

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs I do not pray;

Keep me from stain of sin, just for to-day;

Let me no wrong or idle word unthinking say;

Set thou a seal upon my lips just for to-day.

—CANNON WILBERFORCE.

BOYS ON THE JOB

NOTHING has been more impressive regarding the possibilities of boy labor in this country than official reports of the garden and fruit farms during the last few days. Right here in Harrisburg over seven thousand dollars worth of food has been raised on vacant lots through the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, exclusive of the thousands of bushels of potatoes and other vegetables which have been produced by school children and individuals throughout the city.

So important is this development of labor among those who are not old enough to go to the defense of the country at the front that the national government, through properly organized agencies, is now mobilizing the boys between the ages of 18 and 21. Many younger boys are also aiding in this conservation movement. Thousands of bushels of fruits would have been absolutely lost this year had it not been for the boys organized in camps by those competent to get the best results from their labor.

It is for this reason that the Y. M. C. A. in Harrisburg is being placed upon a good working basis to the end that the boys and young men of this community may be given opportunity to make the best use of their energies in this time of national crisis. Without much flare of trumpets the directors of the big institution at Second and Locust streets are quietly going ahead with the working out of a budget that will insure increased equipment and facilities for the development of the boys of Harrisburg.

If you are at all interested in this work, the Telegraph suggests that you get into touch with the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and do your bit in this direction.

Just when enlarged equipment and up-to-date facilities are most needed the railroads of the United States are cramped as a result of a prolonged policy of governmental regulation. But just the same, the Atterburys and the Lovetts and the other big railroad men are giving Uncle Sam the benefit of their long experience in solving the tremendous transportation problems which now confront the nation. "Our railroads and their employees now have an opportunity to show what they can do for their country in a great emergency," is the way one of the railroad heads stated the case.

OUR OWN CIVIC CENTER

WHEN a civic center is practically presented, to a city as is now being done by the State in the case of Harrisburg it would seem that all in official position would gladly co-operate in working out the details of such a movement insofar as they relate to the city itself.

Just naturally, the city is going to erect upon the streets fronting Capitol Park plaza the important buildings which will from time to time be constructed for public purposes. Already we have the Technical High School, the Y. W. C. A., the Federal building and the cathedral of the Scottish Rite bodies on streets abutting on the Capitol grounds. Should any argument be necessary to convince the school directors who now have the question under consideration as to the availability of the proposed site on North street for the new high school building? No more attractive park can be imagined than the stretch which will be created east of the Capitol. It would con-

stitute of itself a campus without price for the students who attend the Technical High School and those who should be permitted to attend the High School on North street.

To place the new educational institution at Front and Boas streets would be a lamentable mistake for more reasons than one. Primarily, it is on the edge of the city and inconvenient for many who in the nature of the case would be required to attend the Girls' High School. The North street site would be easily accessible for the Allison Hill district as well as the other sections of the city through street railway connections.

May we not hope that the gentlemen of the School Board will give this matter most serious consideration before reaching any conclusion? The first cost is not the most important item in this situation.

Athletics in our schools and all educational institutions will hereafter take the form in part, at least, of military training. Most of our boys would be the better for it.

OUR VISITORS

HARRISBURG welcomes to-day delegates to the annual convention of the Third-Class City League. Harrisburg always welcomes representatives of good government, whoever they may be, but it feels that those who come to-day are very near to it, indeed. They have for their purpose the betterment of conditions in all the third-class cities of the State, of which this is one.

The league has done much good work since its inception. Many laws of great benefit to the people have been written on the statute books of the Commonwealth as a result of its efforts. But there is much yet to do.

Harrisburg has fared as fortunately, perhaps, as any city in Pennsylvania under the laws as they have been laid down. But the results are not satisfactory. That being true, either the league must advocate a change of laws or it should show us how the laws as they exist may be administered more to the advantage of the people.

It is in the hope that something along this line may be accomplished at this meeting that the people of this city will watch the proceedings with interest. Harrisburg is keen to improve itself. It has always believed in expert advice. The league delegates are the experts in this case. We hope they will stay long and come again. The hospitality of the city is theirs. The word welcome is written large on the doormat and the city fathers have seen to it that the fatted calf has been ceremoniously slaughtered and made ready for the feast.

DOWN WITH THE BEAST

If nothing else had been accomplished by the Pope's communication, it has at least centered the thought of all nations on the issues of the war, bringing out, as some one has suggested, "in clearest light the impossibility of any well-being for the world, until a repetition of the attempt for autocratic domination of all nationalities by one central power has been made impossible. And the conviction has become more certain than ever, that this can be accomplished only by completely crushing the power which, in the era of the world's highest civilization, has marshaled a mighty military force for the waging of uncivilized and brutal warfare to bring the whole world under its yoke."

Whether the war ends to-morrow or next year, one thing is certain—the world will never be the same until Prussianism shall have perished forever.

"RESTITUTION"

D. R. HENRY VANDYKE, former minister to the Netherlands, is one of those who believes we should dwell especially upon "restitution" in all discussion of peace terms with Germany. He is entirely willing that "annexation" and "indemnities" should be dropped, but "restitution" strikes him as about the most appropriate word to cover the ground when we reach a settlement. Another writer on the same subject says:

That means, return of all that has been stolen and destroyed, and put the condition for damages to money and property can do it, where it was before. Restitution and destruction began the pillage that offered in return for what has been lost, injured or destroyed: indemnification, reparations, amends. Restitution in the broadest sense is not just justice demands of Germany, not in any spirit of hate or vindictiveness, which is, however, well justified, but in calm, impartial judgment of the right and the wrong of the matter. "Restitution" is the proper word.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

State Senator William Wallace Smith, from the Eighth district, comprising northeastern wards of Philadelphia, died yesterday afternoon at the Jefferson Hospital, following two operations for a chronic throat affection.

He had been at the hospital nearly three weeks before his death. Mr. Smith had remained at his bedside almost constantly.

The Senator was the son of William Wallace Smith, former Mayor of Philadelphia. He was born in Philadelphia, April 6, 1871, was educated in the public schools of the city and attended the University of Pennsylvania in 1887, when he entered the employ of J. B. Shannon & Sons, hardware merchants. From 1889 to 1893 he was with the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, where he was a professional baseball umpire with the National League clubs in 1893 and was elected twice to the legislature.

It was in 1901 that he became associated with his father-in-law, Thomas Johnson, in the business of printing specialties for the textile trade, to the management of which he succeeded in 1905. He was president of the Lynwood Manufacturing Company and enlisted in Company First Regiment, N. Y. P., in June, 1888, and served as private until October, 1889, when he was elected second lieutenant of Company C, Third Regiment, N. Y. P., and in February, 1890, was elected captain of Company G, Third Regiment Infantry, from which he resigned in September, 1892. He was a member of all Masonic bodies and other patriotic, fraternal and trade organizations and political clubs to the number of forty-seven. He served one term on the Philadelphia School Board, Twenty-eighth district, and for twenty-one years as superintendent of the Philadelphia Public Schools. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth and Forty-third ward Republican executive committees. He was elected to the State Senate in November, 1914.

Ex-Judge John W. Bittenger, 82 years old, of York, died at his home last evening, after a three weeks' sickness of chronic nephritis. He served on the York county bench twenty-one years, having been appointed to the office in 1880 by Governor Beaver, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Gibson. He was elected twice to the office by the Democratic party.

Charles E. Pass, who will be nominated for prothonotary on the Republican ticket, without opposition, is nevertheless making a systematic canvass of the county. He was elected to the office by the largest vote ever given a candidate for that office in Dauphin county.

Joseph H. Haines, who is a candidate for the office of prothonotary on the Republican ticket, is blind on the right eye. Reports from Lebanon county are that conditions there are bright for the success of the whole Republican ticket by large majorities the coming November.

Thomas Hughes and John Hays have retired from the race for mayor of Scranton. There will be two candidates for District Attorney on the Republican ticket in Venango county—Lee A. Crockett, of Oil City, the incumbent, and A. B. Jobson, of Franklin. The same men were candidates four years ago.

President Luther J. Schroeder, of the Columbia School Board, has been named by the Republicans as their candidate for tax collector and will file his nomination with J. Haberstro, Democrat, and the present incumbent.

Annual River Fete at Tokio Several of the Tokio journals criticized the annual river fete, a highly rich Japanese are spending their money. Especial mention is made of the annual celebration on the Kawabaki festival, along the Sumida river, which separates the two parts of the capital. Jolly centers about the Ryogoku bridge over the Sumida, but both banks of the river are brightly illuminated and the stream is filled with boats, all decorated with bunting and lights.

The celebration this year, July 21, exceeded in brilliancy previous ones. All rooms in the restaurants for miles along the river were engaged ten days ahead, which never happens in any other Japanese festival. Advertiser, describing the event, denounces the extravagance indulged in by the "marikin" (get-rich-quick) class, but adds that the spectacle is a wholesome exhibition to the masses of the people. As it were an auction sale, one man of the "marikin" class secured a large number of rooms in several restaurants at a very low price. Thereafter, another specimen of the newly-rich offered better terms and the restaurant keepers closed with him. This led to a riot, which was not pleasant for other patrons. Some of these persons had as many as seven or eight boats on the river, and they were all brightly decorated.

Effect of War on Morals It is said that so much war is making hard the hearts and consciences of the people, and we are already ready to accept that statement as an absolute truth, in the light of our own experience. We notice of late that we can eat as well and sleep as soundly after feeding a pound or so of Paris green to the gentle potato bugs as we could if we had fed them on waffles and put them in the best bed in the house.—Liberty Press.

Little Herbie Hoover Little Herbie Hoover's come to our house to stay. To make us scrape the dishes clean, an' keep the crumbs away. An' learn us to make war-bread, an' save up all the grease, For the less we eat of butter, the sooner we'll have peace. An' all us other children, when our scanty meals is done, We gather up around the fire an' has the mostest fun. A-listen! to the proteins that Herbie tells about the things he's eat. An' the Calories that git you fat. If you don't watch out! An' little Herbie Hoover says, when the fire burns low, An' the vitamins are creepin' from the shadows, sof an' slow, You better get them from the Food Pills, say they're plenty of 'em. An' cheat the garbage pail, an' give all butcher's meat the 'bye-bye. An' eat the corn-cob an' the vegetable an' fish. An' save yr dripping's an' yer sweets, an' lick clean an' do 'em. An' don't get from a talker of what you won't do without. Or the Calories'll git you fat. If you don't watch out! —Sophie Kerr in Life.

THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT



EDITORIAL COMMENT

"Stockholm" cry the Socialists. "Stick home," their governments all reply.—New York Sun.

America only entered the war to deprive Germany of victory.—Frankfurter Zeitung. It is a delight to quote from a German newspaper an exact statement of fact.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

The Louisville chap who, when drafted, threatened to shoot himself, cried to the crowd: "God help the Germans; they have drawn me!" gave the best keynote to the country.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Since at the very outset the Premier of France has shown Michaelis to be a liar and a Russian minister shows to be a falsifier, it becomes evident that Michaelis is the sort of chancellor the Kaiser and the Crown Prince have been looking for all these years.—Kansas City Star.

Doubless he has heard that there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, but seems difficult to convince the Kaiser that his cup has already silt.—Kansas City Star.

Governor Ferguson, of Texas, who has been indicted, and now faces impeachment, has just announced his candidacy for another term. It seems to us that the inauguration, in three months, will be a very interesting one.—Boston Transcript.

Loyal Navy Yard Men The disloyal attempt to delay war preparations through a shipbuilding strike has failed. The address of the men employed in the League Island Navy Yard to the Secretary of the Navy is a manifesto of true patriotism.—New York Times.

We desire by our example to stimulate all others to the fullest performance of their duty to the country at this time. We promise to stand by the government in carrying out measures for the development of our navy. We promise to notify our superiors of any incident of disloyalty on the part of any employe working for the government. With the fullest confidence that our country is in the right, we pledge our support to the wisdom of President Wilson, and we earnestly pray for a speedy success for our cause and we pledge you by our example to do our share toward the victory which will ultimately be ours.

So every honest citizen feels. The men in the navy yards are doing work of great value to our cause as the soldiers can do. So are the men in all the shipyards. So is every mechanical worker whose services in the navy yards are of great value to our cause. We earnestly pray for a speedy success for our cause and we pledge you by our example to do our share toward the victory which will ultimately be ours.—New York Times.

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ALLIES SPEND TEN MILLION DAILY IN AMERICA

IN an article about Edward R. Stettinius, the biggest buyer in the world, the September American Magazine says: "An official statement made in the British House of Commons revealed that the allies' purchases in America reached ten million dollars daily. Think of it! Of these purchases, a figure without parallel in history, the banking arm of J. P. Morgan & Company had to handle a large share. In no previous year had all the foreign countries of the world combined taken any such quantity of American products. On one man, Edward R. Stettinius, a quiet, unobtrusive, untrumpeted American citizen, fell the burden of marshaling and managing the practical, nonfinancial end of the task. "After careful study," says Mr. Stettinius, "we decided that in place of war contracts we would have to be guided less by the nature of any consumer's product than by the character of the men at its head. We figured that the layout of any plant, the design of the buildings or the kind of machinery in it was of minor importance to the degree of success that had been exhibited in running it. In other words, tricks and mortar, machines and tools, were not what we went by, but the brains that administered these things. "Through the knowledge and experience and ramification of those in the Morgan firm, we had a good idea of who was who and what was what throughout the manufacturing world. We knew the men who had demonstrated unusual ability in different lines, and we got into touch with them, no matter what they were producing. Meanwhile we were selecting men to negotiate for the purchase of the varied materials we were required to purchase; and in three months had perfected an organization."

Universal Military Training

The youth of the land to-day must come to the aid of their country, just as they did in the Civil War, in the opinion of Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A. (retired), who is commander in chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Bluntly, he declares that the United States must depend upon the young and unmarried men to fight its war with Germany. Simultaneously with the statement of General Young came an announcement from the National Security League that it would immediately undertake an intensive campaign for the adoption of the Chamberlain bill, which provides for universal military training.

Value of Discipline

At this distance, the thing that most forcibly impresses the reader of the account of the mutiny of Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry at Houston, Tex., is that there was a glaring lack of discipline. The press reports say that the trouble began when a policeman arrested a Negro woman and refused to surrender her to one of the Negro soldiers. In the promiscuous shooting that followed, 17 persons were killed before the mutiny was quelled and order restored. There is an intimation that the trouble was aggravated by racial bitterness, and the announcement was made in Washington yesterday that the regiment will be withdrawn from Texas immediately. In loss of life the incident is the most serious of its kind since the mobilization of troops in the military machine standpoint the breakdown of discipline is still more serious, and Maj. K. S. Snow, in command of the regiment, will find it difficult to explain to his superiors how he permitted the situation to get out of hand. And by the way, the incident may well be pondered by some hundreds of newly-appointed young officers from training camps who are entrusted with the enforcement of rules of discipline as applied to small units. To avoid being classed as "soft" for some temperamental reason, they may be tempted to relax the requirements of the Manual in individual instances; but the rules and regulations provided are the result of the best thought in the making of a military machine dependable under all conditions. A defective unit may throw the machine into confusion. There may be palliating circumstances of latitude and color, as in the Houston case, but under perfect discipline of the individual unit, incipient troubles of that kind will never develop into serious mutiny.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Russia and Moscow

If Russia should remove its seat of Government from Petrograd to Moscow, under the threat of a German advance from the direction of Riga, there would be no cause for serious alarm. France abandoned Paris as its capital in September, 1914, and the Government moved to Bordeaux, without any loss in efficiency. During our own Revolution the British occupied Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress held its sessions, and in the war of 1812 they captured Washington, where they burned the capital, but the American Government survived the shocks. Russia's greatest troubles seem to be more from within than from outside. If its Provisional Government could get away from Petrograd with its Socialist and anarchistic atmosphere, to the calmer air of Moscow the change might bring about great permanent benefits.—Philadelphia Record.

Hearten Others

The true patriot will not spread gloom now. The real hero will hold all sadness out of sight. If the gruesome war news gives you harrowing emotions, stop reading it. There is no limit to the influence of the individual who has splendid courage now. This is the hour that calls for volunteers in the army of greater achievement, recruits in the navy of common sense. It is our human duty to hearten others now.—The Silent Partner.

Labor Notes

United Mine Workers have a membership of almost 360,000 in 2,823 local unions. In 1917 the Brotherhood of Carpenters had 28,200 members. They now have over 212,000. Coal heavers at Hammond, Ind., are now getting as high as \$10 and \$12 a day. In Augsburg, Germany, 6,600 textile workers are receiving unemployment relief. Owing to the shortage in male labor, Paterson (N. J.) munition factories employ women. Wages of almost 300,000 train-service employes in this country average \$1,331 a year. Peoria (Ill.) Typographical Union will receive an increase in pay starting January 1 next. Owners of foundries in Tennessee must provide shower baths for their employes. Fifty thousand union miners in Scotland have protested against the high price of food. International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Union has voted to erect an office building. Over 2,000 organized barbers at Chicago, Ill., have received an increase of \$3 a week. Guelph (Canada) firemen will get 20 cents a day increase until three months after the war. The number of women acting as substitutes for men in the field in France has passed the 1,000,000 mark. Frisco Barbers' Union is working for a law requiring all barbers to take a course in ordinary sanitation.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

FARMERHAY-SEED. Although he's a man of most glib sort And only a simple jay, He can turn his place into a summer resort And make the old shanty pay.

SOLLOQUY. Mrs. Simpson (as she noticed several young men with gray hair): I wonder why so many young men turn gray while we women—perhaps it's because they wear it all the time.

MAKING A BUSINESS OF IT. G. Whillikens: I hear young Everbroke is paying serious attention to the Mulltrot girl. B. Gosh: Yes, and if he doesn't land her he won't be able to pay anything else.

IMPORTANT POINT. She: You'd you marry a woman who had a second man for breach of promise? He: How much did the court award you?

DO YOU KNOW. That during the Civil War there was an encampment of soldiers guarding the Market street and Cumberland Valley bridges almost directly opposite from the encampment on the bluff below Leomoyne. Placed there to guard these same structures?

Evening Chat

As showing the extent of travel between this city and Camp Hill, a man stationed at Washington avenue, Washington Heights, counted 113 automobiles passing that point on the pike in the forty-five minutes between 7 and 7.45 Sunday evening. Carriages, wagons, trucks, street cars and multi-decked motorbuses passing up and down the pike at the same time were not counted, but must have run the total up close to the 200 mark.

The Carlisle pike is now being repaired by the State, but the work has been greatly delayed by inability of the highway department to keep laborers, who are leaving constantly to take jobs they consider easier. The other day a dozen or more left in a hunch because the pay was not up to what they thought they ought to have and which they were able to get elsewhere. When this stretch of road is completed there will be no more of this kind of thing. The finer piece of highway in this vicinity than the road to Carlisle. Indeed this road road extends all the way through to Pittsburgh without a break and in the mountains there are found anywhere in this State or abroad.

Traffic along the pike between the city and Camp Hill has grown wonderfully in the past few years so that now at times the road is as dangerous for pedestrians as Market street at midday. This is easily understood when it is pointed out that the Carlisle pike is the only highway between the two points named. It is the outlet for from the Cumberland Valley on one side and for Harrisburg on the other. It is for this reason that this road soon will be unable to sustain the stream of traffic flowing into it that we will know West Shore people have become interested in opening the proposed new highway from this point under the railroad at the upper end of Wormleysburg. This highway would traverse the old lime quarry back of what is known as the Brinley farm, skirt a pretty brook for a quarter-mile and come out in Camp Hill. The plan has the approval of Warren H. Marston, city engineer and architect, and no doubt will finally be adopted in order to give much needed relief to the overcrowded pike.

Another much needed road, authorized and now under way but which is a source of inability to get labor, runs from the point where the trolley line crosses the Pennsylvania railroad at Overlook. It is the outlet for from the mountain farms and summer cottages back along this stretch of what is regarded as better than a mountain trail, although it is not a road in itself until the road is made possible for automobiles which would be difficult now in negotiating its rugged and steep grades. There are many farms and summer cottages along the mountain is picturesque and wild and not a few Harrisburg people have erected thereon, notwithstanding the fact that the piece of highway well beyond the pedestrian for his labor, both as to the view spread out before him when he reaches the heights, and back to the mountainside and the fact that is in store for him in the way of unsuspected cottages of pretty design tucked away in many nooks and corners.

James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner, and Col. Thomas M. Jones, dean of the newspaper correspondents of Harrisburg, were guests at the reunion of old canal boatmen at Sunbury on Saturday. Over 2,000 old boatmen, many of whom the men, attended the big outing and Commissioner Foust says more tales of the "ragin' canal" were recounted than would fill a district book. Mr. Foust's father was one of the canal builders. He went into one of the boats as a boy and died still in the service of the canal. He was buried in the days when boats still traversed the Pennsylvania canal from the city wharves at Harrisburg, and up into the coal region of Sunbury and the route north. Colonel Jones, among other youthful activities during his boyhood in Hollidaysburg, made many friends among the boatmen and got a glad hand at the reunion on Saturday. His father wrote the "History of the Juniata Valley" and this is a lot of valuable historical data came into the possession of the son who has added to it during a long period of newspaper work. He made an address Saturday on the history of the canal, relating many interesting anecdotes of those early days.

Speaking of the old canal—or canals, to be correct, for there were many of them—it is a great pity that somebody with the knowledge and ability has not set into print the story of these formerly great inland waterways of the State, now for the greater part filled in to make room for onerous railroads, and lying in ruins along hundreds of miles of flowing rivers that once fed them. The younger generation knows them merely as interesting relics. A few years hence and they will be lost to sight almost as completely as though they never had existed. In them lies buried a chapter of Pennsylvania history at once romantic and practical. The building of the system was a herculean task and accomplished only after tremendous difficulties. The canals form the link between the wagon and stage routes and the railroads. The highways for the most part have come back into their own, but the canals apparently have gone forever. Who shall say, that, however, when only a few years back it would have been the help of folly to predict that the time would come when people would prefer the turnpike to the railroad for a trip across the State?

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Lewis Buddy, the Boy Scout campaigner, has returned to his home in New Jersey for a vacation following a successful series of campaigns in the West.

—B. J. Bowers, superintendent of the Johnston school gardens, says that interested directly in the work are school organizers, together with 250 children from outside the schools and patrons.

—Captain W. A. Simpson, of Lock Haven, former leader of the 10th Company H of the disbanded Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, has been training the ambulance school organized at the Clinton county capital for the national ambulance corps.

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