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

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TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14


*He who will never do anything that he is not paid for will soon reach the place where no one will pay for anything that he does.*

—CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

## THE DISPOSSESSED FIREMEN

FOR the first time in eighty-one years the Citizen Fire Company met last evening in a firehouse not its own. Henceforth the Citizen and the Friendship will share quarters, and the Mt Vernon will meet with the Hope company.

After eighty-one years in one's own house, it is not an easy thing to break up one's home, see the furniture and the household gods scattered to the four winds and to go and take up one's abode in the apartments of a friendly neighbor. Nobody not a member of one of the older fire companies of Harrisburg will fully understand just how keenly these dispossessed veterans feel the sacrifice they were called upon to make when the Capitol Park extension took their firehouses from them. Harrisburg fire companies are clannish and they have traditions and esprit de corps. But they are game losers and not one member of the dispossessed companies has protested. The firemen have stood for the safety and protection of the city ever since the formation of the first company here and they are not trying to put anything in the way of the town's development.

## LA FOLLY!

LA FOLLETTE appears not to have recovered from that fit of mental aberration he suffered in Philadelphia several years ago, which cost him whatever chance he had of being nominated for president. Either that or he is a friend of Germany and an enemy of the United States. To judge him mentally erratic is the more charitable.

To talk peace as La Follette proposes is to give aid and comfort to Germany. The senator's peace resolution is not only out of place, but borders on treason, if it is not the vaporing of a disordered mind.

La Follette's name has been misspelled and mispronounced as much as that of any man in public life. Why not give it a new twist? Why not spell it La Folly?

## APPLEBUTTER

THIS matter of food conservation sounds worse than it is. We note two bright spots, at least, in the latest sheaf of "instructions" from the learned gentlemen at Washington whose business it is to devise formulas that will satisfy our stomachs and not distress your Uncle Samuel in his efforts to make the "grub" supply go around. They have some mighty fine ideas of table economy, do these culinary experts of the national kitchen. They can do everything but tell you how to eat your cake and have it, too, and it is understood a corps of them is working out a solution of that problem.

Wisdom fairly oozes from the pores of these eminent domestic scientists. Take applebutter, for example. All the "windfalls" and the "culls" of the orchards shall be turned into applebutter is the decree that has gone out from headquarters. Thus the apples will be saved and the food supply of the nation increased. It's a fine thought, albeit a trifle tough for the hogs that used to fatten on the culls.

"Be patriotic and eat more applebutter than usual," advises the bulletin. This is the grandest little way of being patriotic we know. Doing one's "bit" with a piece of applebutter bread in one hand and a coffee cup in the other beats dining without meat or wheat, in our estimation, and we hasten to obey.

Mother, bring in a pint of applebutter, some fresh-churned butter, a loaf of homemade bread and the coffee pot. Then go away off and watch us help Hoover lick the Germans.

## A PROPER RULING

THE public will agree with the ruling of the War Department requiring Quakers and others having religious scruples against war to serve their country under the draft act. There are plenty of places for noncombatants in the military service. "Conscientious objectors" are not going to be nearly so numerous as a result.

## PEACE PROPOSALS

THE whole world will receive with joy news that Pope Benedict has proposed terms of peace to all the belligerent nations, but even the most optimistic will not hope for too much at the present time.

The best that can be said of the proposals are that they come from a source friendly to the allies. This the vatican has taken pains to impress upon the world in the past week or two. It may be read into every item of news that has come out of Rome in the past fortnight. First came word that the Pope favored the return of Alsace to the French. This announcement was made through the papal secretary of state. Then came the rumor that the Pope was displeased with his secretary as a result of this publication and that he meant to replace him. Quickly followed the emphatic denial of this by the Pope himself and his expression of entire confidence in the official under fire.

In all this may be seen clever diplomacy—the Pope letting the allies know that his heart is with their cause, and that his move for peace is in the interests of world democracy, at the same time maintaining a position that on the surface must be regarded as strictly neutral and against which Germany can lodge no objections that the world would recognize as valid. The whole business has been handled with discretion characteristic of the diplomacy of Rome and the developments of the week lead up skilfully to the proposals of peace that startled the world to-day.

The effect cannot be other than beneficial to the cause of the allies, no matter what the immediate outcome may be. The allies have no reason to conceal their aims. A plain statement by the governments of all the allied nations would do no more than clear the air and emphasize the honesty of their purposes. Such a presentment of facts and policies would immensely strengthen the cause of the entente and of America.

On the other hand, Germany will be placed in the position of being forced either to definitely set forth her terms of peace, or stand convicted of being bent upon laying the whole world tribute to Prussian arms. It must be remembered, also, that the great Catholic party of Germany is inclined to peace and the democratization of the German government and the turmoil stirred up by the centerists in the Reichstag recently, which was quieted only after herculean efforts on the part of the junkers, no doubt will break out afresh if the Kaiser and those who are in his confidence do not conduct themselves with the utmost appearance of sincerity in the negotiations about to be started.

Then, too, there is Austria, hungering for peace, whose diplomats may be suspected of being in pretty close touch with the vatican, and Bulgaria, whose ruler to-day openly admits his people are desirous of ending the war as soon as possible.

Against these are innumerable intricacies of European diplomacy that do not appear on the surface, and which will militate against an early settlement of the war. But, to repeat, the coming of peace will be hastened, beyond all doubt, by the Pope's intervention, no matter what the immediate result may be. For that much we may be thankful.

## HYMNS FOR SOLDIERS

HYMNBOOKS for the soldiers is the latest plea, and it has sound common sense behind it. Nothing steadies a man away from home as do the good old songs he learned to love in his childhood. Nothing so stiffens the backbone of a down-hearted, discouraged homesick soldier as a familiar song or a ringing chorus.

But there are hymnbooks and hymnbooks. Those back of the movement to send a supply to the soldiers should choose the old standbys; the dear, sweet, enduring old hymns, such as "Lead, Kindly Light," "Rock of Ages," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and the like. In recent years hymn and gospel song writing has reached the point of competition with the versatile gentlemen of the ragtime shops, who turn out compositions at so much the dozen. The words are bad and the music is worse. If we are going to send our boys ragtime, let's give 'em the genuine vaudeville stage kind, not the variety that masquerades between the covers of some of the new collections of so-called sacred songs.

## Politics in Pennsylvania

**By the Ex-Committeeman**

Pennsylvania's two big cities are just now holding state-wide political attention because of their local contests and the effect they will have upon the State campaign next year. Efforts have been under way for some time in Philadelphia to harmonize the factions with a fair prospect of success, but it looks like a fight in Pittsburgh.

In Philadelphia yesterday Mayor Smith declared for Councilman Robert Smith for city treasurer notwithstanding the circulation of papers for Senator E. W. Patton. Councilman Smith is a Vare man. The other big places will likely be agreed upon. The Democrats, by the way, are still up in the air over their slate.

In Pittsburgh entrance of Public Service Commissioner William A. Magee into the mayoralty contest, will mean an interesting battle. The commissioner is expected to resign some time to-day and announce his candidacy. This makes the field Magee, Dr. J. P. Kerr, who was thought to be the original Magee choice; E. V. Babcock, backed by the Armstrong administration, and Col. O. K. Taylor.

—The lawyers nonpartisan committee in Philadelphia is moving to get men not learned in the law to retire as candidates for common pleas bench. The Socialists are said to have candidates not lawyers and they are being urged to retire. Should this happen Judges Vregy and Audenrief would have practically no oposition and they are certain to be elected anyway.

—Archibald Johnson, Bethlehem Steel vice-president, is being boomed as the first mayor of Greater Bethlehem.

—Auditor General Snyder's selection of Fred T. McDonald, county chirman of Chester county and journal clerk of the last House, to be assistant deputy auditor general, created considerable comment as McDonald is a staunch partisan of Senator T. L. Eyre. The auditor general has not yet named his first deputy.

—Myer Kabatchnick, prominent Scranton attorney, is out as a candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney, making a three cornered fight with District Attorney G. W. Maxey and James Watkins. The Lackawanna Democratic bosses have slated this ticket: Sheriff, James J. Rea, Dunmore, District Attorney, A. G. Rutherford, Green Ridge; Prothonotary, John T. Loftus, Carbondale; Treasurer, Joseph Jennings, Moosic; Register of Wills, Stephen Cipser, Olyphant; Recorder of Deeds, Joseph Conrad; Clerk of Courts, John E. Regan, Scranton.

—The Philadelphia Press to-day has a funnny story about Senator Vare getting hooked. The senator went in bathing at Atlantic City and a fish line caught him.

—Frank W. Smith, one of the best known postal inspectors who was to have gone to France to take charge of soldiers' mail, but was refused permission by the postmaster general for some unannounced reason, has resigned.

—Frank J. Gorman, Philadelphia Democratic leader, is on duty at League Island navy yard as censor.

—The question of whether a school board or the County Commissioners have the authority to appoint a tax receiver was submitted to Judge Koch at Pottsville.

Edward Mallick, who was named as tax receiver by the Schuylkill County Commissioners, to collect Shenandoah school funds, asked the Court for a mandamus to compel the Shenandoah School Board to recognize him. That body has named John Cudd as tax receiver. Cudd is a member of the board, and Mallick contends the law prohibits him from holding any public office within the gift of the board.

—Copies of the answer filed by Auditor General Charles A. Snyder to the mandamus proceeding brought against him by the four officials reappointed by the Governor after having been rejected by the Senate and the motion of the auditor general's council to quash the writ issued will be given to Attorney General Brown as soon as he returns to the city and it is probable that steps will be taken within a week to fix a date for the argument. Judge C. V. Henry, of Lebanon, to whom the petition was presented recently, will probably have a conference with the attorneys to decide upon a plan.

—Mr. Snyder said to-day that the position he had assumed was the result of careful study and that he was convinced that the officials' right to take an appeal from his settlement was the proper way to go about the matter not to have a mandamus issued. For the present the motion to quash will take precedence in importance over the mandamus.

—State Treasurer Kephart's answer is merely a formal affair as he was named in the proceeding as a matter of form, according to the attorney general.

—Representative Edgar R. Smith, of Bedford, the youngest member of the East House, has bought for $15,000 the Bedford Inquirer from Lieutenant J. S. Ridenour, who will go with the State militia. This is taken to mean that Mr. Smith has senatorial aspirations.

—The Philadelphia Record gives this new sidelight on the disturbed condition of the Quaker City Democracy: "While not pleased with the precipitate action of the nonpartisan committee in coming out for Ira D. Graham for Receiver of Taxes, and William M. Glasgow for District Attorney, it was intimated yesterday that the Democrats might indorse Glosgow's candidacy, if it were certain that he would accept the nomination and run in opposition to Samuel P. Rotan, the present incumbent, but Mr. Glasgow is said to have declared that he would not stand for the nomination."

### What Virginia's Vote Means

The victory of Westmoreland Davis in Virginia has put the wets in a broad smile and has doubtless caused much chagrin, if not alarm, in dry circles. But while the liquor forces doubtless gave him a "boost" with a right good will, the result of the Virginia Democratic primary can scarcely be translated into a verdict for reaction. Mr. Davis did not make his canvass on a wet platform and he is distinctly pledged to uphold existing legislation.—The Baltimore Sun.

## AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'? -:- -:- -:- -:- By Briggs

### Light That Should Shine

If the mayor of Lowden, Iowa, where several prominent citizens have been arrested on a charge of treason, measures up to the record of the dispatches, his talents have been wasted. The mayor, whose name is Hoeltje, is said to have issued a proclamation warning the American people "not to say anything to irritate and provoke our German-Americans."

A mayor with such point of view toward the war deserves a larger and more conspicuous stage. He ought to be in the United States Senate helping Reed and Gore burke the food control bill. He should be presenting petitions opposing the selective draft and seconding the Hardwick resolution prohibiting the sending of drafted troops to France without their consent. He ought to be making speeches on the floor of the Senate for a Potsdam peace and supporting the Prussian maneuvers of La Follette, Gronna and Sherman.

His is a light that should no longer be hidden under a bushel.—The New York World.

### The Race of Heroes

More than a year ago a young man from Kansas City died fighting in France. He hadn't waited to be drafted. He hadn't even waited for the United States to enter the war. He fought splendidly, bore many wounds and fell only after a game fight.

That was the story sent months after his death to his parents here. But the colonel who wrote it did not know that the young lieutenant was of a race of heroes, that seven of his ancestors fought with Bruce on Flodden Field.

The advance guard of Americans who have been fighting in constantly increasing numbers since the war began have been a big factor in winning the ground on which our army will stand. They have proved their heroism and vindicated their Americanism. That kind never came from a line of slackers.—The Kansas City Star.

### Belgian Prince Murders

It is fair to the German navy to say that not all the U-boat comanders are such vile wretches as the one who murdered the crew of Belgian Prince. Some of them, indeed, have shown both humanity and courtesy. But if any of those who have perpetrated foul crimes have been punished for it by their superiors, the fact has never been made known. Those Germans who realize that world-wide hostility to their country is mainly due to German atrocities have on opportunity to demand of their government an explanation of the affair of the Belgian Prince.—The Springfield Republican.

### Another German Blunder

German Zeppelins over London brought hundreds of thousands of recruits to the British army. The mistake is now repeated by German submarines, which have sunk the tobacco consignments for Pershing's army.—The New York Evening Post.

### No Need of a Home

An Atchison woman explains that she and her husband concluded not to buy the house they were considering last spring because they have bought a car and don't need a home now.—The Atchison Globe.

### Following the Fashion

What has become of the old-fashioned adventuress who could block traffic on a wet street by lifting her skirt to her ankles?—The Galveston News.

### Kansas Deteriorating

Kansas isn't what it was. For the first time in the history of the state it has been deemed necessary to send Kansas men to a college of oratory.—The Topeka Capital.

### Chance to Use a Wrench

What Germany needs is an open-plumbing form of government.—The Chicago News.

### Momentous Question

Will the Colonel ever recognize Major General Taft as superior officer?—The Rochester Herald.

## MAN WHO LET RUSSIA OUT OF CAGE

FROM the time that Rurik is said to have ruled Russia, the country had little history for nearly eight hundred years. One reason was because it was overrun for two centuries by barbarians from Asia, called Tartars. Another was because, although it had become strong, it was like a lion shut up in a cage. He may be powerful, but he cannot show his power until he gets out. In this case, the "cage" was the different people that kept the country from the rest of the world, writes Eva March Tappan in her "Old World Hero Stores." The Tartars shut it from the Black and Caspian seas, the Lithuanians lay between it and Germany, and the Swedes and others held the land about the Baltic Sea. Archangel was Russia's only seaport, and the harbor of that was frozen many months of the year.

The man who let Russia out of the cage was a wild, rough, young fellow of seventeen, named Peter, afterwards called Peter the Great. When he was a small boy, he came across an old half-rotten boat. "I can remember when your great-uncle used to sail that," said an old peasant. "He could sail against the wind." No one could show the boy how this was done, but he searched till he at last found a teacher. He learned to sail the boat and so began his navy. He picked up boys in the streets and grooms from the stables for a company of soldiers; and this was the beginning of his army.

When this kingdom without a seaport fell into his hands, he set to work, first, to build a navy, and he sent young men to Holland and England and Italy to learn about naval affairs. "Return when you have become good sailors, and not before," he commanded them. After a while, he himself set out for a tour of Europe, and never was there such a traveler with such wide-open eyes. He wanted to see everything and to learn everything. "I want to know how these people live," he said, on one occasion, stopping his carriage before a house. He sent the owner out of doors and then examined it at his leisure. Another time he waded in water knee-deep across a meadow to visit a mill that struck him as worth seeing. He learned how to * * * make ropes and sails and fireworks. He studied architecture with one man, natural history with another, and even took drawing lessons and was taught how to engrave.

He sent home great blocks of marble for the use of artists—when there should be any; he sent arms and tools, and a stuffed crocodile for the beginning of a museum. He sent also sailors * * * gunsmiths and naval officers.

This remarkable sovereign was not satisfied to see things done and to hire men to do them; he wanted to do them himself. The next we hear of him, he was wearing a red waistcoat with large buttons, a short jacket, and wide breeches, like those of the Dutch workmen, and was working in a shipyard, at Zaandam. He called himself Peterbas, or Master Peter; and if he was addressed by any other title he pretended not to understand. At shipbuilding, he worked four months, not simply watching other men, but using his own hammer and adze. A little later he went to England. William III gave him a cordial welcome, and quite won his heart by getting up a sham naval battle for him.

This energetic young Tsar never learned to behave himself properly. If he felt too warm at dinner, he sprang up and threw off his coat. He met a lady of the court one day and shouted "Halt!" at the top of his voice. Her watch hung at her waist. He caught it up, looked to see the time, and passed on. A handsome house was loaned him while he stayed in England; but after his departure, the government had to pay the owner a large sum, for this strange visitor had carelessly torn the hangings down, ruined valuable pictures, and even broken out doors and windows. It is said that, before he left England, he presented to the English king a magnificent uncut diamond, wrapped in a bit if dirty paper. He went to make a call on the German emperor, and kept putting his hat upon his head and pulling it off again throughout his visit. The instant he escaped from the palace, he leaped into a boat on a pond in the park and rowed about with all his might, as if he could not have borne the royal interview another minute.

When Peter returned to Russia, he built schools and factories, made roads and improved the laws; he established a printing press * * * and built mills for making paper and linen. He had learned that his army was not equal to the troops of western Europe; so he set to work to improve it. He made his men give up their cumbrous long-skirted robes and dressed them in a more soldierly fashion. Then he armed and drilled them as the troops of the west were armed and drilled. He still longed for a port on the Baltic, but another king, quite as energetic as he, held the land. This was Charles XII of Sweden. He was only 18, but he was already a remarkable military commander. Denmark, Poland and Russia united against him, and he beat them all. When news of the defeat was brought to Peter, he said, "I expected the Swedes to beat us, but they will soon teach us how to beat them." He set to work to drill, to make cannon, even melting up the bells of the churches when other metal gave out, and to prepare for a severe battle and victory. He was also building, on a swampy island at the mouth of the Neva river, his capital, St. Petersburg, which was destined to be one of the most brilliant cities of Europe.

### Proved By Statistics

An old man went into a life insurance office in Hartford, Conn., and requested to be insured. The company asked his age. His reply was "ninety-four."

"Why, my good man, we cannot insure you," said the company.

"Why not?" he asked.

"Because you are 94."

"What of that?" cried the old man. "Look at the statistics and they will tell you that fewer men die after 94 than before it."—Chicago Herald.

### He Wanted Courtesy

"Which would you rather vote for, an old-fashioned politician or an up-to-date reformer?"

"I believe I would prefer the old-fashioned politician."

"But he's apt to be crooked."

"I don't care. He has a courteous way of soliciting my vote that tickles my vanity, while these reformers who think they are battling for a religious cause don't stand on ceremony and rudely demand my vote."—Chicago Herald.

### Don't Apologize

A clergyman who preached a strong sermon against gambling and betting at a church near Newmarket was surprised at a subsequent luncheon to find himself opposite to a well-known bookmaker, who had sat in a front pew. The clergyman thought it necessary to explain that he meant "nothing personal" by his remarks from the pulpit. The bookmaker smiled pleasantly. "Oh, don't apologize," he said. "It would be a mighty poor sermon that didn't hit me somewhere." — Chicago Daily News.

### What Father Crotty Said

After Casement had exhausted his arts in trying to persuade the men to desert their flag, and when a number of them had been shaken in their allegiance, Father Crotty, whom I look upon as one of the heroes of the war, was asked by his German mentors if he would speak a word of authority to the waverers that day at mass. "Faith, and I will!" said he. It must have been a dramatic scene—the Irish soldiers gathered together in their rough, camp chapel, the priest near the altar, the German officer in uniform waiting, like Mephistopheles, for the words to fall from the priest's lips that were to betray these men into his power. The time came for the good priest to speak to his children.

"Men of Galway, Clare and Connaught," he said, "the German Emperor wants you to go and fight on his side, and some people have been telling you that it is a proper thing for you to do. And I have been asked to tell you the same. But I have been sent to you by his Holiness the Pope, not to talk politics to you or to mislead you, or to be the procurer of any King or Kaiser on earth, but to tell you in the name of God and of the Holy Church what is good and right for men to do. As the priest of God I tell you it is your duty as good Catholics to keep the oath you have taken to be loyal to your king. And that's all I have to say to you this day. May the grace of God rest upon you and help you!"—F. Sefton Delmar in The Times of London.

### Labor Notes

Dublin, Ireland, laundry workers demand a war bonus.

Battle Creek Typographical Union has raised wages of its newspaper members. Floormen are advanced $2 a week and machinemen $1 a week.

Aeroplane manufacturers all over the country are now employing women since they have been found to excel in making wings and wing surfaces.

British women or girl typists or telephonists with the army who commit any offense will be tried by the ordinary courts, and not by court-martial.

By the general vote of the membership of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of Canada, A. R. McNamel, of Montreal, has been selected their general organizer.

Linoleum workers of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, have received another advance in wages, making a total advance of 50 per cent. since the outbreak of the war.

A new process for the distillation of peat has been patented in Great Britain, which produces coke, fuel, oil, toluol, ammonia, pariffin and acetone of high grade.

To deal with the British Imperial Army's post bag there are eighty-five officers and 4,000 N. C. O.'s and men, and in London 140 discharged soldiers and 700 temporary sorters.

Fifty thousand employes of the nglish bleaching and dyeing trades in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire have been granted a bonus of from $1.75 to $3.75 a week.

The world's tin-smelting capacity is placed at 137,000 tons. Asia is credited with 28,000 tons, Germany with 11,200 tons, the United States with 11,200 tons and Australia with 3,400 tons.

Owing to the increased demand for experienced inspectors, the United State Arsenal at Springfield, Mass., is considering the advisability of employing women to inspect arms made there.

## OUR DAILY LAUGH

A KICK.

Mr. Bird—You never have anything but cold worms for dinner. Why don't you have some nice hot fire flies?

LOVE'S ORDEAL.

"Dear, do you love me yet?"

"Yes, Henri, I love you; but your grammar is simply rotten."

NOTHING DOING.

Miss Bug—No Henry Snail, I cannot marry you. Your house is not large enough for two!

## Evening Chat

The curb markets which Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McClain has been bringing to the attention of people in Philadelphia are an institution known throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, the land of plenty and the garden of the nation, for over a century. Lancaster, naturally, has the best of such markets and the produce displayed in its markets and along its streets is something which is worth seeing. Reading, Lebanon, York, Allentown and other central and eastern cities of the Keystone State have them. Harrisburg has gathered its farmer merchants into markets, but the vicinity of Verbeke street market offers a fine example of what curb markets mean at a time when there is an overflow.

* * *

Attaches of the Department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth have begun preparations to certify the 169 nominating petitions filed for judicial and congressional candidates to the counties where nominations will be made on September 19. The certification will be made about September 1. Before any certificates can be made up the names of the candidates will have to be checked up on the records with the names on the petitions filed and other information for the ballots will be taken off. The petitions were all examined as to affidavits and number of signers before being accepted. As most of the petitions filed contained from 400 to 800 names instead of only the 200 required and some candidates filed supplemental papers bearing thousands of names it is estimated that over 100,000 names were entered in support of candidates.

* * *

Plans are being considered at the State Agricultural Department to have the acreage for growing of wheat and other cereals increased in counties where conditions are favorable by furnishing advice in regard to soils, weather, labor and other conditions. There are a number of counties and sections of counties in the State where it is believed as a result of some inquiries made that it would not be advisable to devote many more acres to wheat but to use the land for other grounds while it will also be pointed out that other counties can devote considerable acreage to grain. There will also be suggestions made as to parts of the State where land can be cleared by use of goats and where grazing areas can be enlarged.

* * *

Just at present it is interesting to note that the Harrisburg plan of borrowing money at low rate and maintaining the right to cancel bonds as money accumulates has given the city as fine a reputation for financing as it gave for improvements. When County Controller Henry W. Gough, then in charge of the city finances, outlined his plan there were some doubters. The steady, calendar regular redemption of bonds has not attracted as much attention at home as the development of public works, parks, riverside improvement, fire apparatus motorization and other things, but it has been something to be proud of and the city will be in good shape to finance the sewage disposal plant which the State authorities have required that it establish before long. In all likelihood this plant will be located on one of the islands down the Susquehanna and Steelton and the West Shore boroughs will ultimately join in it. The State authorities, having in mind that Harrisburg has the State Capitol and that the park about it is to be made a proper setting for the great building, are anxious to have John Harris' city be as up to date in its sanitation works as it is in other things that give a municipality rating for progressiveness.

* * *

Announcement of the commission to have charge of purchase of the plot for the Camp Curtin memorial and with preparing it for the erection of a monument at some future time has attracted much attention all over the State and there are many inquiries being made by men who served in regiments sent out from the camp or members of their families. There will be considerable interest outside of Pennsylvania in the dedication of this memorial plot.

* * *

Development of the huge government airplane and equipment depot on part of the site of Camp Meade of Spanish War days has caused many people to revisit that interesting locality. The extent of this proposed plant is not realize by many residents of this city and indeed folks at Highspire and Middletown do not know it. It will bring many skilled men and their families here and afford employment to folks about here who are not called to the army. Such things as airplane flights around the Capitol will be one of our daily diversions to watch.

* * *

More birds are to be seen about Harrisburg this summer than for a long time. It probably means more bugs, too, but the fact remains that there are more birds to be seen in the parks and about the gardens than for a long time. There are no end of sparrows, plenty of robins and numerous blackbirds, but quail have been heard calling at Reservoir Park and Paxtang; red-headed woodpeckers have been busy, orioles, flickers, bluebirds and meadow larks are more numerous than usual.

## WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—R. L. O'Donnell, the Pennsylvania railroad general superintendent, is home from France where he went last month to look into the railroad situation.

—Senator Frank P. Croft gave a dinner at Fort Washington to boom improvement of highways in the vicinity of Valley Forge.

—Col. E. M. Young, of the Governor's staff, took a leading part in securing the new market site for Allentown.

—Grant E. Delph, of Pottsville, has been chosen as the first registrar of Kutztown State Normal School.

—B. Gordon Brimley, prominent Philadelphia lawyer, is serving as a member of a draft board.

## DO YOU KNOW

**—That Harrisburg has doubled the number of motor vehicles owned here in three years?**

**HISTORIC HARRISBURG**

Troops camped along the River Front on the way to the suppression of the Whisky Instruction.

### A Fine Trip

Bayley entered the employment agency office hurriedly, barely pausing to wipe the perspiration from his brow.

"Have you a cook who will go to the country?" he questioned anxiously.

The manager turned and opened a door, leading into the adjoining room and called out:

"Is there anybody here would like to spend a day in the country?"—Chicago Daily News.