

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

Founded 1841

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

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

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

Eastern office, Story, Brooks & Finley, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City; Western office, Story, Brooks & Finley, People's Building, Chicago, Ill.

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

By carriers, ten cents a week; by mail, \$5.00 a year in advance.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.

He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?—MICAH 6:8.

THE DAY AFTER

THE American notion of one holiday at a time is all wrong. There ought to be a "day off" before each holiday in order to properly prepare for the great occasion, another "day off" to get back to earth again, and the holiday itself sandwiched in between. As it is, the poor holiday-maker gets all tired out holding down his job and planning his celebration and the morning after he falls to hear the alarm, reaches the office or shop an hour late and is called down by the boss, who mentally, if not verbally, sets him down as an ingrate and a loafer; and the poor wretch goes shrinking to his post wondering how it is that the boss is always down early on the mornings that he is late.

These are no mere theories of ours. They are facts. We have proved every one of them beyond dispute. All who agree signify by saying "Aye." Contrary, "No." Carried unanimously.

HINT FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

A HINT for housekeepers directly in line with the conservation movement now so widespread throughout the country is contained in this week's bulletin of the Mechanics' Trust Company, of this city. It has to do with prevention of waste. Says the Bulletin:

In connection with the nationwide campaign for sensible economy there is one way in which every citizen can definitely help the government and that is by taking heed of what are ordinarily classed as waste materials. Never before have scrap articles of all kinds commanded such high prices and the housewife as well as the business man can turn many an honest penny by keeping a sharp lookout to avoid the throwing away of such things as waste paper, bottles, rubber and metal articles of all kinds. These should be carefully sorted and accumulations disposed of from time to time through the scrap material man. It is surprising how much good money can be derived from these seemingly valueless articles by the ordinary family in the course of a year.

THE NEW RUSSIAN DRIVE

MORE important even than the successful drive of General Brusiloff on the Galician front is, the failure of Prussian diplomacy to make separate peace with Russia, as is indicated by the powerful assault of the reorganized armies of the new republic upon the Teuton lines. At every point the efforts of Germany along diplomatic lines have failed. Most of all they have gone down to defeat just as they appeared to be at the point of success. This is because they have not been sincere. In every case the barb to the hook has been concealed, but concealed so crudely that the frightened fish has dashed about at the very moment it seemed about to swallow the bait.

The early successes of Brusiloff must not be received too optimistically. It is not likely that he is in position to drive home the advantage he has won. The demoralization of the Russian fighting force is of too recent date to permit of that, perhaps. But he has demonstrated at home that the German foe which thousands feared might any day start a victorious march upon Petrograd is not the invincible host it has tried to picture itself as being. Russia now knows that its army, properly equipped, can win battles. The soldiers of the republic have duplicated the successes of the Brusiloff armies of the empire a year ago. All that Brusiloff requires is the equipment and freedom of action. He has proved by the greatest and most successful drive of the whole war, against the Austrians a year ago, that he is a soldier of courage, resource and rare ability.

As was suggested in these columns when Brusiloff accepted appointment as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies in the field, he must have been well convinced in his own mind that he would be able to weld the disorganized troops into an effective body and that he had been assured of the hearty support of Petrograd, else he would not have risked the ruin of a reputation brilliantly achieved and absolutely secure so far as history is concerned.

Brusiloff must have been better acquainted with the possibilities in Russia even than those at the national capital, for no more than a few weeks back the heads of the provisional government, while pledging themselves to a continuance of the war, saw no possibility of a successful offensive before next spring.

Whatever be the ultimate result of the renewed fighting in the East, great good has been accomplished by the demonstration of force. Confidence will have been restored in Russia, Germany will be hampered by another vigorous foe, German hopes will drop to a new, low ebb and the German fighting forces will have been reduced on the west front. It is not well to become too optimistic, but the possibilities now opening up are so vast that the allies are entitled to jubilate and certainly they may be permitted the speculations in which they are now engaging.

FAIR RULES; FAIR PLAY

PRESIDENT WILSON, or whoever is responsible for the framing of the exemption regulations under the conscription act, make a good job of it. The rules leave little to be desired. The petty politicians, who have hoped in some way difficult to understand, to make capital for themselves by charging that favoritism would be exercised in the making of exemptions, should read the following paragraph of the rules and then publicly apologize:

It shall be the duty of the provost marshal general, generally or specially, to authorize and direct some person to take appeals from all decisions of local boards to the district boards having jurisdiction in all cases where certificates of discharge were granted and issued because of a claim filed for discharge under the provisions of subdivision H of section 20 of these rules and regulations.

Division H of section 20 is that dealing with exemption because of dependents, under which most of the claims for discharge are expected to be filed. In the final analysis the boards will have nothing to do with the exemptions. If any of them should report unfairly its delinquency would be discovered before it was a day old.

As to the charges of the near-reasonable "Mitch" Palmer, that only Republicans have been named to the exemption boards in this State, the following letter from Cyrus T. Fox, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Reading, gives the lie direct:

In regard to the statements of ex-Congressman Palmer, as mentioned in the enclosed clipping, I know the county politically from end to end, having been chairman of the Republican county committee for ten years, or thereabouts as long as any other man served; that the members of the conscription boards appointed for Berks county are selected from the Democratic Party is a Republican, but in a number of districts all Democrats were selected for the purpose of the Fourteenth Ward, this city (the strongest Republican district in the county) and the Democratic Party and one Republican of independent proclivities. The Democrats are the Sheriff of the County and the City Solicitor.

A FLY IN THE OINTMENT

SECRETARY DANIELS, Secretary of War Baker, Admiral Sims, Admiral Benson and everybody who had anything to do with getting the American troops to Europe safely are to be congratulated. But there is one gloomy side to the brilliant achievement. Somewhere in the Navy Department there is a man who plotted to send every one of the thousands of American troops now in France to the bottom of the ocean. That man must be found and shot. He is too dangerous to be allowed to remain at large and an example must be made of him that others may hesitate to play the same role.

Censure Daniels as we may for permitting anybody aside from himself and Admiral Benson to know the character of the sealed orders carried to sea, his frank admission of treachery in his own department is refreshing. He recognizes the gravity of the situation and apparently means to sift the mystery to the bottom. To that degree he is to be commended.

That the attack of submarines can be successfully met when the captains of the transports carrying army transports are accompanied by cruisers or destroyers has been demonstrated, and that is a highly gratifying discovery, if the word can be applied to the proof of a contention long made by men familiar with the fighting qualities of our naval units. Once we shall have routed out the spies from the Navy and War Departments, transporting troops to France can be made almost as safe as ocean voyaging in times of peace. The nation will rejoice.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?

By BRIGGS

AFTER YOU HAVE ENDURED A HOWLING TOOTH ACHE FOR SEVERAL DAYS - AND AT LAST YOU DECIDE TO HAVE THE THING OUT AND BE DONE WITH IT - AND YOU GET TO THE BUILDING THE DENTIST IS IN AND YOU GET GOLD FEET AND YOUR COURAGE BEGINS TO OOOZE OUT



BUT YOU TAKE THE ELEVATOR ANYWAY TO THE DENTIST'S OFFICE FEELING VERY LOW IN SPIRITS - AND WHEN YOU ASK THE YOUNG LADY IN CHARGE IF DR. SOMESO IS IN SHE SAYS NO HE IS OUT OF THE CITY - OH-H-H BOY! AIN'T IT A GR-R-R-RAND AND GLOR-EE-OUS FEELIN'?



Labor Notes

The French Chamber of Deputies ordered employers in the millinery and dressmaking trades to give their employees the Saturday half-holiday.

Motion picture films showing the entire process of honey-making by bees have been made by a United States Government expert.

New York City factory 1914 output was valued at \$2,200,000,000. More than 116,000 persons were employed and paid \$511,000,000.

Appeal has been made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for women to work in its terminal shops and terminals at Lorraine, Ohio, as car inspectors, crossing guards and cleaners.

The Irish National Foresters of Clonmel intend opening co-operative stores in that town for the benefit of tradesmen and workers generally.

Members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad are demanding wage increases that will approximate 25 per cent.

A German industrial bureau has been established in Brussels for the purpose of recruiting Belgian labor for German war industries and Belgian women for farm work.

Arrangements have been made by the British Ministry of Munitions which will provide a considerable number of the 500,000 men required for the army before the end of July.

Italian women of Philadelphia will be mobilized by the State Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Employment to handle the berry crops of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The biggest employment bureau in the world—that of the Women's and Children's Division of the Federal Service—is directed by the Federal Department of Labor in Washington.

Each of the six chiefs of the army "commands" throughout Germany now has a woman attached to it as directress of the division of women's service.

The treasurer's report of the American Federation of Musicians shows that the organization has in the banks of the United States \$96,113.22, and Titanic Mine gold bonds valued at \$6000. The receipts from their journal during the year were \$23,655.38.

The State Supreme Court has upheld the minimum wage law which provides that inexperienced women employes shall receive not less than \$1 a day and after six months the rate shall not be less than \$1.25 a day for nine hours.

Many trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have decided to keep up the dues of members who enlist for the protection of the country. In addition, they will pay death benefits to their families in case they die in active service.

It is estimated that since the war began down to October, 1916, 998,590 women or 30.6 per cent of the number employed in July, 1914, had been drawn into various Governmental industries and commercial activities in Great Britain, and that in October, 1916, 933,000 women had directly replaced men in industrial plants.

Liquor and Food

"It may be necessary," says the New York Times, to restrict the waste of foods in liquor, but "that situation has not yet developed." Then, the alarmist warns of a critical food shortage must be crucially false. How can the President and expert publicists and well-informed newspapers proclaim the need for minute economies in the American diet, and still maintain that there is no need to stop the diversion of more than 6,000,000 pounds of grain, sugar products and other food materials to the making of intoxicants? If such an item of waste is not worth considering, how can immediate passage of the food control bill be represented as an urgent need?

Pro-liquor logic reaches the climax, however, in the solemn suggestion that the prohibition movement "affords an easy refuge and concealment for those whose real motive is that of opposition to the war altogether." The discovery that pro-German citizens are fighting to close the breweries gives a welcome touch of humor to an undertaking which lacked that kind of interest.

Philadelphia North American.

Women Broke Through - With all the censorship precautions, a few banners have been achieved the most dangerous publication made since the war broke out. -Washington Star.

MISGUIDED ECONOMY

There is an imperative national necessity for stimulating trade right now, for inspiring individual confidence and helping to prevent the hoarding of cash.

Your humble servant, your silent partner, has just returned from a lecture trip through the great West—just returned from an experience worth while.

This talk trip loaned the advantage of certain first-hand knowledge—and the information of real value to the writer.

I am convinced that the country's call is for conservation of cash. The tremendous trade, manufacturing and banking interests of this country, the personal welfare of our people generally, demand that we cooperate—that we conserve our resources and circulate our cash.

Cash out of circulation is as valuable to humans, so far as more production is concerned, as a common potato without eyes.

This government has just pledged some billion dollars for more production, and billions more are sure to follow from the same source. All of this money is to be rushed to the

Prospects of Socialism

A Chicago orator predicts that the change of public opinion after the war will be along socialistic lines; that all shades of political opinion will be badly shattered in their readjustment and new points of view will be taken. There will no doubt be a good deal of this happening.

The great danger will be, at least for socialism, that the leaders will push their cult to a conclusion which takes little account of the social status or how far we are gone; that is, they will try to establish a situation that does not accord with the progress we have already made.

Each of the six chiefs of the army "commands" throughout Germany now has a woman attached to it as directress of the division of women's service.

The treasurer's report of the American Federation of Musicians shows that the organization has in the banks of the United States \$96,113.22, and Titanic Mine gold bonds valued at \$6000. The receipts from their journal during the year were \$23,655.38.

The State Supreme Court has upheld the minimum wage law which provides that inexperienced women employes shall receive not less than \$1 a day and after six months the rate shall not be less than \$1.25 a day for nine hours.

Many trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have decided to keep up the dues of members who enlist for the protection of the country. In addition, they will pay death benefits to their families in case they die in active service.

It is estimated that since the war began down to October, 1916, 998,590 women or 30.6 per cent of the number employed in July, 1914, had been drawn into various Governmental industries and commercial activities in Great Britain, and that in October, 1916, 933,000 women had directly replaced men in industrial plants.

Liquor and Food

"It may be necessary," says the New York Times, to restrict the waste of foods in liquor, but "that situation has not yet developed." Then, the alarmist warns of a critical food shortage must be crucially false. How can the President and expert publicists and well-informed newspapers proclaim the need for minute economies in the American diet, and still maintain that there is no need to stop the diversion of more than 6,000,000 pounds of grain, sugar products and other food materials to the making of intoxicants? If such an item of waste is not worth considering, how can immediate passage of the food control bill be represented as an urgent need?

Pro-liquor logic reaches the climax, however, in the solemn suggestion that the prohibition movement "affords an easy refuge and concealment for those whose real motive is that of opposition to the war altogether." The discovery that pro-German citizens are fighting to close the breweries gives a welcome touch of humor to an undertaking which lacked that kind of interest.

Philadelphia North American.

Women Broke Through - With all the censorship precautions, a few banners have been achieved the most dangerous publication made since the war broke out. -Washington Star.

Who's Who Among Garden Enemies

The following "Who's Who Among Garden Enemies" is prepared for the reader by the HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission of Washington which is cooperating with this paper in a nation-wide campaign for more food gardens and in a campaign to conserve the nation's food supply.

APHIS, or Plant Lice. Attacks peas, melons and so on. Use nicotine preparations or kerosene emulsion at intervals of three or four days.

ASPARAGUS BEETLE. Use arsenate of lead on summer foliage; cut and burn all vines in late summer.

ELIGHT, affecting cucumbers, potatoes and other things in various forms. Spray with Bordeaux frequently enough to keep all new growth covered. Dust with sulphur lead preparations.

CATERPILLARS. Various kinds attack cabbage, tomatoes, tobacco and so on. Use arsenate of lead, Paris green or heliothene; or pick by hand.

CUTWORMS. Fat, ground worms, brown with dark stripes, cutting through the stems of many plants, especially when just up or newly set out. Trap under pieces of shingles, or scatter about toward nightfall a mash made of one quart of wheat bran, one teaspoonful of paris green or white arsenate, one teaspoonful of cheap molasses, mixed with enough water to make a mash.

CUCUMBER BEETLE. Yellow and black striped. Use tobacco dust. Pick by hand the first bugs in early morning.

FLEA BEETLE. A small hard shelled jumping beetle, which punctures leaves of tobacco, potatoes and seedling plants; use tobacco dust or kerosene emulsion on seedling plants; Bordeaux candle lead on tomatoes and potatoes.

MEALY FLOWER. A scale-like insect with cottony covering, attacking some flowers. It seldom appears in the vegetable garden. Use kerosene emulsion; apply alcohol with a small brush.

POTATO BEETLE. Use arsenate of lead or paris green. On egg plants use lead only and pick by hand.

SQUASH BUG. Lively flat black. Use tobacco dust, or pick by hand to get rid of old bugs and eggs; use kerosene emulsion or nicotine sulphate for the young ones.

WHITE FLY. Attacks tomatoes, vine crops and some flowers. Use tobacco dust, spray with kerosene emulsion.

Evening Chat

Anyone who took a trip about the city and its environs yesterday could not help but be impressed with the new order of things brought about by the war. Instead of going to baseball games or taking rides or going on picnics there were hundreds of sturdy Harrisburgers and not a few women and children working in the gardens. All over the city where there are arid rows of potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages or other things there were some people either out looking over the plants to stop the bugs and pests or else vigorously wielding hoes to keep down the other enemies, the weeds. Working in a "war garden" is a new way to celebrate Independence Day, but it shows the trend of the times and not only preaches the lesson of thrift, but will bring its recompense by and by. The spirit of the day in Harrisburg was soberer than that of long time. It was a striking contrast to the big day in the year of the Spanish war because on July 4 of that year the city was celebrating over the naval victory of Santiago. This year those who did not work attended various services and exercises and the idea of abandoning parades and demonstrations was generally commended. One of the interesting things about the observance of the day was that the State Capitol was becoming a museum for visitors on holidays and there were numerous automobile parties that had been seen wandering out its corridors and admiring the great rotunda.

In connection with Independence Day it is interesting to note that the men of Dauphin county, then Lancaster county, had very decided ideas on independence of the colonies and resistance to military and militarism. They held a meeting in what is now West Hanover township on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting president. This meeting adopted some pretty stiff resolutions, of the kind that would have caused arrest if they had been seen by a constable and named a committee to take steps for defense. The late Dr. William H. Egle in an address in 1855 in Harrisburg, Pa., in a committee composed of Colonel Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenhaver, William Gieseler and Joseph B. Barnett and John Rogers, many of whose descendants are living in Dauphin county to-day. Not much has been heard of the meeting since then. It is interesting to note that the men of Middletown, the oldest town in what afterwards became Dauphin county, they held a meeting on June 4, 1774, and Colonel Timothy Green, an ex-Indian fighting