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None but God is worthy of the whole offering of man.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

GETTING STATE'S SHARE

JUDGING from the figures announced by Secretary of the Commonwealth Cyrus E. Woods on the business done by his department of the State government during 1917, the State of Pennsylvania is certainly getting its share from new business enterprises and the State Department has quietly passed into the ranks of the big revenue producers for the people's treasury. Some years ago there was not much difficulty about getting a charter for almost anything from a sawmill to a railroad and as the Commonwealth was as careless about its fees as it was generous with its privileges, corporations waxed numerous and the State took a small fee and let it go at that. Back in the Pennypacker administration laws were enacted and rules laid down whereby the happy days of nominal capitalization and obscure purposes were made history and applications were scrutinized and not only fair fees, but a well proportioned bonus required.

It seems from Mr. Woods' report that the provisions of the statutes governing the corporations have been pretty thoroughly followed, and that the State Department has been taking good care of the Commonwealth. Thanks to this policy, the companies incorporated have been giving figures of capitalization more adequate for their charter purposes in the papers presented for gubernatorial approval and the bonus yielded more than a million dollars last year. The business done in 1917, even with fewer charters granted than in 1916, realized more for the State than in the whole of 1915 and 1916.

Father Penn may have been rather prodigal in the past, but he is becoming a bit conservative now.

Wouldn't it be too bad if some day the printer made an error and made Farmer Creasy's name appear Framer Creasy.

GREASE A REAL ASSET

INCIDENTAL to the recent discussion of the garbage problem in Harrisburg, it is interesting to observe that there is a distinct movement for the conservation of fats throughout the country. The Shoe and Leather Reporter, under recent date, states that a new plan of collecting greases has been adopted by a Louisville rendering company, which is now advertising in the Louisville papers the fact that its trucks will call at residences and pay cash for greases in quantities of twenty pounds or over. This is expected to result in a far greater movement among residents to conserve on greases and to sell them instead of throwing them away. As a result of this movement the company is now obtaining a great deal of grease from consumers.

Louisville is evidently determined to get as much out of its garbage as possible, the Board of Public Works of that city having planned, under an ordinance, to force residents to separate all garbage, special cans to be used for meats, bones, fats, etc., paper, bottles, tin cans, etc., vegetable matter, and lastly ashes. It is said that in this way all fats would be saved for rendering into grease, while the bones would be used for fertilizer, the cans pressed into tin, and that a profit could be shown on removal of waste, instead of a loss. The matter is now being considered, and it is quite likely that action will be taken at an early date. Under present conditions it would be impossible to separate the materials, and all garbage removing is a dead loss to the city, and the country as a whole. The plan of separating garbage at Camp Taylor, the Federal cantonment at Louisville, has proven successful and the privilege of removing the waste is contracted for with a profit to the government. In this connection the city also has plans of owning municipal hogs to eat the wet garbage. Another plan under consideration is the municipal ownership of sheep which could be grazed in the big public parks, which cover thousands of acres.

Manifestly, Harrisburg is moving in the right direction in providing for a piggery for the start in the disposal of the garbage. We are at last realizing as a people the necessity for conserving all materials and of producing to the limit in every direction. Even now we should be looking ahead to the expansion of our activities for the coming year, to the end that all waste shall be eliminated and every form of production accelerated.

Frank A. Vanderlip is constantly urging the people to forego nonessentials during the war with a view to helping Uncle Sam win as quickly as possible. The production of nonessentials is to some extent interfering with the equipping of our armies and Mr. Vanderlip urges that it is the patriotic duty of the people to cut out luxuries and devote their money and efforts to the prosecution of the war down to the last detail. Summed up the great banker says: "We have grown used to lots of things we do not need and it should be no trouble to pick them out."

BEGIN RIGHT NOW

THE way to begin to save money is to set aside what one has in the ready cash pocket. The history of the American people is filled with stories of sacrifice that led to fortune and the home built through a trifle a week paid on a building and loan association share stands on many a block in Harrisburg. Money hurried into a savings account has come in handy on many a rainy day and spot cash has a call that rings clear anywhere.

When the Congress of the United States declared war there was no doubt about that action being in line with the sentiment of the people. The people are going to fight the war and going to finance the war. Uncle Sam has provided a way whereby the millionaire and the errand boy can each do his part, proportionately, and reap equitable rewards. Harrisburg has manfully supported the government by buying Liberty bonds, but the truth is that a rather small portion of the residents of this wealthy, prosperous city have bought bonds. Those who could put $50 into a bond did so. Now the time has come when the government is calling upon the people of small means to help. Help is the word, because the government needs the money to win the war and every cent loaned to the government is going to come back with interest.

The war savings stamps can be bought on the same principle as the old Dime Saving Fund stamps, which were the foundation of many a business, investment, pleasure trip or aid in time of stress for far more Harrisburgers than most of us realize. While your money is earning it is helping the government that is protecting you and backing up the boys from home. Stamps can be bought for twenty-five cents or any amount you choose between a quarter and a thousand dollars.

The way to save is to take the money in hand to-day. The way to accumulate is to keep on putting aside something each week, a quarter, a dollar, five dollars. But the way to begin is to start right now.

Ask the letter man. He will tell how to do it.

FEWER DRINKING PLACES

IT is intimated that there will be a considerable reduction in the applications for liquor licenses at the February court. The antibooze sentiment throughout the country is growing so rapidly that many dealers are quitting the business. Hundreds of licenses granted in New York city were not lifted last year and similar conditions exist in other parts of the country.

Under a recent decision of the higher court judges of the quarter sessions are given wide discretion in the granting of licenses, especially in the discrimination between road houses which are not needed for hotel purposes and hotels in populous districts. As a result of this decision it is likely many drinking places near cities and outside of towns will be refused on remonstrances of the antisaloon organizations.

The next German move will be one of two things—either a great blow in the West or a great blow in Berlin, with the Junkers working the bellows.

OFFICERS FROM RANKS

THE fear of many drafted men that they would not be given opportunity to win officerships very fortunately is not being realized. The method of selecting candidates for the new officers' training camps which were opened this week is eminently fair to the men in the ranks of the Regular Army, the National Guard units and the new National Army. Every man who aspired to promotion was given opportunity to get his shoulder straps, the best man to win. Perhaps a few cases of favoritism may have crept in, but they will not last long under the trying conditions of the training schools and eventually all the unfit will have been eliminated. The big thing is that the new officers will represent all walks of life and that there is chance for the humblest man in the ranks to rise to distinction, merit alone being the standard.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Sharp references to Senator Boies Penrose, but no criticism of Senator William C. Sproul, of Delaware, who has announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, mark the utterances of Senator Edwin H. Vare and men aligned with him in political affairs.

The Senior Senator is made the target of some exceedingly tart remarks and Senator Vare takes up the cudgels in behalf of Governor Brumbaugh. Congressman John R. K. Scott, often a spokesman for the Vares, assails the Pittsburgh conference of Penrose men in unmeasured terms.

Governor Brumbaugh, who has declined to make any comment upon the attack upon him by Senator Penrose or the statement by Senator Sproul that he did not think the Brumbaugh phillipic applied to him, called men close to him in political affairs together last night at the Executive Mansion, but all declined to say anything. Attorney General Brown remarked that every man present was interested in securing the sentiment of the people so that the proper kind of a standard bearer can be named.

Highway Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil, who is looked upon as the Brumbaugh favorite for the Republican nomination for Governor in the event that the Governor and his friends determine to run some one connected with the administration, went home last night without saying anything on politics. "I may have something to say later, but not for the present," said he.

—It is claimed by many men who are prominent in state affairs that Senator Sproul has a promise of Vare support with the understanding that while the Vares stand behind him in Philadelphia, they will feel at liberty to fight Senator Penrose at every turn and to continue the row in the Quaker City. Governor Brumbaugh and his friends are not pleased at the personal friendship manifested by Senator Vare for Senator Sproul, while it is a source of regret at the Capitol that Mr. O'Neil does not have the support of the Vares or that of William A. Magee, former Public Service Commissioner.

—Much of the stir in administration circles is due to the personal position of Senator Vare, who is somewhat noted for looking beyond the current year.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer, which editorially launched the boom for Sproul and which is backing him to the limit, has this interesting statement to make to-day in a dispatch from Pittsburgh: "As the outcome of the conferences held in this city during the last twenty-four hours it would appear that Senator William C. Sproul, of Delaware county, will be practically unopposed for the Republican nomination for Governor at the primaries to be held on May 21 next. It is known that there was no agreement upon any state ticket by the active party men who assembled here to attend the dinner to former Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong. It is a fact, however, that James F. Woodward, of McKeesport, who for a number of years served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations at Harrisburg, is a local favorite for the nomination for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The matter of the Lieutenant Governorship and the four places for Congressman-at-large will let taken up later."

—Senator Vare is quoted as follows in replying to Senator Penrose's assault on the Governor: "I first became a member of the Legislature in 1897 and am somewhat familiar with every state administration since that time. Governor Brumbaugh has done more toward giving the state clean and efficient service than all other Governors combined. He also forced part of that Penrose crowd to join hands with his friends and he put into effect all the progressive and humane legislation that Colonel Roosevelt stood for in his platform. The Governor did more real good for the people of this Commonwealth by his legislative program than was accomplished by all the legislation passed by other administrations in the last fifty years. Governor Brumbaugh's popularity was clearly shown when he ran far ahead of Senator Penrose at the last Presidential primaries, when both ran for delegate-at-large, notwithstanding the fact that the Penrose crowd put on the ticket a man of the name of Brumbaugh, a trick which stole 80,000 votes from the Governor."

—The Philadelphia Record says that there is going to be a fight for the Republican nomination and that the old Washington party element will support the Governor. It also says that the Vares will not be for any candidate "who is not approved by the Governor," and then says the Penrose slate is a challenge.

—In the opinion of the Philadelphia Press the Governor and his friends will take up O'Neil on a "dry" and pro-suffrage platform. The Press says that Senator Penrose said he did not know what the Vares proposed to do.

—Senator Penrose before leaving Pittsburgh declared that he did not believe prohibition or suffrage were questions to be settled by amendments to the Federal constitution.

—Congressman Scott is quoted by the North American in a Washington dispatch as follows: "I voted for suffrage yesterday and will fight to the end to have it ratified at Harrisburg," was his defiant reply to the Penrose decree that suffrage, as well as prohibition, must be snowed under in the Pennsylvania legislature." "The next candidate for governor," he continued, "must carry on the construction work of the last two legislatures, which the old party leaders have continually blocked. Their opposition to suffrage is merely a continuation of their standpat tendencies." Evidently the Vares mean to make what capital they can out of their stand for suffrage, Congressman Scott added a condemnation of Stern as a 'hand-picked Penrose candidate' and charged that he had been trying hard to make a good name for himself out of the Fifth ward thuggery."

—Supreme Court Judge W. D. Porter was given a flattering endorsement by the Luzerne county bar at a largely attended meeting last night. Ex-Judge Charles E. Rice made the address in behalf of his former colleagues. The York bar also endorsed Judge Porter.

Needs the Money

To Explain Income Tax. — Headline. The only explanation seems to be that the government needs the money.—Kansas City Star.

Cheerful Thought

It is getting to the point where Uncle Sam will have to card index his Allies.—Atlanta Journal.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'? . . . -:- -:- -:- -:- BY BRIGGS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TROLLEY SERVICE

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

In a recent edition of one of our daily newspapers I read much about complaints against the Harrisburg Traction Company such as not having cars enough on certain lines to accommodate the pleasure seeking public. It is very true that this was the case recently when crowds were traveling to and from skating resorts. Give the traction company credit for remedying this by putting two cars on one schedule, thus accommodating the pleasure seekers. But what about the working class? He or she gets up at 5 a. m., is on a street corner waiting by 5.30 or 6 o'clock, gets into a car that is jammed full of passengers and as invariably has been the case in the last few weeks gets to work anywhere from a half hour to an hour late. On the Reservoir Park line in particular they travel in bunches. If you wait long enough you can take your choice of two or three cars at the same time on this particular line. Tell us, Mr. Editor, are there any ghosts in Reservoir Park that they are afraid to travel by themselves? Now in fairness to the workers, three-fifths of which I'll venture to say are working on some government work or other, get us to work on time, give us greater seating capacity, and get us home so as to see our family before they go to bed.

Very sincerely,
A STRAPHANGER.

STATE PRESS

The sending of an American Army to France shows us what a task it would be for any other nation to send an invading army here. There is little ground for fear that Germany or Japan would ever be able to do it.—Carlisle Sentinel.

* * *

Persons who could not understand how it would be possible to establish city manager government under the Clark act are finding out a few things. It is a perfectly feasible proposition, as might be discovered from a study of the legislation introduced at the initial sitting of the new commissioners—The next two years are certainly full of promise of progress for the Mountain City.—Altoona Mirror.

* * *

The railways of the country did in nine months almost as much as in a former single year. The twelvemonth will show a record which is phenomenal, and in almost every instance this increased business has meant decreased net earnings. That railways should have choked their lines out of spite is unthinkable. They have been doing their best under extraordinary conditions, and finally were willing to give up a thankless and unremunerative task. The Government confesses its error by taking over the very policy which railways have demanded for a generation.—Chambersburg Repository.

* * *

The leading question at this time is whether a candidate will be nominated who will command the support of a united Republican party. The situation is indeed critical and it will be dangerous to take chances. To-day the party is not united. It must be welded together in support of a common candidate to inspire hope for a successful result next November.—Wilkes-Barre Record.

* * *

It has long looked as if the only religious sentiment among the German militarists, if any, is pagan and is directed toward the old German god-demons of Valhalla, whose heavenly joys consisted in feasting and fighting, the latter delight being made eternal by their power to become whole after they had cut each other to pieces. Nobody in the world but a German or German directed Turk would have looted the church of the Holy Sepulchre. If it had been done by General Allenby, the conqueror of Jerusalem, he would have been mobbed by his own men and execrated by all England.—Sunbury Daily.

LABOR NOTES

The British Miners' Federation will accept an amended offer from the coal controller for an increase in wages of 1s. 6d. a day for workers of 16 years and upward, and an increase of 9d. for workers under that age. This means an annual increase in wages of about $20,000,000.

Fair wage scales, reasonable hours and good working conditions are suggested to arsenal commanders and manufacturers executing orders for the bureau of ordnance and quartermaster department of the Army, in general orders issued by those departments.

Farmers' War Program

THE destiny of the war rests absolutely with the American farmer," R. L. Watts ,dean of the school of agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College, addressing an audience of farmers in attendance at Farmers' Week at the college, said this was the greatest challenge that has ever emanated from a Washington official to the American farmers. If the farmers of Pennsylvania are to do their part, there must be a program which will insure the maximum production of the most important foodstuffs, he declared.

"The livestock industry should be promoted and encouraged. There is urgent need for all classes of livestock. The school of agriculture and experiment station through its staff of teachers, investigators and extension workers is pledged to render all possible service to the farmers of the state in developing the livestock industry.

"Cereal production and the growing of potatoes should have the closest attention. Scores of experiments at the college and many of the extension projects have a vital relation to the production of larger and better general farm crops.

"Tractors must help to solve the farm labor problem. The college is equipped to give special instruction to all residents of the state, relating to the use of tractors, motors, trucks and other labor-saving machinery.

"The increased production of fruits and vegetables, especially peas and beans, and the more perfect control of destructive insects and diseases is also important."

PROGRESS OF MERGER

(From Newspaperdom)

Twenty years ago, in a Newspaperdom editorial, the writer declared that consolidation, not competition, is "the life of trade." Twice during the last half-dozen years Ayer & Son's Annual has recorded, in its newspaper census statistics, a reduction in the total of dailies in the United States, the result largely of mergers. Within two or three years amalgamation has been the means of cutting down, by one in each instance, the number of English daily newspapers in such representative cities as New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, Denver and Nashville, besides many smaller towns.

That this process may go on, steadily and in all sections of the country, will make for the best interests alike of the newspaper business and of advertisers, both local and general. Two cities of considerable size, that offer inviting prospects for merges, come to mind, but need not be named; in one there are seven English dailies, in the other six—besides two German and two Polish. Merchants in these important centers, when impelled to speak frankly about the "newspaper situation," testify that under the circumstances their publicity operations have become a "burden," a "tax."

Mr. Seitz asserted, not long ago, in an interview or address, that newspapers of character and influence "own themselves"—repelling the empty imputation that as a rule newspapers are subject to hidden or ill-disguised control in the service of special interests, are the instruments of powerful men or corporations for the attainment of abhorrent aims in business or politics. That is unquestionably true of the newspapers that are profitable properties, for with hardly an exception character and influence are linked up with commercial success. But we have with us still, here and there, in fortunately diminishing number, the newspapers whose chief sustained characteristic is the regularity with which they draw on certain large resources to make up monthly and annual deficits in operating cost. One by one these "weak sisters" are going the way of the merger. The effect is wholesome for both the community and the business. It would seem that the process might be speeded up by some prosperous publishers who, it appears, should find it a good investment to relieve their over-newspapered cities.

LOOKED LIKE DODGING

The conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel turned to the trials and tribulations of beautiful love, when the following incident was related by Congressman J. Edward Russell, of Ohio:

One evening some time since John Henry called on the darling of his heart, and while talking to the fair one he casually referred to some of the hardships of the present day.

"I see, Gladys," he remarked, "that the price of coal has gone up again, and that it is hard to get at any price."

"Has it?" responded Gladys, without showing any great concern.

"Yes," answered John Henry, "and they say they are also advancing house rents, while sugar——"

"Look here, John Henry!" suddenly interjected the fair one with a withering expression. "If you want to break off our engagement, say so, but don't try to beat around the bush in such a cowardly way."
—Philadelphia Telegraph.

NEGRO AND THE WAR

George Madden Martin, author of "Emmy Lou," gives a new point of view in "Loyalty," in the Red Cross Magazine for February:

It was the morning of June 5, 1917, the day of the draft. The young men of the neighborhood, white and black, were coming in to the village on foot, on bicycle, in wagon and motorcar, to register. The day and the occasion alike were solemn. The church bells had rung the call over the fields and the countryside. I, whose forbears had given lives and fortunes to war, had gone home profoundly moved.

There came a tap at my door and Malviney Burnley came in. An elderly colored woman retired from service and living in her own home in its acre of ground, the long years of her active life had been passed in my father's household, in my brother's, and in my own. A refined and gentle-mannered mulatto, still pretty though with a grizzle of gray through her hair, she breathed a quiet capability.

"I saw the boys comin' in to put their names down, an' the young men," she said, "boys" meaning her own race, "young men" meaning mine.

"You should be proud, Mallie Burnley," I told her with smiling severity, "Scott has been in the army since the war with Spain and Ephraim, after enlisting for Mexico, has gone again."

She drew herself up, this Malviney Burnley, and her eyes and her mien threw me their proud challenge.

"They tell me this here war we're in, this war Scott an' Eph have gone to, is to make women an' chil'run an' boys an' men free ev'eywhere. Who more obligated for to go then than these here colored boys?"

THE SATISFIED TAXPAYER

[From Life]

Three cents to mail a letter now—
But I can tell you anyhow
I'd make it four or even eight
It it would seal the Kaiser's fate,
And send him whirling down to where
There's fuel plenty and to spare.

I do not mind the Movie tax
They've laid on patriotic backs,
With purest joy each extra cent
By yours sincerely will be spent,
Since every penny goes to slug
Von Hindenburg's ungodly mug.

When Income Taxes loudly call,
My answer's "Come and take it all.
For poverty I do not yearn,
But you can have all I can earn,
If it will help us to erase
The nose from Herr von Tirpitz's face."

For eight per cent. on Railroad Fares
What patriotic human cares
A tinker's ding, if so he knows
The extra store of shekels goes
To give the Potsdam Gang the boot
And bang the Crown Prince on the snoot.

I'll pay on neckties and cigars,
On taxicabs and trolley cars.
I'll pay on collars, cuffs and spats;
On pugs and pink angora cats,
Golf clubs and pancakes, if thereby
We black the lecherous Teuton's eye.

I'll put a stamp on all I eat.
I'll feed on sawdust 'stead of wheat,
And laugh with joy as I shall pay
The taxes I must meet each day,
If all these extras go to spill
The potsdamned Beans of Pirate Bill.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Over the Top in Penna.

Pennsylvania hat merchants just returned from their convention in Chicago say that the price of men's straw hats next spring will be advanced 50 per cent, and they will be of gaudy colors, red, yellow, green and purple. No straws can be imported.

* * *

"The German soldier looks fine, but everything else in Germany looks like the Devil," declared Dr. William Law, after returning from Europe where he practiced dentistry for 13 years in Berlin.

"The people of Germany are fearfully tired of war," he continued. "They are sick to death of it, but they have no idea of giving it up. The idea always is that they are winning.

"Germany is honeycombed with gigantic graft. No graft that ever existed here is to be compared with it.

"All oil is gone, even to castor oil, which has been used for lubricating purposes. Trains are bad. Cars jump over the rails.

"I think the people can exist one more year."

* * *

A dispatch from Wilkes-Barre tells briefly of a man there who choked to death laughing at one of his own jokes. There is tragedy here, to be sure, but the rest of the country would be obliged to Wilkes-Barre if she told us all what the joke was.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE.

Has Ethel improved in her piano playing.

I don't know; sometimes I think she has improved and other times I suspect that may be I am getting used to it.

THE PRIVATE HAS IT ON 'EM.

Madam — Captain, you look so thin, I don't believe you fare very well at the officer's mess.

Captain (sadly)—No, we poor officers have to buy our own food, instead of having it furnished us.

PREMONITION.

Hubby—Well, Julia I made ten thousand dollars in the market today — pretty good for these hard times, eh?

Wife—I knew my luck would have to change—I've been losing terribly at whist this week.

ADAMANT.

She certainly has no use for him.

That so.

She wouldn't even notice him when he had his uniform on.

Evening Chat

"Have you ever realized that a considerable amount of the money Dauphin county has invested in Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps stays right here?" said one of the city's bankers this morning. "Very few people have," he went on. "The truth is that a very large percentage of it is circulated right in our part of Pennsylvania. There are some large payments made from this city, to be sure, but there are large sums which come here so that the balance of exchange is very well maintained and the money that goes into the securities of Uncle Sam from the savings of the Harrisburgers often pays some of those Harrisburgers for their work in the mills and factories on war munitions. Practically all of the big works here are engaged on war work and if the truth were known I think that it would be found that Steelton was largely on government orders. This community was a large subscriber for Liberty Bonds and the money went to Washington, but a lot of it came back here and has kept coming to pay the mills which are making shells, the factories engaged on shoes and leggins and other materials and the railroads for their parts in the general supplying of materials and in making shipments. So you see that the money stays at home and is in circulation. It will be the same thing with the new Thrift Stamps. They will be sold at the stores and the banks and the post office and its substations. The bankers and the merchants will put up the money for the stamps and their customers will pay them and Uncle Sam will put the money into local banks as deposits and the banks will pay it out on government orders to the works engaged on war orders."

* * *

Postmaster Frank C. Sites, who is the man who has the Thrift Stamps to sell, says that when it is figured out what a nice investment they are it is no wonder that the government carefully limited sales to $1,000 to each person. They amount to five per cent. Putting aside a quarter or a dollar a week enables a person to soon accumulate enough to buy a $5 stamp, which will cost $4.12, $4.13, $4.14 and so on according to the month wherein the big stamp is bought. Twenty $5 stamps make $100. "It is a beautiful plan and the sales are going to take a jump when people get next," said he.

* * *

Answering questions regarding the arrival and departure of trains at the Pennsylvania railroad station is some task just now. Occasionally some one will raise the roof because an information bureau clerk or usher does not answer a question promptly. Yesterday an eastbound traveler was rather vexed because his train was not on time. He made three trips to the information bureau, and twice called on Anthony Derr, the ticket examiner. Then he asked David Goldberg, the interpreter, and finally Charley Killian was called upon to tell what time the train for the East started. The traveler was told to read the bulletin board and then take a look at the figures on the telecautograph.

"I have done so, and both tell me the same story, that my train is one hour late," said the man.

"Well, we cannot tell you any different," replied the usher.

"I guess I will have to wait," said the eastbound passenger, and he did.

"Some folks think we don't tell the truth about trains," said an usher.

* * *

There is no busier man at Camp Hancock in Georgia, where the Pennsylvania volunteers are encamped, getting in trim for the western front than Major J. F. Culp, Medical Reserve Corps, of this city. The Major is one of the higher officers at the base hospital, a tremendous institution located on the outskirts of Augusta and within a stone's throw of the camp proper. To this general hospital are brought the serious cases and those outside the mere routine of daily ills that are looked after by the medical officers assigned to every regiment and special unit. Major Culp is in charge of Ward 13, to which are referred all men afflicted with ear, nose and throat trouble. With his assistant, Lieutenant Collins, and a staff of N. C. O.s and enlisted men, the Major is at it day and night with scarcely a minute's rest. An officer from this city who had acquired a slight deafness dropped in on the Major for treatment and without delay was put through a course of sprouts and turned out cured in a few minutes. The erstwhile civilian has acquired the military habit of quick dispatch and no lost motion, which is such a requisite in the service.

* * *

Dozens of people are using the ice bridge on the Susquehanna river every day, saving toll and pretending that they do not mind the icy breezes which blow down the fields of ice which bind the wide branching river from shore to shore. From what these people says the ice in the river will stand many warm days and there are some places where it looks to be from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick. Men walk regularly from West Fairview to the upper end of the city and back and from Lemoyne and even New Cumberland.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Ex-Senator William Hertzler has been appointed chairman of the war savings committee for Juniata.

—Senator William C. Sproul earned his first money as a newspaper reporter.

—Neil J. Ferry, prominent among Carbon county miners, is on a visit to Nova Scotia.

—Alderman A. K. Spurrier, of Lncaster, is once more secretary of the State Magistrates Association.

—J. P. Quinlan, prominent Philadelphia manufacturer, is planning to organize the knit goods people for war service.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg has had about $1,000,000 in Thrift Stamps allotted to it and that the time to start to buy is now?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

This city was one of the first towns in Pennsylvania to organize to buy Civil War bonds.

OUR STOCK OF GOLD

The gold monetary stock (coin and bullion used as money) in the United States on November 1, 1917, is estimated in Secretary McAdoo's annual report at $3,041,500,000. The increase in the past 10 months has been $174,500,000, and in the past three years $1,236,500,000. In five years the portion of the world's gold monetary stock held by the United States has increased from approximately one-fifth to more than one-third.