprises, though often there has been serious discomfort in saying so publicly."

"The hand that wrote this tribute to newspaper advertising was the hand of the world's greatest merchant—John Wanamaker."

Strange Idea About Wilson

There could not be stronger evidence of the stability of this republic and the healthful vigor of its democracy than is to be found in the united support given to President Wilson in the great task laid upon him. From the time when he ended a long period of uncertainty by uttering in memorable words the judgment and the decision of the American people, his leadership has commanded the undivided and ardent allegiance of his countrymen.

Injudicious admirers are not satisfied with this, however. They are not content that the admirable declaration of the cause of democracy, and the policy of action which it introduced, should counterbalance the two-year record of inertia which preceded them. They are inclined to insist that President Wilson, misjudged by the heedless and maligned by the envious, was always moving steadily toward this goal; that the apparent indecision which bewildered public thought and confused the common judgment was really a subtle device of super-statesmanship, designed to lead the nation to make the choice which Mr. Wilson's sagacity has discerned from the beginning to be wise and necessary.

No sooner had the chorus of "He kept the country out of war" been drowned by the clamor of martial preparation, than there arose among his partisans an admiring refrain celebrating the fact that he had led the country into war. He is represented as the misunderstood, but far visioned, statesman who labored for two years to fit the nation for his part in the conflict, gradually instilling in his unresponsive countrymen a spirit of high resolve, and acting at last when he was quite persuaded that slow-moving public opinion had come abreast of his advanced position. * * *

There are no reservations in our loyal adherence to the President's leadership, and it has been our judgment that the errors and deficiencies in his past course might be left for the scrutiny of history. But we must object to the studied promotion of a theory which has no foundation in fact and which is intolerably unjust to the American people. * * *

Happily, the record is too plain to be distorted. If President Wilson, as his eulogists have persistently declared, "kept us out of war," let that achievement content them; let them not impair his present leadership by trying to demonstrate that his course was insincere and that he was re-elected under false pretenses.—The North American.

Labor Notes

Strikes in this country date back to 1740, when a group of journeymen bakers in New York City struck for higher wages.

To meet the increased cost of living, 1,000,000 female munition workers in England have asked for an increase in pay.

An electrical process is being tried in Russia for the manufacture of gold leaf, heretofore made only by hand.

Nairn (Scotland) School Board has agreed to pay a war bonus of $50 to teachers with a salary of $500 or less.

Peat covers about a seventh of the area of Ireland, and deposits are estimated to contain 40,000,000 tons of fuel.

London, (Can.) Street Railways offer to recognize the recently organized union and to grant a number of concessions was accepted.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Sunday Farming

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

As I sat at my front window last Sabbath morning and watched the men and horses laboring on the tract being laid out by T. G. Calder, and known as Cloverly Heights, the idea came to me that it would be a grand, good thing to follow the example of that patriotic pastor of the church in Lexington, Mass., who closed his church for the months of May and June so that his "flock" could spend their time in caring for their gardens and so he could enlist in the service of his country.

By this I do not mean to say that I believe it necessary to work on real estate propositions on the Sabbath, but I do say that in justice to the man who works from seven in the morning until six in the evening, six days a week, that it would be perfectly proper and fitting that he be permitted, and in fact encouraged, to spend as much of the Sabbath in his garden "doing his bit" as his conscience dictates.

He who does not have the mornings and evenings to spend raising something to eat, is entitled to more consideration than anyone else because he belongs to a vaster army than those who work from eight-thirty to five-thirty. A large number of these men either lie around the house and read the Sunday paper or go down to "the corner and talk things over" because of something better to do.

Why not enlist these men and their families in the great army of the "hoe." By so doing he would be doing his country a service that otherwise he does not have the opportunity to perform because of his long hours of labor.

I do not believe in closing the church at any time, but there are a great many people who do not attend regularly and who would be doing their country and state a vaster amount of good by raising a good supply of food for next winter than spending their Sundays at home or on the corner.

My object in writing to you at this time is to enlist your support and co-operation in a movement that is every day becoming more essential because of the lateness of the season, and it is, therefore, necessary that more people be enlisted in the garden movement. It is in the name of the laboring man who has longer hours of labor and less time to devote to a garden during the week that I suggest that he be permitted and encouraged to work his garden on Sunday.

Yours very truly,
WM. HOWARD SPEAKMAN,
1717 Revere Street.

Buddy Thanks Telegraph

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

On the morning that I first met you I knew that we were going to get close together during this three weeks' of strenuous work, and I want to assure you that I sincerely value the friendship that has developed during that time. Also please accept my real appreciation for the splendid publicity and space you have given me throughout the campaign.

The editorials you have written I value particularly because I believe it is peculiarly effective in convincing people of the vital value of this wonderful movement that I represent.

I shall be looking forward to the time when I can pay a little visit to this good town which has treated me so royally, when I can renew the friendships that I have made, not the least of which, by any means, is that of your own good self.

With kind remembrances,
Sincerely yours,
LEWIS BUDDY,
Nat. Field Scout Commissioner.

Wants Square Deal

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Will you please tell me why the men of the National Guard and regular army are not given a fairer deal?

Why are men taken from civil life and placed over these men as officers, when men in the National Guard and regular army have served from five to fifteen years. They are fully as capable—some of them.

I understand the colonels of regiments were asked to send twenty-five men to the training camps. Why should Colonel Wood of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry pick his men from the First and Second Troops of Philadelphia—his favorites? Are these things right at a time like this when men's patriotism is aroused and they get no better chance than that? Why cannot politics be forgotten at this time?

A WIFE OF A GUARDSMAN.

Hearst Singes Houston

Secretary Houston's plea for studied economy, wearing old clothes, etc., brought forth a vigorous reply from William Randolph Heart, whose letter to the editor was published in the columns of Mr. Hearst's New York Evening Journal. Mr. Hearst said, in part:

"Mr. Houston is doing his best to bring on a financial depression, and what will this country do if we have financial depression on the one hand and tremendously high taxation on the other hand?

"A man with an ounce of intelligence, an inch of foresight, can see that if the people who have money to spend stop buying at the stores, the stores will fail and go into bankrusptcy. Hundreds of employees will be discharged, the orders to the factories will be discontinued. The factories, except those which are supplying government orders, will be closed up, and thousands of their employees will be discharged.

"The depression is already felt, the stories are already encountering the effect of this dread of high taxation, and this preachment of false economy. You cannot take away from the purchasing activity of the community (1) the money that is removed by taxation and (2) the money that is hoarded through fear and have anything left to sustain the business of the country.

"As a matter of plain fact, the people who can spend should continue to spend. The business of the country should go on, as far as possible, as usual."—Editor and Publisher.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

HEARTLESS.

She—I attended cooking school before we were married.

He—What did you do there—play bridge?

PATRIOTISM IN TOYLAND.

Wooden Soldier—Come on fellows, sign up. Do your bit and don't be a slacker.

AN INDIVIDUAL.

"What's your favorite animal?"

"A goldfish; it doesn't sing or have to be put out of the house at night."

A TOUCH OF REALISM.

Mrs. Battlecry—My club has asked us to take part in the pageant of the '60's that they're giving.

Friend Husband—What do they want us to do, impersonate the Civil War?

Evening Chat

Suggestions that Pennsylvania, the champion buckwheat raising State of the Union, increase the acreage devoted to the grain that makes the flour that makes the batter, that makes the delicious cake, are about to be made by State officials who have been studying the acreage devoted to raising of foodstuffs in the Keystone Commonwealth. This State raised between four and five million bushels of buckwheat last year, more than any other State by thousands of bushels, and it has been figured out that some of the run-down or rough land could be profitably devoted to the raising of this cereal. There is money in it, too, say the officials. For years the production of buckwheat has been growing in Pennsylvania, and it is believed that in the next two years there can be such an acreage planted as would make certain the pre-eminence of the State in that line for years to come. Steps are also being taken to encourage people to raise larger quantities of beans and a suggestion that the State buy up large quantities of the standard varieties and sell them to people who will agree to plant under certain conditions has been considered. It has, however, been decided by the powers that be that buying up of beans, like the proposal for the State to buy up the seed potatoes, would be going a little too far. It is believed, especially among men interested in legislative matters, that it is only a question of a short time until the State will be making appropriations to insure supplies of seed vegetables and even seeds themselves. A steady demand for such materials for farming at prices within the reach of all has been noticed the last few years and sentiment in favor of such State enterprises, which would favor sales in small quantities, has been growing even among those who are opposed to governmental regulation as a matter of principle.

* * *

When Col. Lewis E. Beitler of Philadelphia, the new field secretary for the State Public Defense Committee, first came to Harrisburg he was a full-fledged diplomat. He had served as private secretary under Mayors Fitler and Stuart in Philadelphia, and had a reputation for handling questions and all kinds of men in a successful manner, and his acquaintance was Statewide. Governor Daniel Hartman Hastings, in looking about for a private secretary, fixed upon "Lew" Beitler, as everybody knew him, and the young Philadelphian came to Harrisburg to look after "the king's conscience" during an administration that was, to say the least, stormy. But he was just as successful in the office of the chief executive of a state as he was in the city, and he added to his friends. While in Harrisburg Mr. Beitler first resided in Third street near Delaware, and later removed to the Etter house, Pine near Second, where he and his accomplished wife were noted as entertainers, and were prominent in Harrisburg society. When Governor Hastings retired Mr. Beitler was named as deputy secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Stone. When Governor Stone appointed General Charles Miller of Franklin to be major general of the Pennsylvania National Guard, he sent Mr. Beitler to Franklin to tender him the appointment, and at that meeting General Miller requested Mr. Beitler to become a member of his staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and he accepted. That is how he became a colonel. Colonel Beitler was afterwards reappointed deputy secretary of the Commonwealth by Governors Pennypacker and Stuart, also being made a member of the military family of each governor, advancing his military rank, but he dropped out for a while under Governor Tener until the latter, feeling the need of a man of such wide experience on his staff, reappointed him an aid. In the Tener administration Colonel Beitler had charge, as administration secretary and as the motive force, of the arrangements for the holding of the reunion of the Union and Confederate soldiers of the Civil War on the battlefield of Gettysburg on the fiftieth anniversary of that great battle, and so well did he perform the duties that the received the encomiums of thousands of men who participated. His report on the holding of that reunion is considered a gem, being one of the most complete ever made. For several years Colonel Beitler has been connected with a trust company in Philadelphia, but every Harrisburger extends him "welcome to our city."

* * *

Colonel Beitler, who has established the offices of the Defense Commission in the lieutenant governor's suite, is rejoicing in the fact that he was able to secure the desk which he used when he was secretary of the Gettysburg Semicentennial Commission, the place in which he won national notice because of the manner in which things were handled. The desk was used by the colonel for three years and yesterday he dug it out of one of the departments.

* * *

The bill passed by the Legislature a few days ago to provide for the State of Pennsylvania to pay the expenses of its sons who fought in the battle of Vicksburg to attend the anniversary exercises was drawn by Colonel John B. Patrick, one of the leading veterans of the State. The bill provides for extension of recognition of services of the Pennsylvanians along as liberal lines as Gettysburg and Colonel Patrick drafted it after a study of the situation among survivors of the regiments which took part in that battle.

* * *

—Cards have been received here announcing that General George W. Goethals has entered a big engineering firm in New York, of which John C. Jay Jr., formerly of this city, is a member. Mr. Jay was connected with the Pennsylvania Steel Company for several years.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Dr. W. W. Keen, noted Philadelphia physician, was hurt in an accident near his home and is confined to his room.

—Blaine Aiken, who has been transferred to the officers reserve of the National Guard, has been active in the service for twenty years.

—Representative Fred Beyer, chairman of the House judiciary general committee, used to be an assistant city solicitor.

—Dr. J. P. Kerr, Pittsburgh councilman, who was here during the week, is spoken of for mayor of that city.

—Senator H. A. Tompkins of Cambria is a big coal operator and is enlarging some of his operations.

—E. T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia financier, says that he will quit the transit board if the disputes are not ended soon.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg can furnish men familiar with every branch of railroading to the government service?