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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 1

"Men give me credit for some genius. All the genius I have lies in this. When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I have made is what people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought." — ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

HELP THE HOME

THE Nursery Home, which cares for from fifty to sixty children daily, is asking for contributions of second-hand clothing for boys and girls. The Home is doing a good work in Harrisburg under difficulties. It needs assistance. Read on another page of the TELEGRAPH to-day of the plan to distribute sanitary bags for collections for this institution—and then do your part.

OFFICIAL MISINFORMATION

IN the Philippines, of course, we have the inside track, and in Australia American cottons are very popular," declared W. A. Graham Clark, "textile expert," to the United States Tariff Commission, in an address before the Industrial Exposition and Export Conference at Springfield, Mass., recently. The speaker admitted that we had lost a great deal of cotton goods trade in China as a result of Japanese underselling, but closed with the comfortable assurance, "I do not think that the end of the war will find a single country of Europe, not excluding England, as well prepared for competition abroad as it was in 1913."

This administration has a remarkable lot of "experts" on its payroll. Mr. Clark's statement in regard to our sales of cotton goods to the Philippines betrays the fact that he did not have accurate information. The evidence of to-day is all to the effect that the United States is losing this trade in the Philippines, and that Japan is getting the inside track both there and in Australia. The annual report of the chief of the bureau of customs of the Philippine Islands, for the fiscal year 1916, which, with true Democratic form, makes its appearance one year late, speaking of cotton manufactures says: "While the United States continues to show the greatest amount in value of these commodities, the importations for the year 1916 declined in value as compared with 1915." And he then goes on to show the material increase in the importation of Japanese cotton goods.

This Japanese competition in the Philippines certainly had something to do with the fact that while our exports of cotton cloths to the islands in 1915 totaled nearly 107,000,000 yards, the amount for 1916 was but 73,000,000 yards, and the indications are that the figures for the present fiscal year, when available, will show no improvement. Japanese competition in cotton goods is of recent development, because it is only since the war started that Japan has been in a position to build up this industry to a point where it could give us a run for our money. Japan is fast rooting us out of the Oriental markets, and she is even burrowing into our own under the present low tariff law.

As for Mr. Clark's remark about England, his attention is called to the fact that English exportations of cotton cloths to the American market are 100 per cent. greater than they were in 1913, under protective rates; that her exports of these same goods to South and Central America have about doubled in the last two years; and that she is trained to the minute for the capture of markets when the war is over.

If the United States wishes to share in world trade after the war, we must first of all be certain of controlling our own market — not give it away to foreign competitors. Mr. Clark let something significant slip in this respect when he said: "In competing in neutral markets the United States is to a certain extent hampered by our higher scale of living, and the higher wages thereby necessitated."

Exactly! And the only way to offset that is to guarantee, by protective rates of duty, capacity operation and consequent low unit cost of production to our cotton factories, in order to even up the wage handicap. Can't any man, with even the faintest glimmer of intelligence, see the impossibility of doing this under a tariff policy which presents the American cotton goods market to Europe and Japan?

WHY WE FIGHT

SENATOR BORAH in an eloquent address before the Senate last week demanded that President Wilson outline at length why we are at war with Germany. But the President need not comply. Germany has answered the question herself, in the following news item from Copenhagen:

> The German authorities at Liege, Belgium, arrested, tried and sentenced to death within three days an influential Liege merchant named Groneret, his wife and their two daughters, aged 20 and 14 years, on the unproved charge of espionage.
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> The father and mother were both shot to death in the presence of their daughters. The latter were offered their freedom if they revealed the names of their parents' accomplices. The girls refused, the eldest stating:
>
> "If we speak we might cause fifty persons to be killed. We would rather die alone." She was immediately shot. The youngest girl then was tortured, outraged and also shot.

That is the reason why we are at war. It is also the reason why we are going to remain at war until Germany has been chastised into submission.

PROTECTION IN THE SOUTH

IT is strange circumstance that in the North we frequently find in the public schools text books which teach the doctrine of free trade, while in the South the situation is as often reversed. In one of the most pronounced of the free-trade States of the South, we find a high school history imparting information which cannot be otherwise than calculated to establish opinion in favor of a protective tariff. Speaking of industrial conditions in the United States at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, that text book says:

> The South was essentially an agricultural region depending for its income chiefly upon its exports of cotton and tobacco. . . The supplies which the South had been in the habit of importing could not now be procured except at enormous prices, and in very small quantities. . . . This condition of affairs might have been prevented if the South before the war had given itself to the development of varied industries. . . . In the North, on the other hand, conditions were very different. At the beginning of the war, a high protective tariff was established, partly to provide increased revenue and partly to encourage the rapid spread of home industries. The consequence was great industrial activity throughout the entire period of the war. As the Northern ports were all open, intercourse with foreign markets was easy, and the rise of prices was not so great anywhere as to cause considerable inconvenience. In fact, the North grew steadily in wealth during the war.

At the outbreak of the war in Europe we had, in a small way, a repetition of the experience of the South after the outbreak of the Civil War. America, for instance, had not developed a dye industry and was dependent upon Germany. Just as the blockade during the Civil War prevented the South from getting those supplies which it had not learned to produce for itself, so the United States, owing to the blockade established by Great Britain, was unable to get dyestuffs from Germany.

The principle of the protective tariff does not depend upon the assumption that we shall build up our industries as a protection against want in time of war. The protective tariff is primarily a peace measure designed to encourage the building up of home industry, with the consequent profitable employment of home labor, and the prevention of the export of money in return for the import of goods.

We have both reason and experience in support of the conclusion that for the purposes of either peace or war, a protective tariff is our soundest economic policy.

MAKE SAUERKRAUT

MAKE sauerkraut" is the advice of the Department of Agriculture in the face of the biggest cabbage crop in years.

Pennsylvania may be expected to follow this bit of advice with energy and enthusiasm. Sauerkraut ranks with lobster and turkey as a delicacy in the Keystone State. It's a humble dish, to be sure, but one that even epicures do not shun. Many a man who turns up his nose at the mention of sauerkraut sneaks down to the corner restaurant and eats two or three dishes on the sly at a single sitting. But now that sauerkraut has been given a place in the conservation program of the nation, those "uppish" folks who erstwhile pretended that they did not like kraut may indulge their appetites in the open on the ground of patriotic duty.

Beating back the German efforts to starve us out with waves of steam from pots of boiling sauerkraut is our idea of combining patriotism with pleasure.

NOT THE FIRST

THIS is not the first war the United States has waged for the freedom of the seas and proper usages in warfare. Away back in 1813 James Madison, then President, wrote:

> It is fortunate for the United States that they have it in their power to meet the enemy in this deplorable contest, as it is honorable to them that they do not join in it but under the most imperious obligation, and with the human purpose of effectuating a return to the established usages of war.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The flare-up at the meeting of the Democratic city committee meeting in Philadelphia Monday is attracting attention of Democrats all over the state and there are indications that it may inspire some of the faithful who have been ignored to fresh outbursts against the rulers of the Democratic state machine. A committee of Philadelphians will see National Committeeman A. Mitchell Palmer and his pals this week about what they intend to do.

The Philadelphia Inquirer in an extended review of the situation has this to say to-day: "The sensational outbreak at the Democratic city committee night before last, when a pent up feeling of disappointment and resentment came from members of the 'Old Guard' in vigorous language, is taken as a forecast of what will inevitably follow when the element dominating the Federal office patronage essays to name the next Democratic candidate for governor. The reappointment of a big batch of Federal officeholders by President Wilson, including Collector of Customs W. H. Berry, sounded the death knell of the aspirations of and the breaking of promises to many of the 'Old Guard' Democrats, who have been sustaining the present state leadership. Every disappointed officeholder in the state, men who sought local postmasterships, men who hoped to be named in the big Federal offices in the state or at Washington, and men who had aspirations for diplomatic and other Federal offices in the gift of the President, and who have failed in their ambitions, will be 'called to the colors' to demonstrate to Washington that the McCormick-Palmer-Morris faction has not the backing of the great rank and file of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Unless there shall be an immediate change in the policy of the Vance McCormick leadership toward the 'Old Guard' Democratic workers, following a visit of protest to Washington, 'war to the knife' will be declared in a struggle for control of the party organization in the state. Aftermath developments following the criticism by Democratic city committeemen of Federal officials for the alleged recognition of Republican politicians, yesterday included a formal statement from ex-Congressman Michael Donohoe."

—Auditor General Snyder last evening declared that as far as he was concerned he had no personal feeling in the test of the right of the Governor to reappoint men rejected by the Senate. "I would make this contest if Sproul was governor and the same situation arose. I have no personal feeling in it. I think that it is a question which should be settled by the highest courts for the benefit of the people of Pennsylvania. It is strange that it has never been passed upon by the state Supreme or the United States Supreme courts."

—Regarding the designation of the officials as "ad interim" or "recess" appointments in the petition for the mandamus this is generally regarded as an effort to prevent any reference to rejection by the Senate getting into the suits. The way the suits now stand the Auditor General is charged with failing to honor requisitions made under the law by officials appointed after the Legislature adjourned and commissioned to serve until the end of the next Senate. It is a clever way of putting it and it may embarrass the Auditor General somewhat to get before the court the fact that the Senate rejected the men. Mr. Snyder will certainly put that fact into his answer, he says.

—Even should Mr. Snyder fail to get consideration, because of the way the bill is drawn, for the fact that the Senate rejected the men, he can start quo warranto proceedings of his own to test by what right the four men who sue him hold office.

—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of the Philadelphia registration commission, appears to have stirred up the animals by some inquiries he made regarding men who have been drafted. Mr. Woodruff says he simply wanted to know about the men and that there was no politics in his request.

—S. R. Tarner, prominent in state railroad circles, is a candidate for sheriff of Allegheny county.

—Representative C. M. Palmer, of Pottsville, is developing ambitions to succeed Charles A. Snyder as senator from Schuylkill county.

—In spite of all the fuss it looks as though the Philadelphia transit matter would be worked out this year.

—Judge R. C. Stewart will be opposed for judge of Northampton by Thomas D. Danner and George R. Booth.

—Petitions for Senator E. W. Patton for city treasurer of Philadelphia were started yesterday and it is expected he will not be seriously opposed.

—Magistrate W. J. Leary, of Chester, who was forced to resign because of the riots, is well known here. He was first to go in Mayor McDowell's move to clean up Chester.

Money For War Credits

[New York World.]

Secretary McAdoo's request of Congress for an additional credit vote of $5,000,000,000 simply means that the war is going to cost this country a lot of money. It is going to cost more in preparation than had been calculated at the outset.

The $7,000,000,000 in bonds and Treasury notes already voted will not be enough with war taxes added to more than equal the war loan interest and sinking fund charges. Some $1,500,000,000 has so soon been lent to our allies, and with the current yearly excess of exports over imports as the measure, $3,000,000,000 more will have been lent by June 30 next. Account must further be made of the $640,000,000 for aeroplanes, of a larger national army more speedily mobilized, of life and casualty insurance for soldiers, which means large cost now and later saving to the nation. This and more in the way of a mighty war preparation and prosecution.

Congress is said to be "staggered" by Mr. McAdoo's estimates. Why? Great Britain at the same time announces a war cost of $34,000,000 a day, which is at the rate of $12,775,000,000 a year. This compares with the total credit of $12,000,000,000 now proposed at Washington for the time ending June 30 next, and $4,500,000,000 of this will be loans to allies and out-costs.

Why staggering to a country with over double the resources of Britain, which as yet shows no signs of staggering? The need is for the nation to throw into the war every ounce of its strength practicable and at the earliest possible moment.

A Fake Story

Obviously a fake is that story of the Yankees who failed to shoot the kaiser. Had they been Yankees they would either not have attempted it or they'd have done it.—Boston Advertiser.

—BUT HE ONLY PLAYED THE NINETEENTH HOLE -:- -:- -:- -:- By Briggs

EDITORIAL COMMENT

That school of sharks headed this way is hereby warned that shark meat has been approved by the food experts, and the high cost of living is still a problem.—New York Telegraph.

If U-boat warfare be "the last argument of kings," as the Crown Prince has said it was, then, indeed, royalty seems to have lost the debate with democracy.—New York Evening Post.

George Sylvester Viereck insists that German-Americans should not be made to fight their kindred. Of course it's different in Europe, where Alsatians must turn their guns against their kindred or face a firing squad.—New York Telegraph.

If German submarines are getting bigger they should furnish better targets for American gunners.—New York World.

Before long it may be that mothers will send their sons to the army to have them out of temptation's way.—Columbia State.

See in the papers that a prisoner at Shelbyville, Ind., sawed his way out of jail with a safety razor blade. Well, it's some comfort to know that somebody else has a blade like that.—Macon Telegraph.

What Is a Man?

What is a man? How much is he worth from a scientific standpoint?

According to one way of looking at it, a man is worth about $2.50 a day from his shoulders down and anywhere from $50,000 to $1,000,000 a year from his shoulders up.

The scientist, however, looks at the question from another angle. According to him, a man is worth $2.45 for illuminating purposes, since a man weighing 150 pounds contains 3500 cubic feet of oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen in his constitution, which at 70 cents per 1000 cubic feet equals the price above.

Furthermore, it makes no difference how sour a man may look he contains about sixty lumps of sugar, a great deal of starch, chloride of potash, magnesium, sulphur and hydrochloric acid in his system. There are fifty grains of iron in the blood of an ordinary man, enough to make one spike large enough to hold his weight.

What is a man? This is the somewhat cynical answer of one scientific man:

"Break the shells of 1,000 eggs into a huge pan or basin and you have ingredients from which to form him from his toe nails to the most delicate tissues of his brain."—Popular Science Monthly.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

If you were engaged and the girl broke it off what would you do?

Bachelor — Pension her for life!

WHERE A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND.

She—Tell me about your early struggles

He — There's not much to tell. The more I struggled the more the old man laid it on.

HOME PRODUCT.

"I wonder if she wrote her graduating exercise herself?"

"I don't know about that, but I'm sure she made that gown."

WHY BRITISH LABOR SUPPORTS THE WAR

By Prof. J. A. SEDDON, President National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, England

BEFORE the outbreak of the Great War, organized British labor was wholly pacifist. We were opposed to militarism in every shape and form. We fought the increase of armaments. We did our best to allay anything which might be likely to promote the growth of the fighting spirit among our people. We looked to see the spirit of international friendship spread till all nations were united in world peace.

We believed that the burden of war falls most heavily on the worker. The Trades Union Congress, the Parliament of British Labor, representing close on three millions of organized toilers, had not so much as a trace of a militarist party in it. This was as true of the last annual gathering of the congress before the outbreak of the war, as it was of any congress for years before. It was true of the Parliamentary committee of the congress, its executive and administrative body. I can speak on that point with some authority, for I was chairman of the Parliamentary committee. The congress was anti-war. My colleagues on the committee were antiwar. I was antiwar.

To-day British labor whole-heartedly supports the war against Germany. My same colleagues who before August, 1914, were teaching peace are now working to the utmost of their power to help in the great fight. In order to help on the war and to bring victory, our trades unions have sacrificed, for the time, many jealously-guarded rights, which we and our fathers had won only after long struggles.

Men who led the campaign for short hours of work are now themselves working long hours on war tasks. The trades unions have permitted the dilution of labor, the introduction of women and semiskilled men in what were solely skilled men's tasks. Many trades union regulations have been wiped out for the time by the trades unions themselves. The unions have passed self-denying ordinances against strikes. Disputes that once would have made fifty thousand men lay down tools in an hour are now endured until opportunity comes to put them right.

Labor has done more than approve of the war and work to help on the war. Long before conscription became law hundreds of thousands of men gave up their regular work to enlist voluntarily in the army. If you want to know the truth about the British workingman as a fighter, study the records of the British army. The Scottish regiments, that enrolled tens of thousands from the Clyde; the Lancashire regiments, largely recruited from factory hands and miners; the Durham regiments with their colliers; the regiments recruited in practically every industrial center tell the same story. These are the men and the sons of the men who fought militarism before 1914. Now they are fighting, and often enough dying, in the army, and are glad and proud to do so.

Why?

What has brought about this great change?

We have learned that Prussian militarism must be destroyed, root and branch, and the only way to destroy it is to fight it. We have realized that this war is a death grapple between systems which cannot coexist if freedom is to be something more than a name. We know what the horrors of war are. We know who is responsible for those horrors.

In my own case, my official position made it necessary for me, when war broke out, to consider all the facts of the situation, not merely from my own personal point of view, but as a representative of labor. Accordingly, I studied the state papers issued by the different governments, by Germany and Austria as well as by England, France and Russia. To me the evidence in these documents was unmistakable. Germany had first brought about the situation leading up to the war, and then had forced the war on Europe.

Using Austria as her tool, and the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince as a pretext, she had kindled the blaze of war at the moment she thought most favorable to herself. She made Austria insist on impossible terms from Serbia, and refuse any modification, knowing that this would lead to war. She got Russia to mobilize by a trick. She refused mediation.

She was ready. England, France and Russia were not. She did not believe that England would or could come to the aid of France and Russia. She thought she saw world supremacy in her grasp, and she grabbed at it.

Germany started the war. England and her allies did their best to avoid it.

That is what the state papers told me. These papers are published and are open to the world. Read them! Read what each government had to say in those fateful days, and see if you do not come to the same conclusion. Other British trades union leaders studied the matter as I had done, and thought as I did. We issued a manifesto, which was widely circulated.

Shortly afterwards I went to America, to take a message from the oilers of Britain to the workers of the United States and Canada. Here I had opportunity to learn more of events that had led up to the war. I met prominent neutrals, who had entry into some of the most influential circles in Berlin. They told me what they knew of German ambitions and preparations. I saw that there had been a deliberate conspiracy of the Kaiser's government, that had stretched over a number of years, to plunge the world in war. The idea of "Deutschland uber alles" dominated the minds of the German leaders. They were going to make Germany over all. Knowing that the main opposition to this would come from England, they had cultivated the hatred of their people against us.

This war was Germany's work, and Germany's purpose was to secure world domination. British labor was to secure world domination. British labor was opposed to war. But British labor was and is infinitely more opposed to the establishment of a system that would place the nations at the mercy of Prussian bureaucracy! Better many years of war than this. We realized that Prussianism and freedom cannot exist side by side.

The German violation of Belgian territory stirred the British workingmen, for we could not understand a nation boasting of its culture treating its solemn treaty obligations as mere scraps of waste paper. But when we knew how the people were being treated, the passion of our race was fully aroused.

When accounts came to England of outrages committed by German troops against Belgian civilians, most of us at first did not believe them. Even though the Germans were our enemies, we refused to credit them with actions so vile. We thought that possibly a few individual acts had been exaggerated and magnified. We did not propose to blame the whole of a nation for the excesses of a few of its members. We gave Germany credit for some respect for the humane conventions which she herself had accepted and promised to observe.

But before long we had to believe. We learned on proved evidence that the horrors we had at first refused to think possible were only a part—and by no means the worst—of what was going on. Many of the deeds of the Prussian army in Belgium were so terrible that they could only be whispered from man to man. We found that the reign of terror in the conquered territory—the burning of villages, the shooting of peaceful priests, schoolmasters and doctors as hostages, the outraging of young girls and married women, and the wholesale destruction of homes—was no chance excess of individuals, but the systematic and deliberate policy of the German government prepared for in advance, and carried through without justice or mercy.

I cannot describe the effect of this on British labor. We realized that Prussian militarism, with its attested cruelty, rapine and murder, must be destroyed, in every shape and form. We realized that now there could be no slackening. This aggressive militarism must be overthrown, or all our efforts would have been in vain.

The revelations acted as a flame to a torch. We were facing the issue chiefly from the point of moral values. Our people have an appreciation of right and wrong. We knew without argument that a nation fighting with weapons such as Germany employed in Belgium must be wrong.

I undertook a series of recruiting meetings on my return to England. Time after time, when I described what had happened to the people of Belgium, whole audiences were stirred as they had been stirred by nothing else. Men sprang to their feet, volunteering to enlist and go to fight. They did not even wait to go home and talk it over with their wives. They were willing someone else should tell the Missus.

It was in those days that British labor made up its mind that no sacrifice was too great, no struggle too long, no effort too mighty to settle this menace to the world. Everything that has happened since has strengthened our conviction. Prussian militarism must go or freedom must go.

I may be told that British labor is not unanimous. "What of the strikes on the Clyde and at Barrow, and of the labor struggle in South Wales?" I may be asked. These troubles were comparatively small, and were the work of a few well-known mischief-makers. Some of us would deal with with these mischief-makers in much more drastic fashion than our authorities do. I would send them to the trenches, under escort, to learn what war is.

The trades unions did not recognize the strikes, and did their best to end them. Some of the men in them did not understand what they were doing. It is not always easy for a man working closely over forge or in a mine to realize the actualities of war conditions. I went on some to the men of strike. "You have sent your sons to fight," I said. "Are you going to leave them in the trenches without cartridges or shells, to be shot down by the enemy? For that is what your striking means. Are you going to let them be put up to be potted without having a shot to send back?" "Ah!" said one man, "I didn't think of it that way!"

The trouble-makers haven't had much success. The strikes have not lasted long.

What of the conscientious objectors—the C. O.'s? What of the people in England who refuse to fight? There are not many of them, but there are a few. We trades unionists regard the conscientious objectors as national blacklegs. They accept the protection provided by the nation, and the security established by our fighting men.

The course of the war is bringing about far-reaching changes in British labor, changes the full effects of which are as yet scarcely realized. All classes have commingled in the trenches, and have perhaps learned to understand one another better. The men on the overseas force, who have come among us in their hundred thousands, have helped the British worker to realize the empire. Men born in Toronto and Melbourne have fought side by side with men born in Liverpool and Sheffield.

The progress of the war and my experiences during a visit to France helped to convince me that until international disarmament comes and the character of the German is transformed, we must guard ourselves by national service against future dangers. The so-called voluntary system cost us dearly. Witness the destruction of so many of our first expeditionary force in France, because we had not the trained men to send to their support.

I believe that the nation must create a system which will give us security for the future, and that such a system can be established without dislocating the industry of the country. We cannot risk the repetition of 1914.

The coming of America into the war has brought fresh hope and encouragement. I never had any doubt of the sympathy of vast masses of American people. I saw much of them in the early days of the war. I have heard much of them since. President Wilson's speech declaring war revealed the greatness of his conception. It thrilled England. I started reading it when beginning a railway journey. I passed several stations beyond my destination before I had finished. I had forgotten everything but the President's words. Now that America is by our side the sympathy and friendship between the workers of our two lands will be closer than ever. For our aims were one.

Terrible as this war has been, and heavy as it has cost, I am yet profoundly convinced that it is bringing us new vision, new hopes, new life. A common sorrow over our lost ones is helping to break down many old barriers. The sense of a common fellowship is uniting us.

Demand For Prisoners

Deputy Sheriff H. H. Van Deusen took a couple of young fellows down to Pontiac Tuesday to serve sentences of vagrancy. Wednesday morning he received a call from the sheriff's office asking if he could not find a few more, as they were needed for work on the road gang. The deputy had little trouble rounding up two more, and the sheriff sent up after them.—From the Holly Advertiser.

Severity of Social Life

Several of the girls gave a picnic supper at the home of Myrtle Kading Monday night. She is now able to be down stairs on the porch.—From the Whitewater Gazette.

Evening Chat

Officials of the State's draft bureau are almost in despair of being able to meet the objections being raised against the credits allowed for enlistment in the Regular Army and the National Guard. One point after another is cropping up and the people here are looking to Washington to issue some rulings which will clarify points on which objectors will take no decisions. One of the oddest complaints made came from a northern tier county whose people claimed that their young men had been going to Elmira and Binghamton and enlisting in the New York National Guard or in the Regular Army. In this county as in others in which the same situation is said to exist, it was claimed that the New York cities, where were centers of recruiting were closer than the Pennsylvania centers. It is doubtful whether any border counties will get credits for men who went to other states to enlist. Another prolific source of objections to the credits comes from enlistments in the United States Navy and Marine corps. There have been numerous enlistments from Pennsylvania in these branches and people can not understand why no specific allowance for them has been made. It is contended that if Pennsylvania would be credited with its enlistments not only in the National Guard but in the Army, Navy or marine corps that it would have a comparatively small quota to furnish and that if its sons could be checked up who have enlisted in other States it would be still less. Complaints have also been made that men in reserve corps were not counted. There have been many enlistments in officers, medical, signal, engineers, hospital and quartermaster corps of the Army and the naval and coast defense reserves which under rulings do not count in the credits. The new credits for the National Guard will be finished this week. They will show in detail the home station of each man enlisted between April 1 and July 1 and cities will lose and counties gain. This has involved search of records and reports from the commander of every unit. It is expected that there will be fine credits when calculations are made for the enlistments during July. From all accounts July was the banner month for enlistments in many branches of the service in quite a few parts of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Pennsylvania's harvests have been turned around in many sections of the State according to reports which have been sent to the State Department of Agriculture. In a number of counties the hay harvest which has for years preceded the grain cutting is now under way and the grain has been harvested. This situation is due to the unusual weather conditions. Some of the reports indicate that there is still oats to cut. The wheat harvest was later than usual and in counties in a dozen or more parts of the State the hay had been gathered before a stalk of wheat or rye was cut. In neighboring counties the wheat was cut before the hay. It presents one of the mixed up conditions ever known. Many complaints have also been received from farmers that in spite of the importance of their harvests and the unfavorable conditions they were unable to get help and some of them had to unite with neighbors to get wheat cut. Efforts are now being made to ascertain the extent of the yield, which it is feared, will be less than last year on wheat and rye. On buckwheat it is believed there will be a record not only as to acreage but in yield.

* * *

For the first time on record it looks as though the State would be able to sell its waste paper for a price to make it worth while. The plan is to let a contract this week for the waste paper, which includes envelopes and many other things received by the hundreds every day, covering six months. Because of the high prices for paper waste there have been many inquiries made.

* * *

The State Capitol is very rapidly resuming its normal shape after the adjournment of the legislative session and the committee rooms and offices of various attaches are now in use for offices of various branches of the State government. The caucus rooms are now being used for meetings and the legislative halls have visitors by the dozen, automobile parties predominating.

* * *

Major Moses Veale, who died in Philadelphia Saturday at more than four score years, will be remembered by many in Harrisburg as a prominent figure in Democratic affairs, an attendant at many state conventions and an officer under the Pattison administration. The major delivered the oration four years ago when the battleflags were taken from the State Library to the rotunda of the Capitol, one of the most inspiring events of many years in the State's official center. He was noted for activity in military and veteran circles for years.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Lee Wilkinson, of Altoona, has aspirations to be sheriff of Blair.

—Jacob Lightner, chief of the employment bureau of the State, says that many men tired of working in mills are applying to go to farms for awhile.

—Major James F. Moore, just promoted in the State Cavalry, has been commander of the Tyrone troop for years.

—L. K. Hall, of Greensboro, who tried to enlist in Greensburg, holds the record for being the oldest justice of the peace in the state. He is ninety eight.

—Captain W. T. Kline, of Greensburg, assigned to go to the War college, is commander of the company which had headed the National Guard for years.

—John T. Windrim, named on the Delaware River Bridge and Canal Commission, is a noted engineer.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg is getting back to producing its own building material?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG N . . . .

Court was held at Harrisburg within three months after the town had been formally laid out.

Michigan Accuracy

We made a mistake last week. Carl Carlson did not trade horses with Tony Snyder, but with the Mr. Snyder in Hart, who is related to the livery stable.—From the Mears News.